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A KEY TO DOMESDAY,
SHOWING
THE METHOD AND EXACTITUDE OF ITS MENSURATION,
AND THE
PRECISE MEANING OF ITS MORE USUAL FORMULÆ.

THE SUBJECT BEING SPECIALLY EXEMPLIFIED BY AN

ANALYSIS AND DIGEST

OF THE

DORSET SURVEY.

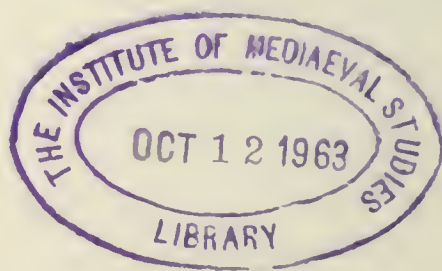
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages	Pages	Pages
Preface			1—2
Introductory Essay			3—69
Hidation and the Domesday Hide		3—16	
Carucates and Plough-lands		16—24	
Lineal measures of Domesday		24—28	
Areal, or superficial, measures of Domesday		28—35	
The Territory surveyed in Domesday		35—45	
Royal Forests	35—36		
“Silva” of Domesday	36—37		
“Pastura” of Domesday	37—38		
“Pratum” of Domesday	39—41		
Mills	41—42		
Churches and Church-Lands	42—45		
Population		45—53	
Agricultural, viz., “Censores,” “Coli- berti,” “Villani,” “Bordarii,” “Cotarii,” “Servi,” “Ancillæ”	45—50		
Industrial, viz., “Salinarii,” “Piscatores” “Fabri”	50—51		
Burgesses	51—53		
Farming Stock.—Plough Teams employed (“Carucæ ibi”)		53—54	
Values, Valuations, and Rents of Domesday		54—56	
Theories tested by Examples		57—69	
Chapter I. The four Dorset Boroughs sur- veyed in Domesday			70—73
Chapter II. Domesday Schedule of Dorset Landholders			74—77
Notices of Individual Landholders		75—77	

	Pages	Pages	Pages
Chapter III. "Terra Regis" of the Dorset			
Domesday			78—108
Vetus Dominicum Coronæ		78—101	
Portland Group of Domesnes	82— 84		
Bridetone Group of Domesnes	84— 87		
Wimborne Group of Domesnes	87— 90		
Dorchester Group of Domesnes	90— 95		
Pimperne Group of Domesnes	95— 96		
Winfrith Group of Domesnes	96— 99		
Tables of Groups of Domesnes	100—101		
Terra Regis per Escaetam		102—108	
Table of the same	107—108		
Chapter IV. The Præ-Domesday Hundreds			
of Dorset			109—143
Tables of the same, distinctively		111—142	
Table of the same, collectively		143	
Chapter V. Domesday hidage compared with			
Modern Acreage			144—145
Chapter VI. Domesday Mensuration and			
Valuation (Dorset)			146—149
Chapter VII. Statistics			150—156
Table of Dorset Fiefs ; their relative hidage			
and population		150	
Adult Male Population of Dorset A.D. 1086,			
and A.D. 1871		151—152	
Values of land and of produce A.D. 1086,			
and A.D. 1878		152—153	
Agricultural population, Plough-Lands, and			
Teams A.D. 1086		153—154	
Hides and Statute Acres again compared		155	
Domesday Distribution of Dorset Lands		156	
Index of Places			157—168
Index of Persons			169—176

PREFACE.

THE objects mainly proposed in the following pages are these :—to enable the inquirer to ascertain with more or less precision the Domesday antecedent of every locality in Dorset ;—to distinguish and compare the various classes into which property was then divided, whether a Borough, a Port of Commerce, a Vill, a Manor, a Farm, a Moor, or a Forest ;—to show the areal extent of every such estate, or, at least, to show how far such extent may be determined from the text of Domesday ;—of all occupied territory, whether plough-land or meadow-land, or pasture, or woodland, to show the ratio of its culture or its uses ;—to determine the relative wealth of each estate, whether resulting from inherent capabilities, industrial care, or external adjuncts ;—and, coincidentally, to collect and review the hints which Domesday supplies as to the comparative numbers and condition of an almost exclusively agrarian population.

The labours of Dorset Historians, so far as they will be appropriated by the author of this treatise, are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Wherever he finds reason to differ from their conclusions, far be it from him to assume the air of a critic or corrector. He would rather be understood as endeavouring to supplement the conscientious industry of former writers in such ways as a closer study of Domesday may have enabled him to compass. In short, the chief novelty of the following treatise is complicated with a principle which long since dawned on the convictions of the Author, viz. ; that Domesday is its own best interpreter, and that those who would understand Domesday thoroughly must get their knowledge from Domesday itself. Lexicographers and Glossarists only perplex and mislead the Domesday student. The question for us here is, not what a word or expression may sometimes have meant etymologically, or in its

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various and successive uses, but what that word or expression did mean and must have meant in the Dorset Domesday.

To have accompanied this treatise with a full transcript of the Dorset Domesday would have been merely superfluous. The Historians of Dorset have appended to their late publication a faultless version of the Domesday text.

The following pages, instead of purporting any extensive transcripts of the Domesday text, propose rather to give digests thereof and Commentaries thereon. Those who may not care to study the august original will, it is hoped, be able to realize from this treatise a general synopsis of the Dorset of Domesday, as well as to discover particular illustrations of some points of local or historical interest. Others, curious enough to collate the Commentary with the original text, will, it is trusted, be able to find in the former some light as to the true weight and meaning of every statement, expression, and word, contained in the latter.

As regards Domesday in general, it is intended that the following treatise should throw some new light on the mensuration, technicalities, and phraseology of the whole Survey.

To that end, the rules and methods which guided the Dorset Survey will be often verified or illustrated by references to the surveys of other counties.

And in counties where the Domesday commissioners seem to have adopted different rules and methods, the contrasts,—often more instructive than the parallelisms,—will have suitable notice.

INTRODUCTORY ESSAY

ON THE

DORSET DOMESDAY.

THE MENSURATION OF THE SURVEY.

As with regard to other counties, so with regard to Dorset, nearly every sentence of the Domesday Survey makes reference to two distinct systems of mensuration. One system was antiquated but by no means obsolete. The references made thereto were connected with questions of record. The other system was that in vogue at the period: the references made thereto were special to the Inquest or official inquiry then pending.

First we will give some account of the older system, which, in that its basis was the Saxon Hide, we may venture to call the System of *Hidation*.

ON HIDATION AND THE HIDE.

In the days of Ethelred the Unready (979-1016) most part of England, and more than three-fourths of the County of Dorset, had been subjected to the tax called Danegeld. Domesday records a specific hidage for each Dorset estate so subjected. The Domesday Hide of Dorset is found to be now represented, on an average, by nearly 240 statute acres; but, to say or to suppose that in the days of Ethelred, or at the date of Domesday, or at any other period, the word "hide" indicated a constant area of 240 acres or of any specific number of measured acres would be most erroneous.

If we go to Glossaries for the original meaning of the Saxon

word "hide," we shall find ample light on that point, but small light indeed as to the use of that word in Domesday. Its synonymes, culled from Glossaries, were, "Mansa," "Mansura," "Hospitium," "Contignatio," and other terms, all which seem nearly to coincide in the word "homestead." The earliest change in the application of the term "hide," seems to have resulted from association rather than from etymology. It came to be applied not merely to the homestead but to the quantity of land, whatever its extent, which was attached to each homestead, which formed in fact the same occupation with the homestead. Such estates of course varied in extent, but because the majority of them chanced to embody sufficient land to employ a team of oxen, the term "hide" and the term "Carucate" came to be customarily convertible. And therewith, some ideal or putative area which, intelligibly enough, attached to Carucates in general came also to attach to hides in general. We shall say more of this when we shall have to speak of the *Carucata* and *Caruca* of Domesday.

When, in the days of K. Ethelred (979-1016), the country was surveyed and sub-divided for the purposes of equal taxation, the hide was accepted as the basis of assessment. Then, too, we may be sure, the hidage of most counties, and of Dorset among the rest, was scrutinized and readjusted; then the lands were not measured indeed, still less remeasured, but were so divided and parcelled as to bring one hide into fair comparison with another. And here again the hide, virtually though not designedly, assumed still more the seeming of an areal measure.

Summarily, then, when the Dorset Domesday uses the word "hide," it uses it as a thing of record; it uses it of such a quantity of land as had been determined to be a hide, and to be geldable as a hide, by the taxation of K. Ethelred, or by subsequent fiscal authority.

It has been hinted above that the Domesday Commissioners got the *hidation* which they assigned to Dorset manors rather from previous Records than by present Inquest. They got it from the Gheld-Rolls, we presume. In a few, a very few, instances they added something to the *hidation* prescribed by the then most recent Dorset Gheld-Roll,—that of Easter, 1084: but, whether they founded their corrections of the Gheld-Roll of 1084 on its own inconsistencies, or on the conflicting testimony of previous Gheld-Rolls, or by personal examination of living

witnesses, we cannot say.¹ The alterations were made without quotation of the authority from which they differed, and consequently without any statement as to how or why they were made.

The same Commissioners, visiting Cornwall, are found to have frequently drawn seeming contrast between the reputed and actual hidage of certain manors. For instance :—

“Idem Episcopus (de Execestre) tenet Tregel. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro II. hidis, sed tamen sunt ibi XII. hidæ,” (Domesday, fol. 120 b. 1).

But this sentence involves no imputation on the accuracy of any Gheld-Roll. It is not corrective. It was merely saying in other terms, that Tregel, though a manor of 12 hides, was only

¹ These remarks as to the Domesday Commissioners having often altered the reputed *hidation* of manors should be supplemented by a note on a different branch of the subject, viz., their alterations of the *geldability*, or, perhaps we should rather say the *geldancy* of manors.

It was a principle of the Gheld-Laws, if not from their earliest date, yet as they stood in the Confessors' time, that not only the Ancient-Crown-Demesnes were to be absolutely ingeldable, but that the bonâ-fide Demesnes of the Thanes or other Tenants in capite should be exempted from any current Gheld-Levy. Such an exemption, perpetuated by the Normans, was nothing more nor less than a *quid pro quo*, for the military and other services to which these Tenants in capite were *personally* liable.

An extract from the Domesday Survey of Brietric fitz Algar's colossal manor of Tewkesbury will be here most relevant :—

“In Teodechesberie fuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi quater viginti et xv. (95) hidæ. Ex his sunt in dominio xlv. (hidæ) et erant quietæ ab omni servitio regali et gheldo præter servitium ipsius Domini cujus erat Manerium.” (Domesd. fo. 163. a. 2 Gloucestre.).

The record goes on to enumerate the constituents of the demesne and then to enumerate the lands constituting the balance,—of 50 geldable hides. Then it adds—

Quater viginti et xv. hidæ quæ pertinent ad Tedechesberie quinquaginta hidæ supra memoratæ faciebant quietas et liberas ab omni geldo et servitio regali (the 50 geldant hides covered and exempted the 45 non-geldant hides.) “Hoc Manerium tenuit Brietric filius Algar T.R.E.”

So then the exemption according to Tewkesbury was permanent as to its extent, whatever change the Manorial Lord might make in the expansion or contraction of his demesnes. The case was one of prescriptive and unalterable privilege. There were doubtless many such, and this is the reason why, in so many cases, the Demesnes of Dorset manors, stated or supplied by the Inquest of 1084, are exactly repeated as to quantity, by Domesday in 1086.

But there are many cases also where the inquestual extents of demesnes are either reduced or increased by Domesday. This was because in these cases there was no prescriptive privilege nor liability. The assessment was variable :—pro hac vice, as it were,—and stood according as the bonâ-fide demesnes were more or less at the period of assessment than they had been antecedently.

geldable for 2 hides, or that 10 hides were prescriptively exempt from gheld. No such formula as this is to be found in the Dorset Domesday. Any Dorset manor of analogous status to Tregel, would be surveyed in Domesday in other words; and this simply because a non-geldable hide in Dorset was not called a hide at all. It was called a Carucate. Of that, more anon.

The principles which dictated and probably maintained King Ethelred's *hidation* of Dorset may, we think, be deduced from Domesday phenomena. Hidage was intended to be an index of one or more of three things, viz., of liability, in the first place; of capacity or intrinsic value in the second; of adventitious or extrinsic value in the third. On each of these conditions we have something to say.

As to **LIABILITY** and its opposite, it was decided in the first instance that certain Dorset estates should be, and should remain for ever, free from Gheld. These estates, if they had ever been described as so many hides, now lost that name and description altogether. After the lapse of nearly a century they stand in Domesday measured only by the quantities of plough-land, meadow, pasture, or woodland which each might happen to comprise. "Nescitur quot hidæ sunt ibi quia non reddidit geldum tempore Regis Edwardi" is the expression used by the Domesday Commissioners in regard to one of these estates. Of another the Commissioners say "Hæc terra nunquam per hidas divisa fuit neque geldavit." In Dorset these exempt and *non-hidated* estates were held in demesne, either by the King, the Diocesan Bishop, or the Abbot of Glastonbury.

Next to cases of total non-liability and *non-hidation* come cases where it had been decided ab antiquo, that the liability of an estate should be limited. The co-ordinate *hidation* was therefore modified. The most remarkable of such cases in Dorset was the Manor of Puddletown, called in Domesday Piretone or Pitretone. This manor had been anciently annexed to the Earldom of Dorset; and the tenure of the manor implied a title to the Tertium Denarium of the county. In all probability the manor was also the Caput of Puddleton Hundred, and in that capacity its lord will have received a second item of contingent revenue, viz., the annual profits of the Hundred-Court.

But the intrinsic wealth of Piretone was also considerable. Its extent, deducible from Domesday data, may be computed as 4126 acres, 1800 of which were arable. Had it been originally *hidated*

according to ordinary considerations, its intrinsic qualities and extent would have dictated an hidation of from 15 to 18 hides. Yet it was originally hidated and assessed to Danegeld as only half a hide; and so it remained at the date of Domesday. There are other cases of what may be called *Beneficial hidation* in the Dorset Domesday, but none of which the antiquity was so clear or the benefaction so large.

Other such cases arose presumably in some such circumstances as the following: The King, whether Saxon, Dane, or Norman, conferring a particular estate on a Religious House or a favoured Courtier, and wishing to augment the value of the gift, might, and often did, declare that the estate should be held by the Grantee for a certain number of hides less than the original assessment. And such *beneficial hidation*, amounting in fact to a remission of so much land-tax, was seldom cancelled. We see it standing good in many a page of Domesday, but Domesday records only the phænomenon, not its date, not its author, not its circumstances.

A few of these estates may be here instanced. We select—

Oscherwille (now Askerswell), an estate held continuously under the Confessor and under King William by the Abbot of Tavistock.—

Stantone (now Stanton St. Gabriel), held in the Confessor's time by Edwi (perhaps Earl Edwin), and at Domesday by the Conqueror's brother, Robert Comte of Moretain.—

Wodetone (now Wotton Fitz-Pain), held in the Confessor's time by one Edmer, but at Domesday annexed to the Fief of the same Comte of Moretain.—

Obcerne (now Upcerne), held from time immemorial by the Bishop of the Diocese.

All these, and many more, exhibit unequivocal marks in Domesday of having been, at whatsoever time, *beneficially hidated*. Another case is of a somewhat different complexion. A charter of K. Athelstan (925-940) expresses the hidage of five estates, (viz., Cattistock, Compton Abbas, Sidling St. Nicholas, Chalmington and Hillfield), then given by the King to Milton Abbey. They contained collectively 49 hides. In Domesday these five estates are grouped under three denominations, (written as Stoeche, Contone, and Sidelinee), but the hidage of the whole is reduced from 49 to 44 hides. The Franchise or privilege here implied may have been conferred by special diploma of one of K. Athel-

stan's successors. More probably it was the result of that general readjustment of Dorset Hidage which we suppose to have been a corollary of the enactment of the Danegheld. The preservation, by the later Abbots of Milton, of K. Athelstan's Charter is sufficient evidence that the change was not wrought by any trick or contrivance of their predecessors.

A case of *hidation*, originally excessive, but highly beneficial at the date of Domesday, is supplied by what that Record says of the Borough of Shaftesbury. The three other Boroughs of Dorset had been originally *hidated* as 10 hides each, but in or before Edward the Confessor's time, this *hidation*, or rather the geldability which it implied, had been commuted for a heavy tax indeed, the annual *Firma Noctis*. But Shaftesbury, though originally *hidated* as 20 hides, or at double the rate of other boroughs,—Shaftesbury the City and Shrine of St. Edward,—had never been saddled with the *Firma Noctis*. This annual tax, being equivalent to about £104, would be at least sixteen times as much as the Danegeld of 20 hides in any one year, even though the Danegeld were assessed at its greatest known rate of six shillings per hide.

Another case of originally *beneficial hidation* is deducible from what Domesday says about Wareham. Wareham was one of the four Royal Boroughs of Dorset. All four Boroughs were, as aforesaid, nominally *hidated*, that is, all were made contributory to the Danegeld in some form or other, and though the *hidation* set upon Dorchester and Bridport, cannot have been relevant to any extent of territory attached to either Borough, the *hidation* of Wareham may well have contemplated this material source of wealth. For to Wareham, alone of the four Boroughs, was attached an enormous territory. And this *hidation* of Wareham was originally favourable, in that it was no greater than that of Dorchester, or Bridport. For to these latter Boroughs very little territory was annexed, while the territory of Wareham, had it been *hidated* like an ordinary estate, would have stood at nearer 30 hides than 10. If we may suggest the ratio of the favour thus shewn to Wareham in the matter of *hidation*, we should observe that the Saxon antecedents of Wareham were such as would naturally entail distinctive immunities. Its territory was divided between the King, the Church, and the Aristocracy. At Wareham was a Royal residence, and in Wareham were *Hospices* or Town-Houses for all the chief men of the county. Wareham

too was the abode of the Sheriffs of Dorset, and so continued after the arrival of the Normans.

Thus much has been said of the Dorset Hide as an index of the liability or non-liability of a manor or other estate to pay gheld. The phrase which we have used so often, viz., "Beneficial Hidation" will be still more closely illustrated if we refer to the Domesday Surveys of Devon and Cornwall. For some reason or other the original *hidation* of these two counties was settled on a more liberal scale than that of Dorset. There is not a hide described in the Devon and Cornwall Surveys which does not exhibit marks of wealth and extent sufficient to constitute at least four hides of the ordinary Dorset type. And the average disproportion was greater still. Nor did the contrast end here. In Devon there were many, in Cornwall there were numberless, manors, which, besides partaking in this generally favourable *hidation* of the two counties, were individually privileged in the matter of assessment to the Danegeld. Thus, in the case of Devon, there are instances where the geldability of a single hide will have been as nothing when falling on an estate of little less than 5000 statute acres. As to Cornwall, let us quote the survey of two manors to show what is observable in scores of manors.—

"Ipse Comes (Moritoniensis) tenet Liscarret. Marlesuain tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi et geldabat pro ii hidis. Ibi tamen sunt xii hidæ. Terra est lx carucis. Ibi Mercatum reddens 4 solidos et Molnius reddens 12 solidos et 400 silvæ. Pastura 4 leuux longa et 2 leuux lata. Olim 8 libras, modo valet 26 libras 20 denariis minus" (Domesday, fo. 121. b. 1).

"Rex tenet Henlistone. Ibi sunt vi hidæ et dimidia, ex quibus duæ tantum hidæ geldabant tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 40 carucis. Ibi 4 acræ prati: pastura 5 leuux longa et 3 leuux lata. Silva 1 leuua longa et dimidia leuua lata. Reddit 8 libras ad pondus et arsuram. Heraldus Comes tenuit T.R.E." (Domesday, fo. 120. a. 1).

It will be anticipating future questions to enter fully into the detail of these two entries. Suffice it here to remark that the 12 hides of ordinary Cornish *Hidation* which are bespoken for Liscarret, would have realised an *hidation* of from 60 to 80 hides in the Dorset system; consequently a geldability at only 2 hides was a benefaction to the extent of from 3000 to 4000 per cent. in favour of the Cornish Manor.

And as to Henlistone, its 6½ hides of ordinary Cornish *Hida-*

tion, was an expression applied to an area of more than 30,000 acres of mixed lands, and would be tantamount to a Dorset *Hidation* of at least 40 hides; consequently that the geldability of Helston at only 2 hides was proportionably beneficial.

As to the Saxon owners of these estates, Marlswayn was the most ubiquitous, perhaps the greatest, of the untitled land-owners of the Confessor's time and kingdom. Harold was actually Earl of Cornwall, and it was by his escheat as *Comes* that the Conqueror held Helston and eleven other Cornish Manors at the date of Domesday.

And now as to the *HIDATION* which had respect, not to favour or privilege, but to the *INTRINSIC VALUE* of manors or other estates. Doubtless it was originally intended, as a general rule, that the *hidation* set upon a manor should be a measure of its intrinsic value rather than of its extent. Doubtless also, when *hidation* may be supposed to have been readjusted with the view of an equitable incidence of the Danegeld, the same principle was kept in view; in other words, a manor was *hidated* and assessed according to its value,—according to its capacity to bear taxation.

It was a short-sighted plan, for though (as Domesday everywhere teaches), values and capacities were liable to constant fluctuation, we cannot find a single instance where *hidation* appears to have been altered to suit the special circumstances of deterioration, or misfortunes, or neglect. We cannot find mention of any permanent commission or other fiscal authority for such reassessment previous to Domesday. Nay, the Dorset Gheld-Roll of 1084, among all its recorded exemptions and defaults of payment, does not speak of any exemption as accorded to poverty, nor of any arrear as having ceased to be a liability.

So then, the *hidation* quoted in the Dorset Domesday, as that of any ordinary manor or borough, does not tell much of the existing condition of such manor or borough. It rather tells of such condition at the time, whatever that may have been, when such manor or borough was first *hidated*, or, it may be, the time when it was *rehidated* and made liable to taxation.

Summarily, then, the *hidation* of Dorset estates recorded in Domesday, may be taken as a measure of the condition and value of such estates in the days of King Ethelred,—whose reign,

lasting from A.D. 979 to A.D. 1016, had ended some seventy years previous to the Survey.

We have yet to speak of the Dorset Hide as in some sort a measure of the adventitious or EXTRINSIC value which at some remote period seems to have attached to certain estates, and to have dictated an *hidation* so excessive in comparison with the area of such estates, as that we cannot account for it in any other way. To some manors were annexed large extents of outlying, and often very distant, waste land ; but little need be said on that head, for such accessories seem to have affected the *hidation* of manors to no extraordinary extent ; and this, as we presume, was because such adjuncts were well-nigh profitless in respect of revenue. But the *hidation* of a non-territorial borough was a different thing. It was set upon profits and advantages which had none of the stability of land, which were accidental and ephemeral. Between the Conquest and Domesday more than half the houses in Wareham and in Dorchester were utterly demolished ; yet the *hidation* and geldability of the two boroughs remained as of old.

Among the adventitious or extrinsic circumstances which may have begotten a sense of the higher value of certain other Dorset manors and have dictated a corresponding *hidation*, we would suggest pleasantness or salubrity of situation, proximity to some great thoroughfare, to some centre of trade, to some then frequented port of commerce. That the few possessors of that which taste, fashion, or interest, leads the many to desire, should therefore be accounted wealthy, and should be taxed for their advantages is a principle, we imagine, derived to us Englishmen rather from a Saxon æra and Saxon jurisprudence than from any teaching or example of our Norman ancestors.

The foregoing remarks, as to what we will venture to call the *super-hidation* of manors, will find special illustration in what Domesday records of several estates abutting on the River Way and lying withal in the neighbourhood of Broadway, Melcomb-Regis, and Weymouth. An excessive hidage is observable in certain manors of Isle-Purbeck, and in all the manors of the proximate Hundred of Winfrode. The same may be said of a plurality of manors in the neighbourhood of Blandford Forum, and now lying either in that parish or the adjacent parishes of Langton, Stour-Pain, and Durweston. The manor and parish of Bryanstone, close upon Blandford Forum, was so heavily *hidated*

as that its ten Domesday hides are now represented by an acreage of only 151 acres per hide. The present parish of Blandford St. Mary involves six Domesday manors, the collective hidage of which amounted to $18\frac{7}{8}$ hides; and each of these abnormal hides is now represented by as little as 84 statute acres. William de Moion's little manor of Hame (since called Ham-Moion, and now Hammoon) had a site in old times deemed advantageous, as being nearly surrounded by a river—the Stour. It is now measured to contain 677 statute acres. Had it been assessed on the average, Domesday would have recorded it as a manor of $3\frac{1}{2}$ geldable hides; but Domesday says it was geldable as five hides.

We do not pursue this question of *super-hidation* further, because we cannot always be sure that in comparing Domesday manors with modern parishes, we are dealing with identical areas. But where the identity is certain, and where the Domesday hide of Dorset is found to be represented by less than 200 statute acres, it may summarily be said that there was a case of *super-hidation*. At the date of Domesday, some or all of the extrinsic advantages which had dictated *super-hidation* may have left a particular manor or estate and been forgotten, but the excessive geldability still remained.

We have said enough of the various causes which regulated or disturbed the original *hidation* of Dorset. They were royal favour, intrinsic wealth, and extrinsic advantages. Be it added that the absence of any of these will have produced a contrasted and negative result. What wonder, then, with all these causes or their contraries in, greater or less, mixed or unmixed, operation, at some remote anterior period;—what wonder if the result, the *hidation* which is preserved as a legend on the pages of Domesday, should be full of apparent anomalies?

THE HIDE (continued). We return to speak of the Hide as a *quantity*, independently of its application to fiscal purposes. Glossarists, Commentators, and County historians, have at various periods busied themselves to discover the areal contents of the Domesday Hide. They have been equally persistent, each in maintaining his own particular conception as a discovery. Selden, however, though he somewhere tells of the hide “as consisting of 240 acres till the reign of Richard I., when it was reduced to 100 acres,” states elsewhere his unquestionably wiser

conclusion, that "the value of an hide was ever of an uncertain quantity."

As we have already stated or hinted, in Dorset alone we can find an instance where the Domesday Hide is represented by at least 4000 statute acres. In other instances, we find the Dorset Hide represented by as little as 84 statute acres. Between these two extremes, there is in the modern acreage of Dorset every variety of representation of the Domesday Hide; but the average of the whole county gives between 230 and 240 acres, as the correlative of the said hide.

We now come to inquire how the hide obtained the seeming and repute of being a mere areal measure. Being rather a measure of qualities, and conditions, and values, it naturally passed, we suggest, in vulgar estimation and parlance, into a measure of the most tangible and most important of those qualities, and conditions, and values. The most obvious and most important quality of an ordinary Dorset Manor, was its quota of plough-land. And practically it came to pass that the individual hide of most manors appears in numerical conjunction with a single plough-gang or, as the Dorset Domesday expresses it, with a "*terra ad unam carucam*." Thus the Dorset Hide was brought into a sort of parallelism with the Dorset plough-land; and Domesday itself indicates that the word *carucate* implied much the same thing as the hide, only that, not having been converted into a hide or made geldable, it remained in name a *carucate*. Now, the typical *carucate* of Dorset resembled the hide in that it contained a single plough-gang, combined with other territorial adjuncts; it differed from the hide in that its essence was nothing but land, and in that its area was much more definite than that of the hide, because, withal, the extents of its adjuncts was much more constant. We shall recur to the *carucate* again. Here it is mentioned merely to show how the hide, becoming thus conversant with the *carucate*, assumed the aspect of an areal measure.

The Plough-gang, the "*terra ad unam carucam*" of the Dorset Domesday, differed from the *carucate* as a part differs from its whole. Thus also did the plough-gang differ from the hide.

As a general but by no means an universal rule, we may venture to say that in the Dorset Domesday, where the number of ploughs (*caruca*) proper to any given manor, is equal to the

number of hides, there one great element in the value of such manor was its arable land. Conversely, where the number of carucæ proper is somewhat in excess of the number of hides, we may presume that arable land was a still greater element of manorial value; and again, where the the number of carucæ proper is found to be less than the reputed number of hides, there the element of value, which constituted the hide, was an unusual proportion of those other advantages which were incidental to a landed estate; to wit, of meadow-land, of wood-land, of pasture-land, of Mills, or even we may add, of moors, and wastes. But where Domesday gives unequivocal marks of either a lenient or an excessive *hidation*, these ordinary rules will not apply.

The hide, the Gheld-hide of Dorset, has to be considered in yet another relation; a relation which will show still more clearly how it has passed into a supposed or conjectural estimate of areal measure. This Gheld-hide at its first institution was subdivided into parts; and the names given to two at least of those minor quantities were highly suggestive of actual territorial measurement. A table will give a synoptical view of these technical subdivisions of the Gheld-hide:—

1 Hide=4 Virgates=16 Ferndels¹=48 acres.

1 Virgate = 4 Ferndels = 12 acres.

1 Ferndel = 3 acres.

In Dorset the Gheld-hide was subdivided into four virgates, and each virgate into 12 acres. In Devon and Cornwall, where the scope of the Gheld-hide was enormous, it was necessary to introduce another quantity, intermediate between the virgate and the acre. This was the Ferndel or Ferdingdel, to wit, the fourth part of the next superior denomination, the fourth part of the virgate.

But these “Virgatæ ad Gheldum,” and these “Ferndels¹ ad

¹ Ferding, Farthing, Fourth-ing and Quarter-ing are precisely synonymous terms. The termination *ing* is Saxon, adding in each case a more substantive form and significance to words, which taken alone were not strictly substantives.

The Ferndel or Ferdendel was the Ferding with another termination, and always meant the fourth of something. Hence our farthing is so called as being the fourth of a penny. The Domesday Ferndel of the above table was the fourth part of a virgate. We have seen instances in more northern counties where the virgate itself is called a ferndel, viz., as being one-fourth of a hide or a carucate. Domesday describes the four quarters of the town of Huntingdon as so many Ferlings.

Gheldum," and these "Acrae ad Gheldum," as we prefer to call them, were no more areal measures than was the "Hida ad Gheldum." The names were merely borrowed from the vocabulary of other systems of areal mensuration, or if from any single system involving these proportions, then from a system which was antiquated long before the Conquest. The necessity of adopting a Gheld-system of degrees becomes immediately apparent when we reflect that estates of every degree of capacity were assessed to the Danegeld, and that a multitude of such estates were of too little capacity to be assessed as hides.

Thus, in the Dorset Domesday, when we see an estate geldable as one or as two virgates, all that is implied is that such estate was originally assessed to the Danegeld as a quarter or as a half of one hide. And similarly as to an estate, or part of an estate, registered in the survey as geldable for, say, 8 acres; then such estate had been found at the original assessment to be of the capacity of one sixth of a hide.

The ordinary acre, the acre of Norman and actual mensuration which Domesday applies to the meadows, and pastures, and woods of Dorset, was quite a different thing from the "Acra ad gheldum," often introduced in the same article of Survey. The "Acra ad gheldum," taken on the county average of about 240 acres per hide, represented the forty-eighth part of that average, that is, it represented about 5 modern acres. But the measured acre of Domesday, the acre of meadows, woods, and pastures, was, as we hope to show in the sequel, neither more nor less than that statute acre which, having been introduced by the Normans, came to be precisely defined in an enactment of K. Edward I., and is preserved to this day.

We may not quit this section of our subject, without adducing one or two passages of Domesday which exhibit our theories, especially this theory as to the duplex use of the word *acra*, in practice.

The subject of the following is an estate in the Cornish Fief of Robert Comte of Morcain: "Andreas tenet de Comite (Mortonensi) Carbihan. Merken tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi et geldabat pro *uno ferling*. Ibi sunt 4 *acrae* terrae, terra 4 carucis. Ibi sunt 2 carucæ et 4 servi et 2 villani et 3 bordarii et 5 *acrae silvæ* et 20 *acrae pasturæ*. Olim et modo valet 10 solidos" (Domesday, fol. 125 a).

Here the Domesday Commissioners state in effect that Carbihan was a manor of the capacity of 4 Gheld-acres, but that in the Confessor's time it had paid gheld as a *ferling*, that is, as only 3 Gheld-acres. Of course, the description which proceeds to give the constituents of this estate, and names among such constituents 25 acres of wood and pasture, must allude to two very different types of the acre; otherwise it would be including the greater in the less.

The following is the Domesday account of Mappowder, a manor in the Comte of Moretain's Dorset Fief. "Ipse Comes tenet Mapledre. Brictric tenuit T.R.E et geldabat pro 3 virgatis et dimidia et 7 acris terræ. Terra est 1 carucæ. Ibi est unus servus et 12 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentinæ longa et una quarentina lata. Valuit 20 solidos modo 12 solidos" (Domesday, 79. b. 1).

Here the gheld quantities are clumsily but intelligibly expressed. The geldability of the estate was that of one gheld-hide and one gheld-acre, or, more concisely still, that of 49 gheld-acres. The items of measured estate implied by the other clauses of the entry, will have been about 152 statute acres.

Elsewhere in the Dorset Domesday we read of an anonymous estate, "Godwinus Venator tenet unam virgatam terre et 4 acras. Ibi habet dimidiam carucam cum 5 bordariis et 9 acris prati" (Domesday, fo. 84, a. 2). Here the first clause belongs to the hidation system and denotes a geldability as for $(12+4)$ 16 gheld-acres. The second clause implies a measured area of about $(60+9)$ 69 statute acres.

THE CARUCATA TERRÆ AND TERRA AD UNAM CARUCAM.

The contemporary and more exact system of mensuration adopted in the Dorset Domesday differs widely from the antiquated and less real, because more symbolical, system, which we have styled the "Gheld System."

But before we enter on the exacter system, we should say something of the CARUCATA and of the TERRA AD UNAM CARUCAM or Plough-gang, as intermediate measures in the point of precision, in other words, as being measures of more precision certainly than the hide, but of less precision than the statute acre.

There is a doubt whether the "carucata" was ever used in terms, as of a land-measure, by the Præ-Conquestual Saxons. Our

own impression is that the term, "carucata," was introduced by the Normans, and that they intended thereby an estate which, in point of value and capacity, was closely analogous to the Saxon hide. We would illustrate this theory by reference to Domesday itself:—

In the Gloucestershire Survey, the Gheld-hide is, as in Dorset, the usual denomination marking the Saxon and Præ-Domesday quantities of estate. But in the survey of the Fief of Strigoil, adjacent to the county of Gloucester, the Domesday Commissioners measured uniformly by the carucate, in no instance making mention of the hide. The truth is, that all such parts of Monmouthshire or the adjoining Welsh border as appear in Domesday, had not been derived to the Normans from any Saxon preoccupation, but had been conquered, or at least settled as a Norman dependency, by Earl William Fitz Osborn, within four years after the conquest of England. Indeed the Earl himself founded the fief and built the castle of Strigoil.

Naturally, then, there being no antecedent or traditionary *hidation* of the territory in question, the Norman occupants thereof measured it according to their own fashion. The following passage, from the Domesday Survey of the Fief of Strigoil, indicates, we think, the carucate as a recognized Norman measure.

"Willelmus de Ow habet de Strigoielg ix libras per consuetudinem ut dicit. In Wales habet isdem Willelmus in feudo iii piscarias in Waie (on the Wye). Reddunt lxx solidos; et in eodem feudo dedit Willelmus Comes Radulfo de Limesi L carucatas terræ, sicut fit in Normannia" (according to that estimate of the carucate which obtains in Normandy). (Domesday, fo. 162. a. 2).

(Of Ralph de Limesi as a follower and tenant of Earl William fitz Osborn; and of William of Ewe as succeeding to Ralph de Limesi before Domesday, there are other indications, to some of which as relevant to Dorset estates we shall refer elsewhere.)

We shall best show what the Dorset Domesday means by the word "Carucata," by citing and analysing the few passages in which the word occurs:—

Of the Bishop of Salisbury's manor of Beaminster, Domesday speaks as follows:—

"Episcopus idem tenet Beiminstre. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xvi hidis et una virgata terræ. Terra est xx

carucis. Præter hanc terram habet in dominio ii carucatas terræ quæ nunquam geldaverunt et ibi habet ii carucas.”

Here the carucate is tantamount to the privileged and ingeldable hide;—to the hide not as yet distorted from its more ancient form by considerations of relative value. So, like the ordinary average hide of Dorset manors, the carucate of Beaminster co-ordinates with, or rather implies and contains a single plough-land. Hypothetically we suggest that this carucate was about 240 statute acres; its chief, and in the above passage, only specified constituent, the single plough-land, we put at 120 acres.

The Bishop of Salisbury’s manor of Netherbury is surveyed next to Beaminster:—“Idem Episcopus tenet Niderberie. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xx hidis. Terra est xx carucis. Præter hanc habet in dominio ii carucatas terræ quæ nunquam geldaverunt. Ibi sunt ii carucæ” (77. a. 2).

Here, as the principal feature in the hide is the single “caruca” or plough-team, so is the single “caruca” the principal feature of the carucate. The sequel of the entry formally measures all the other coefficients of both hide and carucate, viz., meadows, woods, and pastures; but it does not distinguish the coefficients of the carucatage from those of the hidage.

The manor of Stoke Abbas, held by the same Bishop on behalf of his Abbey of Sherborne, is surveyed as follows:—“Idem Episcopus tenet Stocche. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro vi hidis et dimidiâ. Terra est vii carucis. Præter hanc (terram) sunt ibi ii carucatae terræ quæ nunquam divisæ sunt per hidas, et ibi in dominio est i caruca cum i servo et vi cosce.” Then follows a statement of the 6 carucæ, the pasture, and the woodland, which first evidently attached to the hidated portion of the estate. When at the end of this article of survey, it is added, “Dominium valet vi libras. Quod Taini, tenent xl solidos,” the word “Dominium” implies much more than it did in the earlier part of the article. It implies not only the two carucates, but all such portions of the hidated estates as were held in villainage under the Bishop, and not by rent-paying Thaners. The Thenagium was as 2½ hides to 4 hides of the villanagium, as another part of the text proves.

But the most remarkable mention of the carucate in the Dorset Domesday is in the lengthy survey of the Bishop of

Salisbury's manor of Sherborne. After giving account of 43 hides, which represented the geldable portion of the Episcopal estate, the survey proceeds :—

"In hoc manerio Scireburne, præter supradictam terram habet Episcopus in dominio xvi carucatas terræ. Hæc terra nunquam per hidas divisa fuit neque geldavit. Ibi sunt in dominio v carucæ et xxvi villani et xxvi bordarii et viii servi cum xi carucis. Ibi molinus reddens x solidos. De hac quietâ terrâ tenet Sinod de Episcopo i carucatam terræ et Edwardus aliam. Ibi sunt ii carucæ et ii servi et viii bordarii.

In hâc eâdem Scireburne tenent monachi ejusdem Episcopi ix carucatas terræ et dimidiam quæ nec per hidas divisæ fuerunt nec unquam geldaverunt. Ibi sunt in dominio iij carucæ et dimidia et iij servi et x villani et x bordarii cum v carucis et iij molini reddentes xxij solidos et xx acræ prati. Silva una leuna longa et iij quarentinæ lata. De hâc terrâ monachorum tenet Lanbertus de eis i carucatam terræ et ibi habet i carucam et molinum reddentem 5 solidos."

Here, it should be observed, the 16 carucates of the first-named estate involved 18 plough-lands, besides a mill; and the $9\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of monastic estate involved not merely $9\frac{1}{2}$ plough-lands, but 4 mills, 20 acres of meadow, and a quantity of wood, which we will here assume to be about 480 acres. It follows that the carucate was a greater denomination than the plough-land, and that the single plough-land was the chief, but not the only constituent, of the carucate.

Two years before Domesday the Assessors of the Danegeld spoke of the Hundred of Shireburn as containing $75\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 25 carucates. Among the exemptions from taxation they stated :—"Inde habent Episcopus et sui monachi in dominio xxv carucatas quæ nunquam dederunt gildum." Here was a double mistake. These carucates were $25\frac{1}{2}$ in number, according to Domesday; and the Assessors had improperly included them in Shireburn Hundred, for they were by their very essence extra-Hundredal. In the Dorset Gheld-Roll of 1084, the Assessors of no other Hundred make any mention of carucates.

Mention of the carucate is again made in the following survey of Ailf Chamberlain's manor of Odetun (supposed to be identical with Marshwood) :—

"Idem Ailfus tenet Odetun. Brici tenuit, miles Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro xii hidis. Terra est xvi carucis. De

câ sunt in dominio iiij carucatæ, et ibi iij carucæ et vi servi; et (sunt) xii villani et xi bordarii cum ix carucis" (Domesday, fo. 83, a. 1).

Here it is doubtful whether the Domesday scribe wrote "iiij carucatæ" by inadvertence, when he ought rather to have written "iiij hidæ"; or whether he wrote "carucatæ" advisedly, as purporting the ungeldable portion of an estate whose geldable portion figured at xii hides.

We have now reviewed all that is stated verbally about the carucate, whether in the Gheld-Roll of 1084 or in the Dorset Domesday. But there are some other passages in the Dorset Domesday where the ungeldable carucate is not indeed mentioned by name, but implied by what is said of its constituent or chief co-ordinate, the plough-gang, the "*Terra ad unam carucam.*" These passages are as follows:—

The Bishop of Salisbury's manor of Cerminstre (now Charminster) having been fully surveyed as a manor of 10 geldable hides, it is added,—"*In ipso manerio habet Episcopus tantum terræ quantum possunt arare ii carucæ. Hæc nunquam geldavit.*"

Of the same Bishop's manor of Alton Pancras, Domesday says:—

"*Idem Episcopus tenet Altonc. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro vi hidis. Terra est vi carucis. Præter hanc habet (Episcopus) terram ii carucarum in dominio quæ nunquam geldavit. Ibi habet ii carneas.*"

An estate which the same Bishop had at Lym (now Lyme Regis) is thus surveyed in Domesday:—"Idem Episcopus tenet Lym. Terra est i carucæ. Nunquam geldavit. Ibi sunt 4 acræ prati. Ibi habet Episcopus unam domum redditentem 6 denarios."

The same Bishop's manor of Yetminster is thus surveyed:—"Idem Episcopus tenet Etminster. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xv hidis. Terra est xx carucis. Præter hanc habet (Episcopus) terram vi carucarum quæ nunquam geldavit tempore Regis Edwardi. Ibi sunt iv carucæ in dominio." The rest of the entry seems to relate to the hidated part of the manor, but perhaps in a degree to the *carrucage*.

Of the Abbot of Glastonbury's manor of Buckland Newton, Domesday speaks as follows:—"Ipsa Æcclesia (Glasting-

beriensis) tenet Bochelande. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xv hidis. Terra est xxiv carucis. Præter hanc est in dominio terra viii carucarum quæ nunquam geldavit. Ibi in dominio iv carucæ."

Of the same Abbot's manor of Sturminster Newton, we have this notice in Domesday:—"Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Glastingberiensis tenet Newenton. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xxij hidis. Terra est xxxv carucis. Præter hanc est terra xiv carucarum in dominio ibi quæ nunquam geldavit." There is an hiatus in the sequel of this entry. The number of carucæ actually employed on the demesnes and also on the lands held under the Abbey in villainage is not given. It is further remarkable that though the Domesday expression "nunquam geldavit" applied *de jure* to the fourteen plough-lands of demesne, it was not true in fact. The Gheld-Roll of 1084 does not record the smallest exemption for the Abbot of Glastonbury's estate in Newton Hundred. Superficially it would seem that this was because his lawfully exempt estate consisted of carucatage, and was therefore extra-Hundredal. But when the Assessors state Newentona Hundred to contain 47 hides, it is evident that they included these 14 plough-lands as hidage. A table of the Præ-Domesday Hundred of Newentona, hereafter to be given, will show that the Assessors of 1084 treated these 14 ungeldable plough-lands as $12\frac{1}{4}$ geldable hides. They were not only assessed, but the assessment was paid.

Here, by the way, we have some illustration of a piece of contemporary history.—In the year preceding the Gheld-Inquest, that is, in the year 1083, the King had displaced one Turstin, theretofore Abbot of Glastonbury, and recalled him to his original domicile as a monk of St. Stephen's at Caen. Avarice, prodigality, and tyranny were the charges against this vicious Norman. He was reinstated at Glastonbury by William Rufus. So then, at the time of the Inquisicio Gheldi, the estates of Glastonbury Abbey were "in manu Regis," and probably in custody of some Sheriff or Fermor, whose interest it would be to realize as much as possible for the Crown, and to allow as little as possible to the monks of Glastonbury. Protection and preservation of the territorial interests of the Abbey were, it seems, no part of the trust; and Domesday, two years later than the Inquisicio Gheldi, is replete with anomalies and dislocations which had befallen the Abbatial estates, either from the

prodigality, as we may suppose, of Abbot Turstin, or the more recent and perhaps more baneful custody of the Crown. In Dorset, 4 hides of the manor of Newton had been taken from the Abbey, and Goceline, the King's cook, holds them in Domesday immediately of his master. The Abbot's manor of Pentridge¹ had been wholly confiscated by the King, who held it in demesne at the date of Domesday.

To return to the "carucata" and "caruca." There are other instances in the Dorset Domesday, and specially those of Ancient Crown Demesne, where no hidation is recorded, and where the estate is measured according to its various constituents, the chief being the plough-land. For instance—"Rex tenet Pinpro (now Pimperne) et Cerletone (now Charlton Marshall). Rex Edwardus tenuit in dominio. Nescitur quot hidæ sunt ibi quia non geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est xx carucis" etc. "Ibi duo molini et quater xx et xiiij acrae prati. Pastura ij leuua longa et ij leuua lata. Silva i leuua longa et dimidia leuua lata."

In such cases it cannot be rightly assumed that the "caruca" implies the "carucata," inasmuch as the co-ordinates, which usually went with the plough-gang to form the carucata, are here given separately from the plough-lands, and are in great excess. But in the sequel, when we shall have to reduce all denominations to the *Hidational* system, it will be necessary to treat these plough-lands as so many hides; the consideration being that these plough-lands represent, with their unexpressed co-ordinates, hides of enormous extent, while the Hundredal Hides counterbalance the excess by frequently representing hides of a capacity as much lower as these were higher than the average.

With regard to the carucate as a precise areal measure, we can only say further that in Dorset it is probably represented by the same number (240) of modern acres, as is the average hide. In Lincolnshire and other northern districts, the carucate was strictly analogous to the hide of the south; nay, in the Lincolnshire Domesday the carucate is used as the principal Gheld-measure, and the hide is never mentioned. By computation we find that the carucate of one province of Lincolnshire,

¹ Pentridge was never restored to the Abbey. It was annexed to the Honour of Gloucester, probably by William Rufus.

(Ketstevens,) is represented by about 244 modern acres; of another province, (Lindsay,) by more than 500 modern acres; of a third province, (Hoyland,) by more than 1000.¹ The same, or a greater disparity may be found as regards Domesday Hidage, between the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, but what we wish to establish is that the carucate and the hide were analogous quantities; and as each denomination admitted in various districts, various degrees of expansion, so in one and the same district, viz., the county of Dorset, the carucate and the hide admitted only of co-equal degrees of expansion, and that an average representation, by about 240 modern acres, as it is clear of the Dorset hide, so is it next to certain in case of the Dorset carucate.

But the "*Terra ad unam carucam*," or plough-gang, was, as we have already hinted, a different thing from, and in its very essence a more constant quantity than, the carucate. "*Tantum terræ quantum potest arare una caruca*" is, if not quite a definite expression, intended in Domesday to denote an area of arable-land, nearly if not always constant.

The next question is, what that area was.—

It has been suggested that the Domesday Commissioners varied their conception of the area of the plough-gang by considerations of the nature and position of the plough-land, according as the soil was light or heavy, level or uneven. Possibly the Commissioners took evidence from a bailiff, or other witness more competent to tell the quantity of land, tillable by the plough, in a particular manor; and such evidence might involve some consideration on the part of the witness of the nature, as well as of the quantity, of the land in question.

Notwithstanding this, we may reasonably seek to determine the average contents of a Dorset plough-gang. Domesday nowhere expresses directly the acreage of a plough-gang, but in a few instances it is clear that the "*Terra ad unam carucam*" did not exceed, and probably equalled 120 measured acres. Adopting then the theory that the ordinary measure of the plough-gang

¹ The carucate of Lincolnshire is further analogous to the hide of Dorset in that it was often constituted with more than one plough-land. If such a constitution of the carucate is observed more frequently in the Lincolnshire than in the Dorset Domesday, that only means that the plough-land of such and such a Lincolnshire manor was so much more in proportion to the other constituents of the estate.

was 120 acres, we cannot find a single instance subversive of such a doctrine, while, if we adopt any hypothesis differing by 10 acres in either direction, a similar examination of instances will soon convince us that our basis is unsound. It is remarkable that the opinions of Commentators, all derived from documentary evidence, vary chiefly between 240 acres and 120 acres as the measure of the Domesday hide. The fallacy about the Domesday hide being an areal measure at all, has already been explained, but we cannot help thinking that the conception of 120 acres being the measure of the hide, arose in its being the actual measure of the "*Terra ad unam carucam*."

Let the "*Terra ad unam Carucam*" or plough-gang stand then, for the present at least, as proximately implying 120 Domesday acres, and the same number of modern statute acres.

It should next be stated that the Domesday of many counties expresses, and the Domesday of Dorset implies, a recognized subdivision of the plough-gang. This was the Bovate. As the caruca or full oxteam consisted of eight oxen, so were there eight bovates in each *Terra ad unam carucam*.¹ The term bovatē is never used in the Dorset Domesday, and two bovates is the smallest quantity of arable land adumbrated in that record. The expression is not "*Duæ bovatae terræ*," but "*Terra ad duos boves*." And this was the fourth part of a "*Terra ad unam carucam*," and (as we shall show) was 30 statute acres.¹

THE LINEAL MEASURES OF THE DORSET DOMESDAY.

WE pass now to the more precise system of mensuration adopted in the Dorset Domesday, and alluded to, we may almost say, in every article of that record. This was the system by which the meadows, the pastures, the woodlands, and the wilds of Dorset were meted in Domesday. It was the system then in vogue; the system under which the Norman Commissioners chose to classify the results of their own special enquiries as distinct from the evidences which they got second-hand from record or tradition.

Most of the measurements set forth in the Dorset Domesday are expressed in terms of a lineal rather than an areal denomina-

¹ In Lincolnshire the term "Bovate" was used as a subdivision of the Gheld-measures, of the carucate, to wit, of which it was an eighth part. So that, in Lincolnshire two Bovates represented 12 gheld-acres, and 60 rather than 30 statute acres.

tion. They may be tabulated as below, it being premised that the longitude of the *pertica* or *virga*, viz., $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, is nowhere declared in Domesday, but is here assumed on grounds which will become more clear when we shall have to discuss the corresponding scale of areal measures.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ feet=	$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards=	1 virga or pertica.
66 feet=	22 yards=	4 perticæ= 1 Acra.
660 feet=	220 yards=	40 perticæ= 10 Acræ= 1 Quarentina.
7920 feet=	2640 yards=	480 perticæ= 120 Acræ= 12 Quarentinæ = 1 Leuua, or Leuga, or Leuca.

The above table is largely analogous to the existing scale of English measures. The differences result from custom, and are accidental not inherent. The *virga* or *pertica* of Domesday is still called both a "rod" and a "perch;" but it is also sometimes called a "pole."

The lineal acre is not now recognised. In Domesday it interposes between the "Pertica" and the "Quarentina." It consisted of 4 "perticæ," and constituted $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the straight quarentine.

From the perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, English mensuration now jumps at once to that higher measure, which, as consisting of 40 perches, is called a furlong, *i.e.* forty-long. The Norman scribes of Domesday called this same measure a "quarentina" for the same reason, viz., as consisting of 40 "perticæ."

Twelve Domesday quarentines constituted the "leuua" or "leuga,"—a measure of length, lost to English mensuration in its Domesday sense, though the name "league" is retained, but as implying just double the longitude of the Domesday "leuua."

The ratio of this variety of usage is soon explained. Instead of proceeding from the furlong or quarentine to the Norman "leuga" of 12 quarentines, we Anglo-Normans adopt, as the next superior denomination to the quarentine, the common English mile consisting not of 12 but of 8 quarentines. And above the English mile we have our so-called league, measuring 3 English miles. But the Normans, progressing from the quarentine of 220 yards to their "leuua" of 12 quarentines, got a length of 2640 yards, which is exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. Thus, the English having given the name "league" to a length of 3 miles, have happened to bestow it on a measure just double of the Norman leuua or leuga.¹

¹ What Ingulfus, an Englishman educated in Normandy, says about the leuca and

We will not dismiss this matter of the lineal measures of the Dorset Domesday without giving some proofs and illustrations from Domesday itself.

In one instance, and in a single sentence, we have the perch or rod described by each of its two Domesday synonymes, the *pertica* and the *virga*.

In the Abbot of Cerne's manor of Pocheswelle (now Poxwell) a tract of pasture is measured as follows:—"Pastura viii quarentinæ et xxvi virgatæ longa et iij quarentinæ et xiiij perticæ lata" (Domesday, fol. 78, a. 1).

The quantity signified is an area measuring 346 perches in length and 134 perches in breadth, and therefore consisting of 46,364 square perches; which, when we come to our areal measures, will be seen to equal $289\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

In the Abbess of Shaftesbury's manor of Tarente (now Tarrant Hinton) a wood, instead of being simply described as $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarentines long and 1 quarentine wide, is still more simply described.¹ "Silva L perticæ longa et XL lata" (fo. 78, b. 2). The wood

the mile is very pertinent here. He says (as interpreted in Hutchins's Dorset, D.D. iv. viii.) that "the English under the Normans followed the French customs as to the name, but by leuca intended a mile, and in this survey" (Domesday) "always express the measure rather more than less than what it really was."

We suggest that what Ingulfus had observed was that instead of a mile the Anglo-Norman editors of Domesday adopted the leuca as the highest denominational measure of length, but that, practically, what they called a leuca in Domesday was more than a mile. (Well, we say that it was a mile and half.) Dugdale was probably thinking of this supposed conversion of the mile into the leuca when he said that the Domesday league signified "a mile, or 1000 paces."

Ducange, better advised, laid it down that the French league was 1500 paces:—just what we contend for,—only, as a matter of fact, the English *mile*, so called after the *mille passuum* of the Romans, is 142 yards longer than the last-named measure.

Differing both from our opinion that the Domesday leuca was $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and from the Anglican mistake which has given the name "League" to a measure of 3 miles, is the theory of the late Historian of Norfolk. He ascertained, as he thought, by actual and repeated measurements that the Domesday Leuca was "*two miles or thereabouts*."—

It would be impossible, we think, to make sure that, in any present measurement we might undertake, whether in Dorset or Norfolk, we were measuring a positive and definite Domesday leuca. However, Mr. Blomfield's process resulted in an estimate which, though certainly too high, is saved from disregard by the convenient term "thereabouts."

¹ The Domesday arithmeticians eschewed fractions, and when obliged to express a fraction seldom did it in its simplest form, e.g.—instead of describing one-sixth of a quarentine as "*sexta pars quarentinæ*," they would write "*Tertia pars dimidiæ quarentinæ*."

was 50 perches $\times$ 40 perches, or 2000 square perches. In areal terms it was only $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

In Radulf (de Crauborne's) manor of Tarente (now involved in Tarrant Gunville) a wood is described as "*Silva i quarantina longa et iiij acræ lata*" (fo. 83, a. 2). Here we have the lineal "*acra*" of Domesday equivalent to 4 "*perticæ*." A parallel expression would be, "A wood measuring 40 perches in length and 16 perches in width," that is, in areal terms, a wood containing 640 square perches, or 4 rectangular acres.

In the Comte of Moretain's manor of Wichemetune (now Wichampton) we have a wood described as "*Silva una quarentina longa et viii acras lata*"² (fo. 79, b. 1). Here we have a good indication that 8 lineal *acræ* was a smaller measure than one lineal *quarentine*, which in fact required 10 lineal acres for its full complement. The wood in question measured 10 lineal acres in length and 8 in width. But this by no means co-equalled an areal quantity of 80 acres, for the areal acre of Domesday, as we shall see, was not a *square* figure, nor were its factors or sides composed of lineal acres in any other ways than that, if its two sides were a lineal acre each, then must its other two sides be 10 lineal acres each; or if its two sides were 2 lineal acres each, then must its other two sides be 5 lineal acres each. So that, in point of fact, it required 10 lineal acres squared to make one rectangular acre of the Domesday type, and the wood of Wichampton, above surveyed, was not 80 acres, but merely 8 acres of areal measure.

In the Bishop of Coutances' manor of Wintreburne (now Winterborn Hoghton), Domesday gives a textually imperfect survey of a wood, viz., "*Silva iij quarentinæ et dimidia longa et iiij acras et duas lata*" (fo. 77, a. 2). Here the full expression should perhaps have included the word "*perticæ*" or "*virgæ*" after "*duas*." If so the wood was 140 perches long by 18 perches wide; and it contained $15\frac{3}{4}$ areal acres.

"*Silva i quarentina longa et v virgæ lata*," is an item in Robert fitz Gerold's manor of Lege (fo. 80, b. 1). This is Leigh, in Wimborne parish, a manor geldable as 1 hide. The wood was 40 perches long by 5 wide. It contained therefore

¹ Domesday Latin generally accords a nominative case of the measure to adjectives of measure, e.g.—"*Silva una quarentina longa*." But here we have the more correct accusative in the same sentence, viz., *Silva viii acras lata*.

200 square perches, which will be shown in the sequel to be only $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

In Edward de Salisbury's manor of Chinestanestone (now Kinson) we have pasture-land described as "*Pastura iij leuua longa et ij leuua lata iij quarentinis minus*" (fo. 80, b. 1). The expression is tantamount to 36 quarentines by 21 quarentines. Anticipating the future proof that every square-quarentine contained 10 areal acres, we may say here that this pasture-land of Kinson was 7560 acres. Its length was $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its width $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.¹

A pasture in the Abbot of Cerne's manor of Simondesberge (now Symondsbury) is described as "*Pastura v quarentina longa et una quarentina lata x virgis minus*" (fo. 78, a. 1). This was 200 perches by 30 perches, or 6000 square perches, or $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

"*Pastura xxvii quarentina longa et una leuua et iij quarentina lata*," assigned (Domesday, fo. 78, a. 2) to the great Abbatial estate of Abbotsbury, might otherwise be described as a pasture measuring 27 quarentines by 15 quarentines, or measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ leagues by $1\frac{1}{4}$ leagues. This observation is to show how unnecessarily the Domesday scribes introduced two denominations into their measurements, where one would have sufficed. The pasture in question was $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide. It contained (27×15) 405 square quarentines, and so 4050 areal acres.

THE AREAL OR SUPERFICIAL MEASURES.

These measures we call "Areal" or "Superficial" measures rather than "Square" measures because only two of the several denominations which we shall introduce were, in their essence, *square*. Every side of the square perch was a lineal perch, and every side of the square quarentine was a lineal quarentine; and so these two areal measures are properly called square. But the areal acre and the areal league contemplated in Domesday were always formed by unequal sides, so must not be spoken of as "square."²

¹ The Parish now allotted to Kinson has nothing to do with the old manorial boundaries, and is only 4400 acres. Great part of the Domesday pasturage of Kinson is now in other parishes of which Canford is certainly one.

² A Domesday acre with equal sides is inconceivable, though such a figure might be devised now by calculating the root of 4840 yards, which we know would be some

Before we tabulate the areal measures of Domesday, we should give the reason why we presume the modern lineal perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards and the modern square perch, of $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards, to have been antecedently the bases and types of the Domesday system, in regard to Dorset.

If we collect the measured areas of the Domesday county, and estimate the whole according to this standard, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the perch, we shall get an acreage, less by some 22,300 acres, than the known extent of the county.

The deficiency is on the side of Domesday and is serious as extending to over $\frac{1}{9}$ th part of the area in question. And it may be accounted for in the simplest way:—It will be shown in the sequel how this area of about 22,300 acres extended along the whole sea-board of Dorset, and how it is probable that the Domesday surveyors neither included nor intended to include any part of it in their measurements or computations.

On the other hand, it appears that various old systems of mensuration have been adopted in different localities since Domesday; and it has been suggested that one or other of these systems may have embodied the Domesday type, rather than the system which we think to have embodied the said type, and which was in fact the system sanctioned by statute of K. Edward I. and continuing to the present day.

These old systems each of them embodied some variety of the perch as its basis, and the variety has always been in the direction of increase over the perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Let us take for experiment the lowest of these systems, that which is least removed from our avowed standard. This system presupposes, and indeed instances, the use of a perch of 20 feet length. All the greater denominations ascend according to the same ratio, as in the Standard System; so that when we ascend to the areal acre of the experimental system, we find it to consist of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ modern acres (about 1.47 is the proximate decimal expression).

Obviously, then, if we apply this experimental system to the Domesday of Dorset, we shall beget a County greater, by nearly one half, than the County which we see with our own senses.

We need but to conclude this question by saying that according

figure of infinitesimal decimals. Similarly, each of the sides of any possible square league must be the root of 12 quarentines,—another decimal figure. We need not say that Domesday arithmeticians never dreamt of such quantities or figures.

to our evidences the Domesday perch which regulated Dorset measurements was neither greater nor less than the modern Standard. If less, it would probably have been thus less because the Domesday perch may have been founded on the Roman estimate of the foot, an estimate which was less than the present English estimate by only the fractional part of an inch.¹

But to pursue this subject would be vain, as would be any attempt to establish for Domesday any more absolute accuracy in such minutiae. The broad phenomena are indicative of very considerable, nay, of very wonderful accuracy, and we will not labour to establish any nearer approximation to niceties of estimate which we set out with believing to have been both unreal and impossible.

TABLE OF AREAL MEASURES of the Dorset Domesday, the lineal perch or Virga being taken as $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.—

$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards = 1 “pertica” or square perch.

4840 square yards = 160 “perticæ” = 1 areal acre.

48,400 square yards = 1600 “perticæ” = 10 areal acres = 1 square quarentine.

580,800 square yards = 19,200 “perticæ” = 120 areal acres = 12 square quarentines = 1 areal league.

The modern system of Surface Measures corresponds in its ratio with the above, but employs other denominations. Between the square perch and the areal acre it inserts the areal “Rood,” consisting of 40 square perches and constituting one fourth of an acre. It omits the square quarentine and the areal league altogether, and jumps at once from the acre to the square mile, a measure which virtually embodies 640 acres or 64 square quarentines or $5\frac{1}{3}$ areal leagues.

The system of areal measures adopted in Domesday was grounded upon, and ran in some sort of parallelism with the lineal system.—

The square perch was determined by each of its four sides being the lineal perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

The areal acre had theoretically two opposite sides measuring 40 lineal perches each, and two sides measuring 4 perches each. But in practice this might be varied by combining two longer sides of 160 perches each with two shorter sides of 1 perch each, or by combining two longer sides of 80 perches each with two

¹ It was this difference between the Roman and the English foot that resulted in the Roman mile (*Mille passuum*) being increased by 142 yards in the English mile.

shorter sides of 2 perches each, or again by combining two longer sides of 32 perches each with two shorter sides of 5 perches each, or, lastly, by combining two longer sides of 16 perches each with two shorter sides of 10 perches each.

The lineal acre of 4 perches may have had its share in the practical setting out of some areal acres, inasmuch as the sides of some areal acres were divisible into lengths of 4 perches each.

The quarentine of Domesday was in its original conception not simply intended to include 10 areal acres, but to achieve that result in a certain way. It was conceived as a genuine square measure, that is, as a rectangular area whose four sides should all be co-equal and should each of them measure 40 lineal perches.

But in practice, sides of 1600 perches $\times$ 1 perch, 800 perches $\times$ 2 perches, or 400 perches $\times$ 4 perches, or 320 perches $\times$ 5 perches, or 200 perches $\times$ 8 perches or 160 perches $\times$ 10 perches, or 100 perches $\times$ 16 perches,—all produced a quarentine both nominal and actual,—an area of 10 areal acres, but no longer itself a square.

About the superficial league it was an area very far from being square, for it was by no means the result of squaring the lineal league.

It was called a league because the two longer sides of the typical league must be a lineal league of 12 quarentines length. The corresponding factor or measure of the two shorter sides was co-ordinately but one quarentine.

And so, in practice, 6 quarentines $\times$ 2 quarentines, or 4 quarentines $\times$ 3 quarentines, constituted areal leagues of the same capacity as 12 quarentines $\times$ 1 quarentine. And whereas 12 lineal quarentines made 1 lineal league, so 12 areal quarentines made 1 areal league.

Further rules for analysing the expressions of measure found in the Dorset Domesday will best be given in conjunction with proofs and illustrations, cited from Domesday itself, both of the several parts of the theory above laid down, and of other deductions from the record.—

Some instances occur where quantities are described in apparently lineal terms but where no reference, neither to the name nor to the character of a lineal measure, was intended.

In the Abbot of Glastonbury's manor of Odiote (now East Woodyate), there is "*Pastura xvi quarentinæ et dimidia inter*

longitudinem et latitudinem" (fo. 77, b. 1). Here, a pasture measuring $16\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ lineal quarentines is not intended. Such a pasture would have contained 2725 acres or more than double the whole manor of East Woodyates and would have been expressed in Domesday as 'pastura 16 quarentinæ et dimidia in longitudine et tantundem in latitudine.' What is meant is a pasture measuring, what with length and breadth, $16\frac{1}{2}$ square quarentines, that is a pasture of 165 acres.

In Earl Alan's manor of Devenis (now Dewlish), we have "pastura xxij quarentinæ *inter* longitudinem et latitudinem. Silva vi quarentinæ *in* longitudine et latitudine" (fo. 79, a. 1). Both are areal measures. The first does not mean 23×23 quarentines or 5290 acres, but it means 23 square quarentines or 230 acres. The second does not mean 6×6 quarentines, or 360 acres, but it means 6 quarentines already squared,—that is, 60 acres.

Rainbald Presbyter's manor of Polcham (now Pulham, East and West) has "Ibi viii quarentinæ prati *inter* longitudinem et latitudinem et ii leuæ silvæ *inter* longitudinem et latitudinem" (fo. 79, a. 1). Both are areal measures, the first purporting 80 acres, the last 240 acres.

Had lineal measures been here intended, the quantities would have been 640 acres of meadow, a proportion unknown to Dorset estates and 5760 acres of wood, whereas the parish and manor of Pulham contain only 2370 acres.—

William de Ow's manor of Lichet (now Lychett Maltravers,) has these constituents.—"Ibi xl acra prati. Pastura xi quarentinæ. Silva dimidia leua *inter* longitudinem et latitudinem. Broca i leua *in* longitudine et latitudine." All these are areal expressions. The meadow was 40 areal acres, the pasture was eleven areal quarentines, or 110 acres; the wood was half an areal league, or 60 acres; the brush-wood was one areal league, or 120 acres.

Edward of Salisbury's manor of Cheneford (now Canford), has these elements:—"Ibi cxviii acra prati. Pastura ij leuæ *inter* longitudinem et latitudinem. Silva una leua longa et dimidia (leua) lata. Ad Winburne iij Bordarii et una domus pertinent huic Manerio et ibi una leua Brocæ" (fo. 80, b. 1). Here the measures of meadow, pasture and brush-wood are areal, and contain 118 acres, 240 acres, and 120 acres respectively. The measure of the wood is expressed in lineal terms which imply

12 quarentines long by 6 quarentines wide; that is, 72 areal quarentines or 720 acres.

In the manor of Tarente (now Tarrant Launston), held by the Abbess of the Holy Trinity of Caen, were “xxxviii aeræ prati: pastura xxxij quarentinæ inter longitudinem et latitudinem. Silva xv quarentinæ inter longitudinem et latitudinem.” All were areal measures betokening 38 acres, 330 acres, and 150 acres respectively.

In the Abbot of Abbotsbury’s manor of Pidele (now Tol-Puddle), we have the quarentine applied to meadow land, and expressed in its simplest areal form. “Ibi vi quarentinæ prati, et xviii quarentinæ pasturæ” (fo. 78. b. 1). Six areal quarentines were 60 acres, eighteen areal quarentines were 180 acres.

But it is important to settle and prove that the expression “in longitudine et latitudine” is the expression of an areal measure just as “Inter longitudinem et latitudinem” is.—

In the Bishop of Lisieux’ manor of Tarente (now Tarrant Keynston), there were “lxxvi aeræ prati et xxij quarentinæ pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine. Silva viii quarentinæ longa et totidem lata” (fo. 77. b. 1). Here, had the pasture-measure been intended as lineal, that is, as meaning 22×22 quarentines, it would have been expressed like the Wood-measure, as “Pastura xxii quarentinæ longa et totidem lata;” moreover, it would have implied an area of 4840 acres, whereas the whole parish of Tarrant Keynstone (probably equivalent to the Domesday manor) contains only 1962 acres. Therefore the “xxii quarentinæ pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine” meant simply 22 (areal) quarentines, or 220 acres. The wood, we need hardly say, was much larger. It was $8 \times 8 = 64$ areal quarentines or 640 acres.

Again, in Roger Arundel’s manor of Ragintone (now Rollington) there are in Domesday, “xiiij quarentinæ pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine.” Had this been intended for 14×14 quarentines, the result, viz., 1960 acres, would have covered an area far greater than the whole manor can at any time have contained. But the expression is areal, and means 14 areal quarentines or 140 acres.

Similarly, in William Belet’s manor of Wardesford (now Woodsford) the expression “xii quarentinæ pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine” necessarily means 120 acres rather than 1440 acres (Domesday fo. 85. a. 1). And in Odo Fitz Eubold’s manor

of Fernham (now Tollard Farnham) "*Pasturæ x acrae inter longitudinem et latitudinem*" (fo. 83 a. 2) means 10 areal acres; and in the Comte of Moretain's manor of Manitone (now Mannington) "*Silvæ dimidia leuga in longitudine et latitudine*" does not purport a wood half a league long by half a league wide, which would be 360 acres; but it means half an areal league of wood, or 60 acres (Domesday, fo. 79. b. 1). And conversely, when in the same Comte's manor of Mortune (now Morton), we have "*Pastura i leuna longa et tantundem lata*" (fo. 79. b. 2.);—that is, a squaring of the lineal league of 12 quarentines, or $12 \times 12 = 144$ areal quarentines, or 1440 acres.

But there is a still further and still more striking eccentricity in Domesday, connected with this propensity to describe areal quantities in terms apparently lineal. The expressions, "*Duæ leuæ*," "*Duæ leuæ inter longitudinem et latitudinem*," "*Duæ leuæ in longitudine et latitudine*," are all equivalent and mean simply two areal leagues, or 240 acres. But, strange to say, the expression "*Duæ leuæ longa et lata*" means precisely the same areal quantity of 240 acres, and not that extravagant conception of 5760 acres which would result from a square, whose length and width were 2 straight leagues each.

In the Abbot of Cranborne's manor of Bovehric (now Boveridge) Domesday places the following quantities:—"Pastura ix quarentinæ et dimidia in longitudine et latitudine. Bruaria ii leuæ longa et lata. Silva i leuna longa et dimidia leuna lata" (fo. 77. b. 2). Here the pasture was $9\frac{1}{2}$ areal quarentines or 95 acres; the moorland was 2 areal leagues or 240 acres; and the wood was one straight league in length by half a straight league in width, that is, it contained $12 \times 6 = 72$ areal quarentines or 720 acres.

The survey of the Bishop of Salisbury's manor of Cerdestocho (now Chardstock) affords further illustration of what has been said about Domesday eccentricities in matters of measure. "*Ibi Pastura iij leuæ longa et una leuna et dimidia lata. Silva ij as leuæ Inter longitudinem et latitudinem et in alia parte iij quarentinæ silvæ minutæ long. et ij quarentinæ lata*" (fo. 77. a. 2). The first expression indicates a pasture 3 leagues long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues wide, or 6480 acres. The second expression purports a wood of 240 acres. This expression has been originally written thus:—"Silva ij^{as} leu' lg' et lat' (meaning "*Silva duas leuæ longa et lata*)," but the word *Inter* has been coevally interlined not, we

presume, with the idea of correction, for none such is wrought, but because the scribe bethought him of using a more unequivocal expression than that which he first ingrossed. The second wood,—the Dwarf-wood,—we may as well say was miles away from Chardstock, probably at Halstock, an Episcopal manor, which, being, as we take it, appurtenant to Chardstock, has no distinctive Domesday notice. This second wood was 3×2 straight quarentines and so 6 areal quarentines or 60 acres.

There is an eccentric expression in the Domesday Survey of the King's manor of Cosseham Wilts (fo. 65. a. 1).—"Ibi una hida pasturæ et ij leuæ silvæ in longitudine et latitudine."

A hide of pasture is almost a Domesday solecism. Probably it indicated 240 statute acres, which was clearly the quantity intended in the wood-measure which follows.

THE TERRITORY SURVEYED.

THE ROYAL FORESTS.—Next to the Measures of the Dorset Domesday, we will review the things measured thereby. Of the "Terra," as the arable land is technically called in the Record, we have said enough when speaking of the "Carucata" and "Terra ad carucas."

Of other lands those which are most scrupulously measured in the survey were, we may be sure, those most capable of yielding profits; but there are vast areas, which, under the names of "Pastura" and "Silva," appear to be on the whole very sufficiently measured in the survey, but which do not appear to have added proportionately to the valuation of the vills and manors under which the survey classifies them. These adjuncts are specially noticeable in the case of the King's demesnes (*Vetus Dominicum Coronæ*), where they are so great as to leave it impossible that they should have been circumjacent, or near, to the specific vills with which they are grouped in the Record. They rather represent the King's Forest-rights, pervading, or intruding upon, or sharing the wild and waste of half the County. The royal forests of Dorset were extensive; the forests,—so-called technically, because no subject had unlimited right therein,—were more extensive still. To no form of royal forest or forest-right, is there general and verbal allusion in Domesday, save under the guise of the "Pastura" and "Silva" of Royal demesnes, and save the exceptional case, where it is represented how the King was retaining

in his "Forest of Winburne" the two best of seven hides which belonged to the Abbot of Horton's manor of Horton.

How great must have been the proportion of the measured wild and waste of Dorset we may judge from a collateral Domesday fact, viz., that of persons employed in husbandry there was usually no more than one male to a proportion of from 50 to 80 acres, and that in those of the King's demesnes, which included any forest, the proportion was of only one male to 175 acres.

SILVA.—The Woods ordinarily named and more carefully measured in the Dorset Domesday were of three classes, each of them probably sources of profit. They were called "Silva" simply, "Silva modica," and "Silva minuta."

The "Silva" was wood, yielding timber for building, as well as pannage for swine. In one instance, a wood destitute of the latter quality, is called "Silva Infructuosa." It was at Rentscomb, and measured but 50 acres. It was tall wood, we presume, but deficient in mast-bearing trees, such as oak or beech.

The "Silva Modica" was wood of the same nature as the "Silva," but of less maturity.

The "Silva Minuta" was again wood of the same nature, but in its infancy. The term may also have included hazel-copse or any other growth, capable of yielding occasional profit to the woodman's axe. Moreover, if we mistake not, the redundant fruit of the hazel came in those days under the category of *pannage*.

The "Silva Minuta" of the Exchequer Domesday is termed "Nemusculum" in the Exon Domesday. Both expressions were ill-chosen; for they were not intended, as at first sight one would suppose, to indicate diminutiveness of extent, but diminutiveness of growth.

The smallest quantities of either of the above three growths are registered in the Dorset Domesday. Modern culture has scarcely left in existence any of that well-nigh profitless woodland, which, in old parlance, was called "Scrobbes," or "Brush."¹ It was the offspring of neglect rather than of culture. However, under the name of "Broca," probably a Latinization of "Brush,"

¹ We preserve the etymologies in our modern terms,—Shrub and Bush. "Busca" another Latinization of the same thing, should not always be translated Box; for the latter term has acquired a more contracted meaning.

two parcels thereof are surveyed in the Dorset Domesday. Each parcel measured 120 acres, as before explained.

PASTURA.—As we have already hinted, the term “Pastura,” as well as that of Silva, is used in Domesday of enormous areas of Dorset land, which were not pasture nor wood in any sense of agricultural profit. Thus, in five groups of royal demesne, the area of plough-land was apparently 24,000 acres; and the area of the collective parishes, and manors, and vills, which nominally or supposedly formed these five groups, is at this day only 67,000 acres. But the “pastura” attached in Domesday to these five groups of estate was 70,560 acres, and the “silva” was 30,960 acres more.¹

Here, as we have said or hinted before, it is obvious that most part of the areas given for “Pastura” and “Silva” implied nothing else than the royal forest, and that this was the Domesday fashion of surveying that ubiquitous territory.

There were also certain baronial estates to which large extents of pasture and forest were annexed by the record. These appendages were not necessarily in the vill or parish under survey, nor even in the same Hundred. They often lay at distances, hardly now determinable.² They were profitless, in that their essence was rather of the chase than of the farm or vill, in that they nourished the wild beasts of the field rather than domestic swine, or sheep, or oxen.

But the “pastura” of Dorset, which Domesday mentions and measures in smaller quantities, and as pertaining to ordinary manors, was probably grass-land, capable of yielding a profit to the farmer in the shape of nutriment both of his feeding and working cattle. Such pasturage, we imagine, was found mostly

¹ In Gillingham Hundred, containing more than 20 subinfeudated estates, Domesday records “pastura” only to two manors. In Newentona (Sturminster Newton) Hundred, Domesday gives but 10 acres of “pastura,” and those to Hinton St. Mary’s. In the Hundreds of Lodre and Hanlega there was no “pastura” at all for the Manorial Lords. In Celberga (Chalbury) Hundred, Domesday gives no “silva” to any one of a score of subinfeudated estates. In Dorchester Hundred only 20 acres, in Golderonestona Hundred only 46 acres, in Lodre Hundred only 30 acres of “silva” belonged to the vills and manors of the district. Whatever was apparently wanting or deficient in these several cases, appears, we may be sure, in the great areas of “pastura” and “silva” which Domesday assigns to one or other of the groups of Royal Demesne.

² Domesday, as already quoted, happens to tell expressly of a league (120 acres) of brush wood, which, though surveyed under Canford, which was in Coedem Hundred, lay in Wimborne, and so in Beclberia, or in Canendona, Hundred.

on the lower slopes of land. Though of serviceable quality as herbage, it was probably rough in point of surface and irregular in point of distribution. And thus, we imagine, it was seldom approached by the scythe.

The quantities of "pastura" assigned to the ordinary manors of the Dorset Domesday consist generally with the above idea of the nature of the said pasture-land, and with no other presumption. That idea, be it noted, excludes moorlands, heaths, and downs. These constituted those larger areas of "pastura" to which we have already adverted. They were incapable of yielding profit, in the then state of the county. Short herbage, with no stock to consume it, could hardly be a source of profit.

There is one exceptional case in the Dorset Domesday, where a species, apparently of pasture, called "Bruaria," is introduced. The Abbot of Cranborne had in his manor of Boveridge 2 leagues (equal to 240 acres) of "Bruaria." "Bruaria" is usually interpreted by the Glossarists to have been heath. Possibly the term was merely a Domesday Latinization for land replete with thorns, briars, or some other prickly shrub, such as furze. Whatever "Bruaria" was, it was not merely heath, otherwise, it is difficult to see why we should not have it named by Domesday in still larger quantities, and in other Dorset localities. In the case of Boveridge, the "Bruaria" is mentioned after the "Pastura" and before the "Silva," which suggests no more than that it was rather an agrarian than a silvan growth; that its product was rather annually renascent, like herbage, than returnable at wider intervals, like woodland.

PRATUM.—The quantity of meadow-land, usually small in proportion to the gross area of Dorset manors, is carefully noted in Domesday, probably because of its scarcity and high relative importance. The "Pratum" we take to have been lowland grass of the best quality, accessible to the scythe and most profitable when thus farmed. Manors which were intersected or bounded by streams or rivers, having therewith greater facilities for irrigation, are observed also to have had greater proportions of meadow-land.

Take, for instance, the case of Hammoon, a manor bounded on three sides by the River Stour. It was goldable as five hides, an index of great value when contrasted with its present area of 677 acres. But it had a mill yielding 7s. 6d. per annum, and

50 acres of meadow-land. Shillingstone, another manor on the Stour, had a mill yielding £1. 3s. 6d. per annum, and more meadow-land in proportion to its area than any estate in Dorset.

The "Pratum" of Domesday was probably tended by all the culture of which such land was susceptible. It was irrigated if possible; it was kept clear of thickets and other injurious growths; it was fenced of course, sometimes by hedges, sometimes by ditches which so far served the purpose of open drains. As to subsoil-drainage, we imagine that any land requiring such a process was not called "pratum" in Domesday. The "mariscus" or marsh was one of those profitless classes of territory which are never designated in the Dorset Domesday. It was prevalent enough, we suppose, owing to this very want of subsoil drainage.

Hence also the correlative phenomenon of a Domesday acreage of the meadow-lands of Dorset which has probably increased fifty-fold under the auspices of a better cultivation and a larger necessity.

Between the half-acre of meadow which is assigned to Toller Whelme and again to Tarrant Preston, and the 183 acres which are assigned to Shillingstone, Domesday marks every variety of meadow-allotment in other Dorset manors.

Attached to the King's demesnes, taken at their Domesday area of 126,115 acres, there were but 595 acres of meadow. In the Hundred of Cogdean alone, containing about 29,000 acres of Domesday mention, there were 479 acres of meadow.

VINEYARDS.—Only two vineyards are mentioned in the Dorset Domesday. One was at Durweston, the other at Odetun (now Marshwood). Domesday measures the vineyard at Odetun, by the Arpent.¹ "Ibi 2 Arpenz Vineæ." The Arpent was certainly less than half an acre, perhaps less than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an acre.

The Durweston vineyard was measured by the acre;—"Ibi duæ acræ Vineæ."

These Domesday acres were, as elsewhere explained, equal to two statute acres.

¹ The Arpent is interpreted by one commentator as "an acre or furlong," as though the two terms, acre and furlong, were convertible.

Du Cange quotes one estimate of the Arpent which puts it at 2266 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards or about 156 square yards less than half an acre. But Du Cange's further statement that two "arpennæ" made a "jugerum" is not consistent. At that rate, the "jugerum," being about $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an English acre, the Arpent would be but $\frac{1}{80}$ th of the same, or only 1512 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards.

The above two vineyards were probably relics of a much more extensive culture of the Vine in Dorset, relics of a period more remote than the Saxon, viz., the Celtic. It is remarkable that both vineyards, though distant, were on the estates of one individual, viz., Aiulf, the Chamberlain, Sheriff of Dorset at the date of Domesday. We shall not be going far over the Dorset Border, if we note that in this same Aiulf's Wiltshire manor of Tollard (now Tollard Royal), Domesday mentions another vineyard. "Ibi. ii Arpeni Vineæ" is the expression (fo. 73. a. 1).

The Middlesex Domesday (fos. 128, a. 2, & 129, a. 2) gives instances of vineyards "newly planted" on estates of Westminster Abbey and the Comte of Moretain.

GARDENS.—The Abbess of Shaftesbury's Garden in Shaftesbury is noted in Domesday. It was probably appurtenant to her Convent.

A garden in Wareham, an appurtenance of William de Moion's manor of Poleham (now Hazlebury Bryan), yielded 3 pence per annum.

Two "Orti" in Wareham were among the adjuncts of William de Ow's manor of Lichet (now Lytchett Maltravers). They were underheld, or it may be only tended, by a single "Bordarius."

A garden at *Turner's Puddle* (as the "Pidele" held at Domesday by "Walter Le Tonnerre" under Hugh fitz Grip's widow, has come to be called) is described in the Exon Domesday as "Unus ortus qui nunquam gildavit, sed celatnm est" (*scilz geldum*). Two years previous to Domesday the Assessors of the Danegeld in Bera Hundred had remarked about this plot of ground—"Nunquam habuit Rex gildum de dimidiâ hidæ quam tenet Walterus Tonitruus de Uxore Hugonis." The garden being spoken of as half a hide is rather evidence of great comparative value than of inordinate extent.

ORCHARDS.—The "Virgultum," spoken of once only in the Dorset Domesday, was doubtless a notable and profitable orchard. The manor in which it was situate is, in that Record, written "Horcerd." Afterwards the name is found Latinized as "Gardinum." The Vill is still called Orchard. It is in the Parish of Church-Knoll in Isle Purbeck.

East and West Orchard, being members respectively of the Abbess of Shaftesbury's great Manors of Iwerne-Minster and

Fontmell Magna, are not named in Domesday. They probably took their names from the same local feature, but Domesday does not mention a *Virgultum* among the appurtenances either of *Euneminstre* or *Fontemale*.

MILLS.—In the Dorset Domesday the mill (Latinized *Molinus*) is an item of careful and particular survey. There were mills in localities which now contain none and whose streamlets seem indeed inadequate to any such purpose. In some cases the Domesday mill has been converted into an apparatus for irrigation; in other cases the Domesday mill will have been a winter-mill only,¹ and such fitful aids of husbandry are no longer needful or profitable.

The value of Domesday mills depended somewhat on the available water-power, somewhat also on the right of *multure* which attached more or less exclusively or extensively to each manorial mill.

Thus, and perhaps from the *a superiori* control which a mill at or near the source of some streamlet had over the water, such a mill is found to be of higher Domesday value than many mills below it.

The value of the Dorset mills ranges in Domesday from 3 pence, which was the annual profit of a mill at Cerneli (now Catherstone Lewston²), to £1. 3s. 6d. which was the value of a mill at Alford (now Shillington). In Robert fitz Gerold's manor of Corf, afterwards called Corfe-Moleyn, with reference to its mill, and now Corfe-Mullen, the mill in question was valued in Domesday at 20 shillings. The most profitable mill of all yielded 25 shillings per annum, and was in the same Robert fitz Gerold's

¹ "Molendinum hiemale non æstivum," that is, a mill whose water-supply failed in summer. The distinction is nowhere verbally taken in the Dorset Domesday. It existed nevertheless. The two Winterburnes which gave a common name, "Wintreburne," to some thirty-five villis of the Dorset survey, got that very name from the circumstance of the two streams running with no power except in winter.

² Catherstone-Lewston was on the Char, not on the Cerne, but it is called Cerneli in Domesday, simply because the river-names, Char and Cerne, being convertible, what we now call the Char was at the date of Domesday more frequently called the Cerne. Thus, the place which we now call Charmouth, as at the mouth of the Char, is in Domesday written "Cernemude," as at the mouth of the Cerne. And, conversely, the place which in Domesday is written Cerminstre, as being on the Cerne, is now called Charminster, though the River Cerne has lost all other memorial of its ancient synonymy with Char.

manor of Povintone (now Povington), but "it was claimed for the King's behoof."¹

Sometimes two or more adjacent manors shared in the profits of a common mill. Sometimes great manors had more than one mill; for instance, Cranborne, which had four, the collective revenue of which was however only 18 shillings per annum. Probably a manor which, though situate on a stream, had no Domesday mill, would be opposed in its right subsequently to erect one. Such an erection would be an interference, perhaps with some prescriptive right of water-control vested elsewhere, perhaps with a right of *multure* vested in some neighbouring Manor-Lord not only over his own tenants, but the tenants of another. Hence we find manors, though not in Dorset, which are described in Domesday as having the "site of a mill." It was merely a registration of the right to erect one.

We count 272 mills in the Dorset Domesday, 34 of which were in the King's demesnes. Some mills which will have attached to Wareham, if not to other boroughs, are not registered in the Record.

PARISH CHURCHES AND CHURCH LANDS. The Domesday survey was taken by several, we think nine, corps of Commissioners. The circuit of each corps may be determined by certain characteristics of its work. In this way we ascertain, from the internal evidence of Domesday itself, that the counties of Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall were surveyed by one and the same Commission. It is a distinguishing feature of the work of this South-Western Committee that it was heedless of the registration both of parish churches and of parish priests. The Dorset Domesday makes accidental mention of both, but this is usually in relation to church-lands rather than to churches, and the accident does not extend to more than eighteen instances. These we proceed to name.—

The Norman Abbey of Fontanell, called in Domesday St. Wandregisilus' after its first abbot, St. Vandrille, appears in that Record with four Dorset churches.²—"Ecclesia Sancti

¹"Hujus Manerii Molinus calumniatus est ad opus Regis" (Domesday, fo. 80, b. 1). Such claims over-rode all right previously conceded to a subject. The reason why the King wanted Povington Mill was doubtless connected with his existing design of refounding Corfe Castle, and attaching thereto franchises and lands consistent with such an establishment.

²These churches, with land and houses attached, had been given to Fontanell

Wandregisili tenet æcclesiam de Bridetone et de Brideport et de Witcerce. His pertinent iv hidæ. Reddunt vii libras. Ipsa Æcclesia (Sancti Wandregisili) tenet unam æcclesiam de Rege in Warham ad quam pertinet una hida¹ et ibi est i caruca cum ii Bordariis. Valet lxx solidos cum appendiciis suis” (fo. 78, b. 1). These are the churches of Burton (now called Burton Bradstock) of Bridport, of Whitchurch Canonorum, and of St. Mary’s, Wareham.

Under the title of “*Terra Eleemosinariorum Regis*” Domesday recites as follows:—“*Bristuard Presbyter tenet Æcclesias de Dorcestre et Bere et decimas. Ibi pertinent i hida et xx acræ terræ. Valent iv libras. Bollo Presbyter habet Æcclesiam de Winfrode cum unâ virgatû terræ. Ibi est dimidia caruca. Valet x solidos. Bollo Presbyter Æcclesiam habet de Pitretone et de Calvedone et de Flote. His adjacet i hida et dimidia. Reddunt lvii solidos et vi denarios*” (fo. 79, a. 1).

These are the churches of Holy Trinity, Dorchester, of Bere Regis, of Winfrith—Newburgh, of Puddletown, of East Chaldon, and of Fleet. The three first churches belonged to manors of ancient Crown-demesne, the three last to manors which were then Royal escheat by reason of the earldom of Dorset being *in manu Regis* with other estates of Earl Harold.

The church of Gillingham (another estate of Crown-demesne) is incidentally mentioned in the Dorset Domesday. The King wishing to regain the site of Corfe Castle, then absorbed in the Abbess of Shaftesbury’s manor of Kingston, got one of the 16 hides of Kingston from the Abbess, giving to her in exchange the Advowson of Gillingham Church. Domesday, calling the new castle not by the old name of “Corfe,” but by the name of the not distant Royal Borough “Wareham,” says,—“*De Manerio Chingestone habet Rex i hidam in quâ fecit Castellum Warham et pro eâ dedit Sanctæ Mariæ (Secptesberiensis) Æcclesiam de Gelingham cum appendiciis suis quæ valet xl solidos*” (fo. 78, b. 2).

Domesday, surveying the estate immediately pertaining to the church and abbey of Horton, adds, “*Ad hanc æcclesiam*” (the abbey) “*pertinet ecclesiola una in Winburne et terra duabus*

Abbey by the Conqueror “for love of his chaplain Guncard,” who had been a monk of that house.

¹ The hide of land appurtenant to Wareham church (St. Mary’s) was not within the borough. It was in Haselor Hundred and was geldable; but in the Gheld-Roll of 1084 it is entered as non-geldant because the Abbot of St. Vandrille held it in demesne.

domibus et in Warham una ecclesia et v domus redditentes lxx denarios."

Of the *Little Church* in Wimburne we will venture to say no more than it was not the great Collegiate Church or Minster, about which Domesday speaks elsewhere. The church in Warham, possessed by Horton Abbey, was, we believe, that dedicated to St. Martin.

In surveying the manor of Hinetone (now embracing Hinton Martel and Little Hinton), Domesday speaks of parcels of land held therein by two priests in the days of the Confessor. It then speaks incidentally of the existing Incumbent of Hinton. "Presbyter vero hujus Manerii habet hidam et dimidiam et ibi habeti i carucas cum iv Villanis et ij Bordariis et Molinum reddentem v solidos et xi acras prati et unam quarentinam silvæ in longitudine et dimidiam quarentinam in latitudine et in Winburne xi domos. Totum valet xxx solidos. Hic Presbyter cum suâ terrâ poterat ire quo volebat Tempore Regis Edwardi." It is clear that the estate was not glebe or church-land, though the existence of a church and priest at Hinton is implied.

The Record continues:—"De ipsâ terrâ" (the 14½ hides of Hinetone) "tenet alius Presbyter manens in Tarente unam hidam et terciam partem i hidæ et ibi habet iij Villanos et iv Bordarios cum i carucâ et i acrâ prati et v quarentinis pasturæ in longitudine et unâ quarentinâ in latitudine. Valet 30 solidos." Here again there is no glebe, but only the feoffment of a certain priest in some 173 acres of land in Great or Little Hinton. Yet the priest who lived at Tarente was probably Incumbent of a church at Tarente, but whether this church was that of Tarrant Crawford or Tarrant Kaynston we cannot know. The record continues:—"De eadem ipsâ terrâ" (the 14½ hides of Hinetone) "pertinet ad Ecclesiam de Winburne i hida et dimidia et dimidia virgata terræ. Mauricius Episcopus tenet, et ibi habet vi Bordarios et viii Burgenses et Molinum reddentem v solidos, et xv acras prati et dimidiam leuam pasturæ in longitudine et iij quarentinas in latitudine. Valet vi libras et vii solidos et vi denarios" (Domesday, fo. 76 a.). Here we have a reference to the great Collegiate Church afterwards known as Winborne Minster and to a part at least of its endowment. But we have also hints of some chronological and historical importance. Maurice, a Royal Chaplain, was nominated to the See of London at the Council of Gloucester, Christmas, 1085, but was

not consecrated till Christmas, 1086. Meantime, that is at Easter, April 5, 1086, the Domesday Survey had been completed; and Domesday styles Maurice a Bishop. It follows that William the Conqueror's Bishops took title on nomination without waiting for consecration. It is further evident that, both before and after nomination to the See of London, the Chaplain Maurice was Dean of Wimborne.

In the Dorset Domesday there is further mention of resident priests, probably indicative of contemporary parish-churches. One such priest is noted under Roger de Belmont's manor of Glole,—now Church-Knoll in Isle-Purbeck. Another priest is mentioned under Edwin Venator's manor of Bleneford,—now Langton or Long Blandford.

Such and so many are the indications afforded by the Dorset Domesday of the co-existence of parish-churches. Doubtless, there were numbers more in a county where Bishops and Abbots were so largely beneficed, but whether it was that the glebes of these churches were not measured or geldable distinctly from the manors to which they were attached, or whether it was the method of the Dorset Commissioners to ignore them generally, they are not alluded to in the Survey; and, more than that, we are left for two centuries after Domesday without any adequate means of counting the Dorset churches.

DOMESDAY POPULATION OF DORSET.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.—The Dorset Domesday instances seven classes of agricultural population, viz., "Censores, Coliberti, Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, Servi" and "Ancillæ." We name them in the presumed order of their degrees of freedom or servitude. The "servus," or serf, though of the lowest class, is usually named in Domesday first. This was because he was usually attached to the *carucæ* or teams which worked on the most privileged and special parts of the manorial lord's demesnes, which parts are naturally reviewed first of the details of an estate. We give an instance of this:—

"Rex tenet Creneborne. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro x hidis. Terra est x carucis. De eâ (terrâ) sunt in dominio iii hidæ et dimidia et ibi ii carucæ et x servi: et viii Villani et xii Bordarii et vii Cotarii cum viii carucis" (fo. 75, b. 1). There is punctuation in Domesday which marks the

change of meaning after "servi." Three and half-hides employing two teams and ten serfs, were that part of Cranburne Manor which the lord retained in his special demesne. It was the part which, being thus held, was by statute exempted from Danegheld. The rest of the plough-land, whereon were eight villeins, twelve boors, seven cottars, and eight teams, was also in some sort *dominium*, as not being subinfeudated to any free tenant, but it was both geldable and geldant, and there is abundant evidence that the gheld accruing on such land was chargeable in the first instance on the villeins and boors who were in charge thereof. The "Ancillæ," only once mentioned in the Dorset Domesday, were female serfs.

We leave inexhaustive and often contradictory expositions as to the condition of the seven or rather six classes of agricultural population to the Glossarists. Here we will merely state what we conceive to have been their relative condition in Dorset.—

CENSORES, more correctly termed *Censuarii*, were free tenants who held their quotas of land not by military or any other personal service, but by payment of a fixed money-rent.—

"Ibi ix Censores reddunt xi solidos" is an item in the Survey of Tarstin fitz Rou's manor of Allington (fo. 80, b. 1). "Sex homines tenent eam ad firmam" is said of the Thane Brictuin's vill of Ringstead (fo. 84, b. 1). "Ibi sunt iiij homines reddentes xii solidos et iv denarios" is said of Osmund Pistor's share of Galtone (fo. 85, a. 1).

COLIBERTI were only half free, that is, they were free as to their persons but not as to their tenements. The Domesday expression, "Potuit ire quo volebat sed non cum terrâ," indicates probably the condition of the "Colibertus" both under Saxon and Norman masters. He might betake himself if he pleased to another master, but he could not so transfer his tenement. There had been a class of freemen under the Saxon dynasty who had this privilege of choosing a suzerain both for themselves and their land,¹ and there is evidence that the Normans largely allowed this privilege to continue after the Conquest¹; but, at the date

¹ A good instance of the full power of attornment vested in a free tenant is implied by the Surrey Survey (Domesday, fo. 36, a. 1):—"Terra Walterii de Dowai. Walterius de Doai tenet in Waleton Hundred ii hidas, de Rege ut dicit. Sed Homines de Hundredo dicunt se nunquam vidisse brevem vel nuncium Regis qui eum inde saisisset. Hoc autem testantur,—quod quidam Liber homo, hanc terram tenens, et quo vellet abire valens, summisit se in manu Walterii pro defensione sui."

of Domesday, the practice seems as it were to have worked itself out. A Saxon Thane, having once subjected himself and his land to a Norman Baron, could not, as regarded the land at least, make a second choice. To return to the "*Colibertus*," his position in Dorset seems to us to have been analogous to that of the *Sokeman* in Lincolnshire and other counties.

VILLANI.—The villeins, so called because they belonged to the vill or manor whereon they were born, were the highest of the classes which had no sort of freedom. We see no evidence that there was in Dorset, any other class of villeins than those who were thus "*ascripti glebæ*."¹ The condition of the villein was not servile. Though he tilled his land constructively and ultimately for his Lord's advantage, he also tilled it for the maintenance of himself and his family. His chattels were his own, though both he and they belonged to the estate. In all cases the labours of the "*Villanus*" were more under his own discretion than were those of the serf. His class is often described as a tenant class;—"Tenentes in Villanagio" was the term: and that part of a manor which was tilled by villeins was called "*Villanagium*" in distinction from the more absolute demesne of the Lord. Ordinarily the villeins were responsible for that portion of the Danegheld which was assessable on the "*Villanagium*" of a manor. Sometimes they were even rent-payers, evidently in virtue of some special contract which will have released them from other services.

A few cases occur where the Lord of a manor retaining no part thereof in demesne, and subjecting the whole to villeins, the said villeins are supplemented and probably served by serfs. Other cases occur where "*Cosceez*," as well as serfs, seem subject to villeins.²

BORDARII.—Commentators and glossarists have been at much pains to deduce the condition of the "*Bordarius*" from their own preconceived ideas of the etymology of his name,—"*Bordarius*." The fact is that the word "*Bordarius*" is only a Latinization of the word *boor*. Lord Coke is plausible if not very precise in his definition of the "*Bordarii*" of Domesday as "*Boors holding a little house, with some land of husbandry*,

¹ The distinctive term applied by the Norman lawyers after Domesday to this class of villeins was "*Villeins regardant*." Villeins-in-gross belonged to the landlord rather than to the land. He could sell them.

² *Vide infra* p. 49, sub voce *Cotarii*.

bigger than a cottage." Certainly the "Bordarii" are usually named in Domesday before the "Cotarii," if there were any of the latter on the same estate. It was a still more invariable rule, that, where "Villani" and "Bordarii" co-existed on any estate, the "Bordarii" should be named last. Our own impression is that in general the "Bordarii" were coadjutors or sidesmen of the "Villani"; resident with the "Villani" also, rather than occupants of distant homes.

The "Villanagium" of one of the Earl of Moretain's estates is described as occupied by "two Villeins and two Bordarii," and two "Servientes Francigenæ" with "one ox team" (Domesday fo. 79, a. 2). Here probably the sequence was rather suggested by the association of the "Bordarii" with the "Villani," than implying any superiority of the "Bordarii" over the Norman servants of "Radulfus Clericus," the mesne-lord of the estate.

That the franchises of a "Bordarius" were proximate to and might become equal to the franchises of a "Villanus," is shown in a case where there being no villeins on an estate, the sole occupants, two "Bordarii," paid a rent for the same.

The Hampshire Domesday instances some "Bordarii" who were not only householders but rent-payers:—"Ad hanc æcclesiam adjacent xx masuræ Bordariorum et reddunt xiiii solidos" (Domesday, fo. 52, a. 2).

In another instance two Bordarii are classed among the king's thanes and are tenants in-capite of a small and nameless estate (probably in Candle Marsh), consisting of 3 Gheld-acres (or about 15 statute acres), which, it seems, they had retained from the Confessor's time, when also they were accounted free-men. "Terra Tainorum Regis. Duo Bordarii tenent quartam partem unius virgatæ terræ. Valet 15 denarios. Ipsi libere tenuerunt T. R. E." (Domesday, fo. 84, b. 2).

There were "Bordarii" in the boroughs as well as in the country, and here again the "Bordarius" was dissociated from the "Villanus"; but then he stood in the same relation to the burghess of the borough as we suppose him to have ordinarily stood to the "Villanus" of the manor.—

We must travel out of Dorset into Huntingdonshire for a Domesday illustration of the status of the civic "Bordarius." Speaking of two out of the four quarters of the town of Huntingdon, Domesday says:—"In duobus Ferlingis tempore Regis Edwardi fuerunt et sunt modo cxvi Burgenses, consue-

tudines omnes et geldum Regis reddentes et sub eis sunt 100 Bordarii qui adjuvant eos ad persolutionem geldī" (fo. 203, a. 1).

Domesday, surveying the ungeldable and exclusive demesnes of the late Queen's Gloucestershire manor of Tewkesbury, says of the time when it was Brictric fitz Algar's,—“In capite Manerio erant in dominio xii carucæ et L” (*sic*)¹ “inter servos et ancillas, et xvi Bordarii circa aulam manebant” (fo. 163, a. 2). Here, by the very nature of the case, tenants in villanage were excluded. The “Bordarii,” so far from being cottars (as Lord Coke supposed) or “dwellers on the borders of an estate” (as another commentator defined them), dwelt round the court-house, the centre of the manor. They had no land of several occupancy. Doubtless they constituted the highest class of farm-labourers employed on the estate. They were housed, fed, appointed, and directed by the steward or bailiff who managed the same.

COTARII, or COSCEZ,² or COSCETS.—The “Cotarii” differed from the “Villani,” not in respect of legal status, or the nature of their occupation, but in the less extent of their holdings. The cotter tilled his plot of land independently of the “Villanus,” and his very name implies a distinct residence. In both these respects the cotter differed, we imagine, from the ordinary boor.

There are many instances where the “Villanagium” of a manor, being without either villeins or boors, is occupied by cotters only.

The “Coscez” are twice introduced in the survey of the Bishop of Salisbury's manor of Stoke Abbas,—“Ibi in dominio est i caruca cum i servo; et sunt vi Coscecz. Ibi viii Villani habent iv carucas et ii Taini tenent ii hidas et dimidiam et ibi habent ii carucas et xii coscecz et v servos” (Domesday, fo. 77, a. 1 & 2).

SERVI and ANCILLÆ.—The “Servi” were mere slaves. They were usually attached to the teams of the manorial lord's demesne, or at least to the cultivation of the said demesne. They did not, like the villein *regardant*, belong to the land, but

¹ The figure “L” is certainly erroneous. A few lines lower, Domesday expressing the comparative, and then existing, state of things in Tewkesbury, says, “Ibi est una caruca plus, et xxii” (carucæ) “inter servos et ancillas.”

² The Wiltshire Domesday seems to make a distinction between “Coscecz” and “Cotarii,” naming both under the same manor. Sometimes it names the Bordarii before either Coscets or Cotarii, sometimes after each.

like the villein-in-gross they belonged to the landlord. He could sell them. In manors where the lord retained nothing in demesne, the serf is found subject to, or at least named after, the "Villanus."

It is remarkable that in the four great estates which constituted the Abbess of Shaftesbury's Hundred of Saxpena, Domesday registers only 3 serfs. The quantities of land retained by the Abbess in demesne, and the number of teams employed on the collective estates, are correspondently deficient.

ANCILLÆ.—The "Ancillæ" were female serfs, co-existent of course with the "Servi" of all manors and probably numerically equal. But it was not the process of the South-Western Commissioners to ask or register anything about the "Ancillæ."

There were 8 serfs and 3 "Ancillæ" in William de Ow's manor of Circel (now Long-Crichel and More-Crichel), but this is the only mention of "Ancillæ" in the Dorset Domesday.

INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—Other classes of population, industrial rather than agrarian, are counted or alluded to in the Dorset Domesday.

SALINARII.—The salt-workers and salt-works, wherever named in the Dorset Domesday, are found on the sea-coast. The "Salinæ" were salt-pans; their product was salt resulting from the evaporation of sea-water.

The 13 "Salinarii" who paid the Abbot of Milton a rent of 20s. per annum for their factory in his manor of Ower (now in Corf Castle Parish), and the 13 "Salinarii," who paying the Abbot of Glastonbury's tenant, Uluiet, an annual rent of 13s., operated in his manor of Lym (now Colway), were perhaps free-men, but possibly only villeins.

There were 16 "Salinarii" in the Comte of Moretain's manor of Cernemude (now Charmouth) and their status was clearly that of Villeinage. In the same earl's manor of Stollant (now Studland) were 32 "Salinæ," yielding to the earl's tenant, Haimo, an annual return of £2, or just one-fourth the annual value of that enormous manor.

PISCATORES.—"Brige" or "Briga" is a name given in Domesday to a small fishing-station, perhaps situate on the isthmus which connects Portland Isle with the Mainland, but at all events in the immediate vicinity of Weymouth. In "Brige" were three estates, each geldable as a virgate. In the Thane

Brictuin's estate, value 5*s.* per annum, there was arable land proportioned to two oxen, but the only occupants named in Domesday are two "Piscatores." In Aiulf's (the sheriff's) estate, there was the same quantity of arable land, but here the two fishermen, the sole occupants, paid the rent of 5 shillings. The third estate at "Brige" was held by one Hugh (a knight), under Hugh fitz Grip's widow. The arable land was 2 bovates; the sole occupant was a single villein (probably a fisherman). The value was 10 shillings per annum.

The Bishop of Salisbury had an ungeldable and *unhidated* estate in Lym (now Lyme Regis,—"*Idem Episcopus tenet Lym; terra est i Carucæ. Nunquam geldavit. Piscatores tenent et reddunt xv solidos Monachis*" (to the monks of Sherborne) "*ad pisces*" (wherewith to supply themselves with fish).

FABRI.—The smiths, and indeed all the supposable artizans of Dorset, are not counted in Domesday, probably because most of them lived in the towns and are taken as "Burgenses." However, at Melesberie (now Melbury Osmund), an estate held by Dodeman under the Comte of Moretain, the village blacksmith came under notice. "*Dodeman tenet Melesberie de Comite. Terra est 2 Carucis. Ibi est unus Faber et 2 Bordarii et 2 Servi.*" The smith's condition was probably that of a villein.

BURGESSES.—The ordinary burgesses, or inhabitants of the boroughs and larger towns of Dorset, at the date of Domesday were not as yet corporate bodies, contracting with the King or with other suzerains to hold their town and liberties at a fee-farm rent of so much per annum. The individual burgess, when holding immediately of the Crown, was responsible to the sheriff or other fiscal officer for his quota of rent, or taxes, or local burdens. But in other cases, where the tenure of burgages was not immediate, the party responsible to the Crown would be that earl, or bishop, or abbot, or baron, whose tenants the burgesses happened to be and who received the respective burgage-rents.

In the Royal borough of Wareham, Domesday implies that there were 143 burgage-houses (73 of which were in utter ruin) in the King's immediate fee. But the Abbot of Fontanell ("*Sti Wandregesili*") was suzerain over 62 burgages, 17 of which were waste; and the "other barons" had 80 burgages, the houses attached to 60 whereof were destroyed.

In the borough of Shaftesbury, while 114 houses or sites of houses were in the King's fee, there were 153 houses (42 of which were in utter ruin) in the Abbess' share of the borough; and herein she had 151 burgesses and 20 vacant houses.¹ These figures and proportions will be more apparent when we come to discuss that chapter of the Dorset Domesday which treats exclusively of Royal Boroughs. Here it will be more fitting to cite from the general survey instances of such burgages or borough tenements as were attached to Country estates and were held under other suzerains than the King.

In Wareham were the following,—

A house, of 5*l.* rent, appurtenant to Hugh Earl of Chester's manor of Maine (now Broad Mayne). A house, appurtenant to the Earl of Moretain's manor of Crist (now Creech Grange). A burgess, paying 2 shillings rent, appurtenant to Robert fitz Gerold's manor of Povington. A burgess, paying 8 pence rent, appurtenant to Harpere (now Harpston) a manor in the fief of the widow of Hugh fitz Grip (late Sheriff of Dorset, sometimes styled "Hugh of Warham"). Two burgesses, with 12 acres of land appurtenant to the Bishop of Salisbury's manor of Charminster. Two gardens and one "Bordarius," appurtenant to William of Ewe's manor of Lychett (Maltravers). Five houses, yielding 65 pence yearly, appurtenant to the Abbey and manor of Horton.

In the Royal Borough of Dorchester we have a burgess with 10 acres of land appurtenant to the Bishop of Salisbury's manor of Charminster.

In Wimborne Minster, a town of ancient demesne rather than a borough, we have eight burgesses appurtenant to Maurice Bishop of London's estate at Hinton, which estate probably belonged to him as Dean of Wimburn. In Wimborne also were,—Eleven houses appurtenant to the incumbent of Hinton's estate at Hinton. Three "Bordarii" and a house at Wimborne were appurtenant to Edward of Salisbury's great manor of Canford; and, two sites of houses ("terra duobus domibus") in Wimborne were appurtenant to the Abbey and Manor of Horton.

Of the burgesses thus holding under Mesne Lords at Wareham, Shaftesbury, Dorchester, and Wimborne, it is supposable that some were traders or artisans and others employed in

¹ So that one house will have been tenanted in some instances by more than one burgess.

field labour, but it does not seem that the status of any was free, or superior to that of the villein.

FARMING STOCK.

TEAMS IN STOCK,—THE “CARUCÆ IBI” OF DOMESDAY.

The Dorset Domesday (the Exchequer version thereof) gives account of only one kind of farming-stock, viz. of the “Carucæ” or ox-teams actually at work in any given manor. The Domesday Commissioners originally registered much more than this. Their notes are no longer extant as a whole; but the Exon Domesday preserves some of those notes in their original and more expanded form. The Exon Domesday supplies evidence that the Commissioners registered not only the working ox-teams of each manor, but the horses, the store-cattle, the sheep, and even the swine. And this is exactly the exhaustive character with which contemporary Chronicles invest the great Inquisition of 1085-6.

With regard to the working-teams,—the “Carucæ ibi”—so strictly registered in the Exchequer Domesday, they are often equal to the number of teams proper to a given manor. Sometimes they are in excess.

In William de Moion’s manor of Poleham (now Hazlebury Bryan), where eight teams were the proper complement, there were ten teams in employ. So says the Exchequer Domesday; and the Exon Domesday must be scribally incorrect when it gives *eighteen* teams as the proper complement for Poleham. Clearer instances of extra team-power are supplied by William Belet’s manor of Frome, where the expression is,—“Terra est duabus carucis; tamen sunt ibi 3 carucæ”; or by the Bishop of London’s small estate of Odeham, where “Terra est dimidiæ carucæ et tamen est ibi i caruca” is the formula.

There are perhaps cases where the excess of teams-in-stock leads to the surmise that a part of such teams was employed in other than agricultural work. Of this we will speak elsewhere.

As a general rule, the supply of team-power throughout Dorset, at the date of Domesday, was inadequate to the area of arable land.

We might instance several groups of estates where the ploughlands were thus in excess of the teams employed. The proportions in these respective cases were, as 38 (ploughlands) to 30

(teams) ;—as $50\frac{1}{2}$ (ploughlands) to $41\frac{1}{2}$ (teams) ;—as 200 (ploughlands) to 156 (teams) ;—as 28 (plough-lands) to 20 (teams) ;—as $50\frac{1}{2}$ (plough-lands) to 35 (teams) ; and as $64\frac{1}{2}$ (ploughlands) to $52\frac{1}{2}$ (teams).

However, the Abbess of Shaftesbury's estates in Saxpena Hundred were stocked with precisely the same number (viz. 54) of working-teams as there were plough-lands to cultivate.

DOMESDAY VALUES, VALUATIONS, AND RENTS.

Domesday supplies elements for estimating the relative value of Dorset estates at two several periods, viz., A.D. 991, or thereabouts, and A.D. 1085–6. There are also frequent quotations of intermediate valuation.

The valuation, circa A.D. 991, when King Ethelred is said to have first instituted the Danegeld is represented in Domesday, inferentially, and only by *hidation*.—On which point enough has been said already.

There are occasional values quoted in Domesday which belonged to indefinite periods of the Confessor's reign (1042–1066). But the more common expressions—"Valebat tempore Regis Edwardi" or "Valebat" (simply) or "Valuit" (simply) must be taken to refer to the date of the Confessor's death (Jan. 5, 1066) ; for these expressions are paraphrased in the Exon Domesday by the formulas—"Valebat die qua Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus," or "Valebat die obitûs Regis Edwardi."

Next to these, in point of time, come the values ascribed to a very few estates at the moment when the Conqueror will have consigned them to the feoffees or to the fermors, who held them or who had charge of them at the date of Domesday. Some instances of such valuations will best explain their character.—

Of Roger Arundel's divided manor of Brocheshale (now Wraxall) Domesday says—"Inter totum valet Manerium ix Libras. Quando" (Rogerius) "recepit" (valebat) "iv Libras." Of the late Queen's manor of Litelfrome (now Frome St. Quintin), the Exchequer Domesday says merely—"Valuit xiv Libras. Modo xviii Libras." But the Exon Domesday adds intermediately—"Valuit xii Libras quando Aiulfus recepit." Now Aiulfus Camerarius was Sheriff of Dorset, and had *received* the manor of Little Frome no otherwise than as Custos or Fermor under

the King, its present possessor, or maybe under the Queen now deceased.

The Exon Domesday supplies more of these progressive valuations than does the Exchequer Record. Of Celvedune (now West Chaldon), held by one Hugh under Hugh fitz Grip's widow, the Exchequer Domesday says only—"Valuit x Libras, modo viii Libras." But the Exon Domesday, calling the same place "Cealveduna," and styling the tenant, Hugh, "a knight," says—"Valet per annum viii Libras et quando Hugo recepit valebat x Libras, et in vitâ Hugonis filii Grip reddidit xi Libras."

Speaking of Acforda (Child Ockford), some time Earl Harold's, but now an Escheat in the King's hands, the Exon Domesday says—"Hæc mansio" (equivalent to manerium) "reddit per annum x Libras, et, quando Fulcredus recepit eam ad firmam de Rege, reddebat tantundem."

Of the "Mansio" (or manor) of Litel-Pidele, held on the day of K. Edward's death by the Countess Githa, Earl Harold's mother, but now an Escheat, the Exon Domesday says—"Hæc mansio reddit per annum vii Libras, et quando Folcredus (the fermor again) recepit, valebat 100 solidos."

Of Piretona (now Puddletown), distinctively the manor of the Dorset Earls, and also an Escheat at the time of Domesday, the Exon Survey says—"Hæc mansio cum omnibus appendiciis suis reddit per annum lxxiii Libras, et quando Aiulfus recepit reddebat tantundem." (The Sheriff, Aiulf, was farming the estate under the Crown.)

The Dorset Domesday gives the then existing value or else the rent of nearly every manor which it surveys. But in these Domesday valuations there are included the values of certain manorial adjuncts (such as profits of Hundred Courts attached to particular manors) which were not geldable, and which therefore had not been included in the valuations *ad geldum* of K. Ethelred's reign. Making due allowance for this variation between the two systems, that is, deducting from the Domesday system all that is not clearly common to both systems and taking a full half of the county as our field of calculation, we find that the value implied in a single hide of K. Ethelred's *hidation* is represented in Domesday, on an average, by an annual value of £1.

And if the hide of *geldation* be further found to be repre-

sented by 240 acres of Domesday land, then the average Domesday value of a statute acre of land was one penny per annum.

There is another distinctive feature in Domesday valuations which we should point out here.—Whereas the ratio of population has been ascertained to follow the material land with more constancy than it followed the uses or cultivation thereof, the opposite rule obtains with the Domesday valuations. The increased or diminished values attend rather on the fulness or the poverty of industrial appliances than on any changes in the estimated fertility or barrenness of the land.

The same theory, viz., that Domesday valuations speak rather of incidental conditions than of normal capabilities is further strengthened by the simple fact that values had changed at all. The measure of a faculty or quality, as regards land, is prone to be constant, but the measure of actual production will vary according to the care, the skill, or the means, of the occupant. Of the Comte of Moretain's estate of Iland (now Nyland), Domesday curtly says—"Idem comes tenet duas hidas in Iland et Drogo de eo. Terra est i carucæ. Vasta est." The being waste then was the total neglect of a possible source of profit. The plough-gang had no team, no labourer, to make it productive. So Domesday values the estate at *nil*. On the other hand William Belet's manor of Frome was geldable at 3 hides. It had only land enough to employ two ox-teams, but it was stocked with three. So Domesday values it at £6 per annum;—a high rate, probably double the value *ad geldum*, and the result clearly of full cultivation. The Exchequer Domesday says of half a hide in Herpere, held T.R.E. by Sawinus, and now by one Robert, under Hugh fitz Grip's widow—"Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. Valet xii solidos et vi denarios." But the Exon Domesday says of the same estate that it was "omnina devastata." This amounts to a two-fold valuation; the first of normal capabilities, the last of actual condition.

One more remark before we quit for the present this subject of Domesday valuations.—The "Valet" of Domesday is often a quotation of actual rent rather than of estimated value. Sometimes the Exchequer Domesday substitutes the right word "reddit," for the wrong word, "valet." And the Exon Domesday usually paraphrases the "valet" of the Exchequer Domesday by the term—"Reddit per annum."

THEORIES TESTED BY EXAMPLES.

§ *Our conception of the ratio and principles which guided the Domesday Survey of Dorset has now been set forth. Let us illustrate it by some special examples; let us test it by other cases still more special, which seem at first sight to militate against our system, but which we trust, rather, to explain thereby.*

SHILLINGSTONE. "Schelin tenet Alford (read Acford). Heraldus Comes tenuit T.R.E. et geldabat pro xvi hidis. Terra est xvi carucis. In dominio sunt iii Carucæ et v Servi; et (sunt) xv Villani et xxvi Bordarii cum viii Carucis. Ibi Molinus reddens xxij solidos et 200 acræ prati, 17 minus (183 acres then). Pastura xlij quarentinæ longa, et viii quarentinæ lata. Silva xxij quarentinæ longa et ix quarentinæ lata. Valuit xvi libras. Modo xix libras" (Domesday fo. 83. a. 2).

This is Ackford, called from its Domesday Lord, soon after the Survey, Schelin's Ockford, or Ockford Eskelling;—since corrupted into Shilling Ockford and now into Shillingstone.

The sixteen hides of geldability, the sixteen plough-lands, and the value in 1066,—viz., £16,—are in mutual proportion. The population, viz., 46 males is in the very usual ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ males to each plough-land. But the actual teams in employ were only eleven, and this contrasts with an increased annual value to the extent of £3. Now we happen to know from other evidence, that Schelin had not held Acford so much as two years when Domesday was written. It had been given to him by the King, apparently in compensation of several tenements elsewhere, which, having been held by him under Queen Matilda, had now been resumed by the Crown. It is probable that, in presenting the Manor to Schelin, the King had invested it with some franchises or adjuncts greater than had attached to it when valued in 1066. Perhaps too the Teams, though few in number, had been still fewer at the date of the earlier valuation, and Domesday found Acford in a state of improving though not yet mature cultivation.

The great anomaly in the above Survey is this.—It gives (according to our principles and calculations of measurement) an area of (1920 acres of plough-land + 183 acres of meadow + 3360 acres of pasture + 2070 acres of wood) 7533 acres to this Manor, while the present Parish of Shillingstone is only 2223 acres. The explanation is that the plough-land and the meadow-land and a small portion of the pasture-land constituted that Capital, or Home, Manor which is now represented by the Parish of Shillingstone; but that the bulk of the pasture-land and all the wood-land (say 5310 acres) were mere adjuncts, probably, nay demonstrably, lying at a distance; in other Parishes, and, it may be, in other Hundreds.

The above explanation and analysis supply us with the ratio of many a similar phenomenon of the Dorset Domesday. And we may say that these outlying appendages of manors, being all but profitless, nowhere seem to have added materially to the *geldability*, or *hidation* of a given Manor, nor yet to its value as recorded in Domesday.

CHARBOROUGH. Rex tenet Cercherie. Tenuit Heraldus Comes, T.R.E. Geldabat pro v hidis. Terra est iii carucis et dimidiæ. De ea sunt in dominio iii hidæ et dimidia et ibi 1 caruca et iiij Servi; et (sunt) v Villani et iv Bordarii cum 1 caruca et dimidia. Ibi silva ii quarentinæ longa et una lata. Valuit et valet ix libras (Domesday fo. 75, a. 2).

This is Charborough. Two years before Domesday, the Assessors of the Danegeld in Charborough Hundred were alluding to Charborough Manor when they said,—“In hoc Hundreto, Rex habet in dominicatu iij hidas et dimidiam de terrâ Heraldi;”

and "Pro hidâ et dimidiâ quam tenent Villani de terrâ Heroldi non habuit Rex gildum." The first entry indicates an exemption from payment of £1. 1s. Danegeld ; the second indicates the non payment of 9 shillings by the Villeins of Charborough. Domesday records, in its way, exactly the same proportions of gross geldability, of exemption, and of remaining liability. There is nothing abnormal in the Domesday survey except the value. That a Manor involving only 420 acres of plough-land and 20 acres of wood, and having only 2½ teams in employ, where there was work for 3½ teams, should be worth £9 per annum is incredible. The ordinary value for a manor thus conditioned and thus *hidated* would be from £3. 10s. to £5.

The fact is that the Domesday value included something beside the Manor. Charborough was doubtless the Caput of its Hundred, and at least £4 of the Domesday valuation arose in the profits of the Hundred-Court.¹

But there is another difficulty about Charborough as a manor. Instead of its 440 acres, registered in Domesday, it has come to contain, certainly 2000, probably 3000, possibly 4000 statute acres. We take the mesne and say 3000 acres. The question arises as to where is this adjacent territory in the pages of Domesday. The answer is not difficult, if we refer to what has been said under Shillingstone. The missing land was probably a wild district of pasture and woodland, annexed in Domesday perhaps to the King's demesnes, perhaps buried in the distant appendages of some other Manor (such as Shillingstone) ; but which land has since been annexed to Charborough, as topography would prescribe.

WEST ALMER AND MAPPERTON. "Ipsa Æclesia (Shaftesbury Abbey) tenet Mapledreton. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xi hidis. Terra est iv carucis. De eâ sunt in dominio vii hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi ii carucæ cum 1 Servo ; et (sunt) vi Villani et iv Bordarii cum ij carucis. Ibi vii acræ prati. Inter pasturam et silvam xi quarentinæ longæ et tantundem latæ. Valuit xxx solidos ; modo 100 solidos" (Domesday, fo. 78, b. 2).

This is Mapperton and West-Almer combined, the latter being the more recognized name for a parish which now contains 1161 statute acres. It was in reference to this estate of Shaftesbury Abbey that the Gheld-Assessors of Celeberga Hundred, in 1084, had exempted the Abbess of St. Edward's demesnes from payment. They had exempted 6 hides, 1 virgate, and 2 acres (gheld measure) ; so that, between that assessment and Domesday, the Abbess had increased her demesnes in Charborough Hundred to the extent of 3 virgates and 10 acres (gheld measure) equal to about 230 acres (ordinary measure).

The principal features of the Domesday notice of this Manor are an original *hidation* and geldability of excessive proportions, a subsequent state of poverty and devastation, and a more recent effort at restoration. The Domesday measurements

¹ Before Domesday the Hundred now called Loosebarrow was called Cereberga Hundred. By mischance the *Inquisicio Gheldi* of 1084 entitles it Celeberga Hundred. This was merely by confusion with another Dorset Hundred, veritably and accountably entitled "Celberga" in the same Inquest, as having its trysting-place on Chalbury Hill. The Lordship of Charborough Hundred was separated from the Manor probably by K. Henry I. when granting the former to the Comte of Mellent. The later name given to the Hundred, viz., Loosebarrow, was from a locality in Charborough Manor, which locality was probably at all times the Trysting-place of the Hundred.

imply a Manor of 1697 statute acres of which 480 acres were plough-land, 7 acres were meadow, and 1210 acres were wood and pasture. The Manor therefore, though far more extensive than the present parish, should have contained some 1000 acres more to bring its *hidation* of eleven hides within ordinary rules. But possibly at the time of the original Gheld assessment, this manor was in a higher state of cultivation than it had remained since the assessment. In 1066 its value of 30*s.* per annum, being in the proportion of 2*s.* 8*d.* to each gheld-hide and 7*s.* 6*d.* to each plough-land, indicates a state of depression and desertion.¹ The existing value of £5 quoted in Domesday, coupled with the Abbess's recent occupation of further demesnes, are evidences of returning prosperity. Such a valuation is in intelligible proportion to the staff of labourers as well as to the number of teams employed, but it is still inadequate to account for the original and then existing *hidation* of eleven gheld-hides.

IBBERTON. "Rex tenet Abristetone. Heraldus Comes tenuit T.R.E. Geldabat pro v hidis. Terra est v carucis. De ea sunt in dominio ii hidæ et dimidia et ibi ii carucæ et ii Servi; et (sunt) x Villani et vii Bordarii cum iij carucis. Ibi xi acræ prati et pastura vii quarentinæ longa et iii quarentinæ lata. Silva iiij quarentinæ longa et ii quarentinæ lata. Valuit et valet x libras" (Domesday, fo. 75. b. 1).

This is Ibberton. In 1084 the Gheld-Assessors had discharged 2½ hides in Haltone Hundred as being in the King's demesne "de terrâ Heraldî."

According to our theories and principles, there are 901 acres in the Domesday survey of Ibberton, viz., 600 acres of plough-land, 11 acres of meadow, 210 acres of pasture, and 80 acres of wood. The present parish of Ibberton measures 1383 acres. The balance of 482 acres is probably hidden in Domesday in one of those vast areas of pasture and wood which included the outlying appurtenances either of some estate of Royal demesne or of some other manor.

The only inconsistency in the Domesday Survey of this manor is the value, which being £10, is at about double the rate of other manors of similar agricultural pretensions, and is also indicative of a value quite double of that which we ordinarily find associated with a geldability of 5 hides. So this value included some element extrinsic to the land; and if so, doubtless that element was the Lordship of Haltone Hundred. In other words Ibberton was at that time the *Caput* of Haltone (now called Whitway) Hundred, and such a Seignury constituted about half of the manorial value alleged in Domesday.²

¹ The result perhaps of Earl Harold's systematic oppression and spoliation of the Nuns of Shaftesbury.

² Ibberton was the only Manor in Haltone Hundred which had not in the Confessor's time been in Monastic hands. It seems as if the *Capita* of six or seven Hundreds had been attached to as many Manors held by Harold as Earl of Dorset. It was probably his Seignury over Haltone Hundred which moved that enterprising son of Godwin to wrest Melcombe (now Melcomb Horsey in the same Hundred) from the Abbess of Shaftesbury.

At Domesday the Seignury over all Earl Harold's Hundreds was retained by the King, as Comes. When K. Henry I. gave the Manor of Ibberton to De Redvers, he seems to have retained the Lordship of Haltone, *alias* Whitway, Hundred in his own hands. When the same King gave to the same Grantee another Manor, erst Earl Harold's, viz., Puddletown, the Lordship of Puddletown Hundred, previously inherent in the Manor, was divided by the King between De Redvers and De Montacute.

LITTLE FROME, NOW FROME ST. QUINTIN. Domesday heads a section of the Chapter entitled "Terra Regis" with this Title, viz., "Hæc subter-scriptas terras tenuit Mathildis Regina," and then follows a description of seven Manors, in three of which the late Queen had been preceded by the object of her early love, and the victim of her later hatred, Brietric, son of Algar, Saxon Lord of the enormous Fief which was afterwards known as the "Honour of Gloucester." The first of these seven Manors is Little-Frome. It is surveyed as follows.—"Rex tenet Litel-frome. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xiii hidis. Terra est viii carucis. De eâ sunt in dominio x hidæ et dimidia et ibi iii carucæ et vi Servi; et (sunt) x Villani et iij Bordarii cum iij carucis. Ibi Molinus reddens iv solidos¹ et x acie prati. Pastura xx quarentinæ longa et ij quarentinæ lata. Silva viii quarentinæ longa et vi quarentinæ lata. Valuit xiiij libras; modo xviii libras" (Domesday, fo. 75, b. 1). The Exon Domesday gives another valuation, viz., "Hæc Mansio valet £18. Quando Aiulfus recepit valebat £12" (Exon Domesday, fo. 29).

Little-Frome, at the period of Domesday, seems to have been an isolation of the distant Hundred of Pimperm. It is now, as topography would suggest, annexed to Tollerford Hundred. The Domesday Manor included Evershot, and is now represented by a parochial area of 2434 statute acres.

According to our theories as to Domesday measurements, there were 1850 acres in the above Survey of Litel-frome, viz., 960 acres of arable land, 10 of meadow, 400 of pasture, and 480 of wood. The rest of the parochial area, viz., 584 acres, was probably not in the Domesday Manor, but was wild territory appurtenant to that estate of Ancient Crown demesne, which Domesday, as we shall see anon, entitles *Froma*.

As compared with a geldability of 13 hides there is nothing abnormal in the two earlier valuations, of £14 and £12, recorded for this Manor. The rise to £18 was probably a rise not of material value, but of returns realised under the management of the Sheriff, Aiulf.

The difficulty in the case of Litelfrome is to reconcile its working population of only 19 males with an hidation of 13 hides, or with a territory of 8 plough-lands, or with the actual employment of 6 teams, or with a value, however extorted, of £18.

However, turning to the Exon Domesday, we find the staff of labourers to have been 39 instead of 19. Besides the men counted in the Exchequer Domesday three were 20 *Cotarii*. Thus the difficulty vanishes, and a curious instance of more than adequate appliances arises. Here too perhaps was the secret of the improved value secured by the management of Aiulf, the Sheriff.

CERNE ABBAS. NETHER CERNE. MINTERN. MIDDLEMARSH. HAWKCHURCH. In 1084 the Inquisicio Gheldi for Stane Hundred states an exemption and a case of insolvency. "De dominicatu Baronum Regis habet Abbas Cerneliensis ii hidas 1 virgatâ minus (1½ hides): "Non habuit Rex gildum de 2 hidis et dimidiâ quas tenet Bristuinus de Abbate Cerneliensi."

¹ A Mill, worth 4 shillings per annum, and at the very fountain-head of the Frome, which is here little more than a ditch! This illustrates what we have said above about the value of Mills not being always progressive with the stream on which they stood. The next Domesday Mill below that of Evershot was at Cattistock, where the Frome, having received a much larger stream than itself, has a Mill of some power. Yet this second Mill is valued at only 15 pence (per annum) in Domesday. A third Mill lower still, at Chilfrome, was valued at 3s. per annum.

Under the Title, "Terra Sancti Petri de Cernel, Domesday says as follows. —

Æcclesia Sancti Petri Cerneliensis tenet Cerneli. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat, pro xxij hidis. Terra est xx carucis. De eâ sunt in dominio ij hidæ et ibi ii carucæ et 7 Servi; et (sunt) xxvi Villani et xxij Bordarii cum xiiij carucis. Ibi Molinus reddens xx solidos et xx acræ prati. Pastura ij leuua longa et viii quarentinæ lata. Silva 1 leuua longa et viii quarentinæ lata.

De eâdem terrâ tenet Brietuinus iij hidas de Abbate et ibi habet iij carucas. Hic tenuit similiter T. R. E., et non potuit recedere ab Ecclesiâ nec potest. Dominium Ecclesiæ valuit et valet xxi libras, Brictuini c solidos (Domesday fo. 77, b. 2).

The annual value of £26 for a manor or manors of 22 hides is not excessive, but indicates, perhaps, that the Lordship of Stane Hundred followed the estate.

The Domesday measurements imply 5300 acres of land, viz., 2400 acres of ploughland, 20 acres of meadow, 1920 acres of pasture, and 960 acres of wood.

Such an acreage is more than represented by the following parochial areas, viz., Cerne Abbas 3063 acres, Nether Cerne 845 acres, in Minterne and Middlemarsh, about 1064 acres, and, in the distant parish of Hawkechurch, about 1377 acres.

The total (6349 acres) exceeds the Domesday measurement of the Abbot of Cerne's estate by about 1049 acres, which overplus was probably in other manors than the Abbot's at the date of Domesday.

MILTON-ABBAS. LISCOMBE. In 1084 the Inquisicio Gheldi for Haltone Hundred says by way of exemption for the Abbot of Milton,—“De isto dominicatu (Baronum) habet Abbas Middletonensis xiii hidas et dimidiam.”

Four of these exempted hides of demesne were in the Abbot's estates of Liscomb and Woolland in the same hundred. The residuary demesne in Milton Abbas itself, being now (1084) $9\frac{1}{2}$ hides, was allowed in Domesday to be $9\frac{3}{4}$ hides.

“Terra Abbatiae Middeltunensis. Ipsa Æcclesia (Middeltunensis) tenet Mideltune, et est Caput Abbatiae. T.R.E. geldabat pro xxiv hidis. Terra est xviii carucis. De eâ sunt in dominio x hidæ unâ virgatâ minus (*i.e.* $9\frac{3}{4}$ hides) et ibi ii carucæ et vi Servi, et (sunt) xxvii Villani et xx Bordarii cum xiii carucis. Ibi Molinus reddens xv solidos et xl acræ prati. Pastura ij leuua longa et una leuua lata. Valet xx libras” (Domesday, fo. 78. a. 2).

Here the annual value, the team power, and the agricultural population are all low for a manor of 24 gheld-hides. The original hidation was therefore excessive.

The Domesday measurements imply 6520 acres of land, viz., 2160 acres of ploughland, 40 acres of meadow, and 4320 acres of pasture.

The parochial acreage of Milton Abbas proper (excluding its detached parochial dependencies of Liscome and Holworth) is 4724 acres. The Domesday excess (1796 acres) indicates so much pasture-land which, though an appendage of the Domesday Manor, is not now in the Parish of Milton Abbas nor yet in any of its parochial dependencies, probably not even in Whitway (formerly Haltone) Hundred.

The Abbot of Milton's Domesday Manor of Liscombe contained, according to the measurements given in that record and interpreted by ourselves, 420 acres. The modern parochial measurement of the same is only 406 acres.

The Abbot of Milton's Domesday Manor of Winlande (now Woolland) was according to Domesday measurements 768 acres. The present parish, containing 1098 acres, involves therefore 330 acres which were not in the Domesday Manor. We are not hereby entitled to conclude that these 330 acres were reckoned in the Domesday Manor of Milton Abbas. It might have been so, for Domesday gives no pasture whatever to Woolland; but they were just as probably in the King's Forest.

CRANBORNE. Two years before Domesday, the Gheld-Roll of Albretesberga Hundred having stated the Baronial demesne therein to be xiii hides and 1 virgate, proceeds to say,—“De isto dominicatu habet rex v hidas et dimidium de terrâ Reginæ Matildis.” And afterwards it says, “Pro iv hidis et dimidio de terrâ Reginæ Matildis, non habuit Rex gildum.” Both entries relate to the Manor of Cranborne; the first being the statutory exemption of all Baronial demesnes from the current levy, the second being a note of non-payment by certain tenants of their quota thereof.

Domesday surveys the Manor of Cranborne next after that of Little Frome and in the same category as regards antecedent possessorship,—“Rex tenet Creneburne. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro x hidis. Terra est x carucis. De eâ sunt in dominio iij hidæ et dimidia et ibi ii carucæ et x Servi: et (sunt) viii Villani et xii Bordarii et vii Cotarii cum viii carucis. Ibi iv Molini reddentes 18 solidos et xx acræ prati. Pastura ii leuæ longa et una quarentina, et una leua lata. Silva ii leuæ longa et ii lata. Valuit xxiv libras. Modo reddit xxx libras. De eadem terrâ tenent iij taini iii hidas et reddunt iij libras excepto servitio” (Domesday, fo. 75, b. 1).

Here it is well to note that the Tainland, 3 hides, was part of the 10 hides which constituted the Manor, and that the Domesday phrase “excepto servicio” means *over and above* other services than rent; for instance, the Thanes were bound to pay their quotas of Danegeld, which, it seems, they and some other tenants (in Villanago probably) had not done in 1084. Moreover it would appear that between 1084 and 1086 the King had decreased his demesnes at Cranborne to the extent of ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hides— $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides=) two hides, which two hides having been granted to tenants were now subject to gheld. The contents of Cranborne Manor implied by the Domesday survey were as we estimate them, 9980 acres, viz., 1200 acres of plough-land, 20 acres of meadow, 3000 acres of pasture, and 5760 acres of wood.

Including the Three Thanes among the agrarian population of the Manor, a population of 40 males to a geldability of 10 hides, to 10 plough-lands and to 10 teams employed, is in no unusual proportion. These items then, thus compared, leave no inference of an originally favourable hidation.

But the revenue of the estate (£24 per annum in the days of K. Edward, and £33 at the date of Domesday) is abnormal. The earliest and lowest estimate gives a revenue of £2. 8s. for each hide of geldability, or for each plough-land, or for each team employed. The second and highest estimate gives a revenue of £3. 6s. for each of the same attributes. The inference from these considerations is that Cranborne Manor was possessed of some source of revenue not taken into account in the gheld-assessment, and therefore not reflected in the *hidation*. Possibly the enormous areas of pasture and wood, or parts thereof, were utilized in some unrecorded way, and so may have contributed something to one or both of the above valuations. More certainly, the Seignenry of the Pre-Domesday Hundred of Albretesberga was an adjunct of Cranborne Manor and furnished a good part of the alleged revenues. In fact when, soon after Domesday, many of the Dorset Hundreds were recast, with a view of consolidating the “Honour of Gloucester,” Cranborne became the name and *caput* of the newer Hundred which absorbed large portions of several old Hundreds and the bulk of Albretesberga Hundred.

TOLLER PORCORUM AND CHILFROME. “TERRA WALFRANNI” (VENATORIS.) “Ogerius tenet de Waleranno Tolle. Alwardus tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro v hidis. Terra est iij carucis. In dominio sunt ij carucæ et iij Servi et iij Villani et v Bordarii cum i carucâ. Ibi molinus reddens 30 denarios et 15 acræ prati. Pastura

xii quarentinæ longa et x quarentinæ lata. Silva v quarentinæ longa et iij quarentinæ lata. Valuit iij libras; modo iij libras (Domesday, fo. 82, b. 1).

"TERRA WILLELMI DE MOION. Idem Willelmus tenet Frome. Tres Taini tenuerunt in paragio T. R. E., et geldabant pro x hidis. Terra est vi carucis. In dominio sunt iij carucæ et iij Servi; et iij Villani et vii Bordarii. Ibi molinus de iij solidis et xx acræ prati et ix acræ silva. Pastura xvii quarentinæ longa et tantundem lata. Valuit et valet vi libras. Duo homines tenent de Willelmo" (de Moion).

Toller Porcorum and Chilfrome were originally in one parish, that of Toller. When Chilfrome came to be told-off as a chapelry, an acreage was assigned to it as a parish which bore no sort of proportion to its pretensions as a manor. So far as we can fix on any parochial acreage as representing the two Domesday Manors, we say that the 15 hides of Tolre and Frome combined are now represented by 2368 acres in the parish of Toller and by 940 acres which constitute the present parish of Chilfrome. That 3308 acres in Tollerford Hundred should thus represent a Domesday hidage of 15 hides, and a Domesday value of £10 has nothing in it abnormal.

But the exacter measures supplied by Domesday indicate a territory beyond the said 3308 acres,—a further territory of 2176 acres, which was neither represented by hidage nor by value, nor yet by any adequate parochial acreage within the present limits of Tollerford Hundred. To give the particulars more distinctly.—TOLRE. Plough-land 480 acres + Pratum 15 acres + Pastura 1200 acres + Silva 150 acres = 1845 acres. FROME. Plough-land 720 acres + Pratum 20 acres + Pastura 2890 acres + Silva 9 acres = 3639 acres. The total, viz., 5484 acres is in excess of all the territory which we are at this day able to identify and localize, by 2176 acres.

Here we recognise only some outlying territory, called "pastura" in Domesday, and deemed to be an appurtenance of William de Moion's Manor of Chilfrome. What else it was, or where it was, we cannot say. Practically it represented no more than some right of Chace or Warren. Part, a very small part thereof, may have been contiguous to William de Moion's Manor of Cruxton, in Tollerford Hundred, but the bulk thereof was not in Tollerford Hundred at all. In the eyes of the Domesday surveyors the whole appendage was valueless.

IWERNE, NOW RANSTON. "Robertus tenet de Roberto (filio Geroldi) Iwerne. Duo fratres tenuerunt in paragio¹ tempore Regis Edwardi et geldabant pro iij hidis. Terra est ij carucis et dimidiæ. In dominio est i caruca; et (sunt) vi Villani et iij Bordarii cum i carucâ. Ibi molinus reddens iij solidos et x acræ prati. Pastura iij quarentinæ longa et una quarentina lata. Silva v quarentinæ longa et iij quarentinæ lata. Valuit et valet iij libras" (Domesday, fo. 80, b. 1).

There were five manors situate on the river Iwerne, all, except Iwerne Minster (called Euneminstre in Domesday), taking indistinctive names from the stream.²

One of them, afterwards called Randolphston or Ranston, was in the parish of another Iwerne (since called Iwerne Courtenay, and now Shrowton), but, whereas Iwerne Courtenay was in Faringdon Hundred, Ranston was in Pimper Hundred.

¹ Tenures in *paragio* arose in the Saxon custom of *Gavelkind*, which, where it obtained, divided a dead man's lands *equally* among his sons. The Normans abolished it, but not everywhere.

² The four Iwerne of Domesday were afterwards represented by Iwerne Courtenay, Ranston, Stepleton, and Lacerton. The last, in the parish of Stour-Pain, is now unknown.

According to our calculation of Domesday measurements there were in the above survey of Iwerne (*i.e.* Ranston) 490 acres of land, viz. 300 acres of arable land, 10 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture,¹ and 150 acres of wood. The present acreage of Ranston Manor is about 580 acres, that is, as we take the case, it includes about 90 acres of wild land, which, at the time of Domesday, was afforested by the Crown, or else annexed to the Chase of such a manor as Shillingstone.

In the above survey and phenomena everything is normal, and tends to support our general rules for the interpretation of Domesday.

The hide of geldation, as represented by 193½ parochial acres, is a less hide than the County average, but it is a greater hide than the average hide of Pimper Hundred, which latter is generally represented by an average of only 168 parish acres.—The Domesday and Præ-Domesday values viz., £1 per hide, £1. 4s. per plough-land, and £1. 8s. 6d. per team employed, are strictly normal. The male population,—3 males per hide, 3½ males per plough-land, 4½ males per team employed,—is in all aspects normal. The mill, worth only 4s. per annum, is strictly in accordance with what we have said about mill-values. Ranston Mill stood immediately below two other mills in Shrowton, which averaged a value of 6s. each, and subserved a larger manor.

CHARDSTOCK. WAMBROOK. HALSTOCK. “Terra Episcopi Saresberiensis. Idem Episcopus tenet Cerdestoche et ij Milites de eo,—Walterus et Willelmus. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xii hidis. Terra est xx carucis. De eâ sunt in dominio iij hidæ et ibi iij carucæ et vi Servi: et (sunt) xlv Villani et xxi Bordarii cum xxvij carneis. Ibi ii Molini reddentes xx solidos et x acræ prati. Pastura ij leuæ longa et una leuua et dimidia lata. Silva *duas leuuas* inter longitudinem et latitudinem; et in aliâ parte ij quarentinæ silvæ minutæ longæ et ij quarentinæ latæ. Totum valet xvi libras” (Domesday fo. 77, a. 2).

Here the detailed measures amount to 9190 acres of land, viz., 2400 acres of arable land, 10 acres of meadow, 6480 acres of pasture, 240 acres of tall wood, and 60 acres of wood of a less growth. Such a measurement, as well as the population, and the value of the estate indicate an originally favourable hidation.

Under the title of Cerdestoche, Domesday surveys three manors, viz., Chardstock, Wambrook, and Halstock, the last of which had much more topographical affinity with Beaminster and Beaminster Hundred than the two former. The three combined are now represented by a parochial acreage of 10,656 statute acres, viz., Chardstock 5618 acres, Wambrook 1857 acres, Halstock 3181 acres.

There are in the above text of Domesday two unusual expressions, (viz., “in aliâ parte,” and “Totum valet,”)—which quite consist with the idea, or indeed the moral certainty, that, under Cerdestoche, Domesday was surveying non-conterminous estates.

It is noticeable that the aggregate parochial acreages exceed the Domesday measurements by 1466 acres. This may imply nothing more than that the existing parishes are more extensive than were the ancient manors, or it may amount to this, viz., that the existing parishes include a certain area, which, at the date of Domesday, was in the King’s Forest, or appurtenant to some other Feudal Seignury than that of the Bishop of Salisbury.

¹ Part perhaps of Hamildon Hill.

SUTTON WALROND. "Ipse Walerannus (Venator) tenet Sudtone. Godmundus tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro viii hidis. Terra est vi carucis. In dominio est i caruca cum i Servo; et sunt xi Villani et xii Bordarii cum iij carucis. Ibi molinus reddens vii solidos et vi denarios, et vi acræ prati et xl acræ silvæ. Valuit et valet viii libras" (Domesday, fo. 82, a. 2).

This is Sutton-Walrond,—so called from its Domesday Lord. The present parish is 1013 acres. The Domesday survey implies 766 acres. Constructively we annex about 247 acres of down or waste to the forest or the chase of some other lord.

The value per hide, viz., £1 was normal; the value per plough-land, viz., £1. 6s. 8d. was good; the value per team employed, viz., £2 was great;—but this is only saying in other words, that the hidation was high, the capacity good, and the plough-teams few. The population, 3 males per hide, 4 males per plough-land, 6 males per team, was normal in the first aspect, and full in the second, while the third suggests that these workmen had other employment than plough-tillage.

The case is one of changed condition as regards teams. Doubtless, when in the days of King Ethelred, Sutton was assessed with a geldability of 8 hides its plough-land was better utilized than in 1066 or 1086. Its value was kept up in 1086, not so much by its plough-culture, as by the manual labours of a constantly inherent and full population.

RUSHTON, a locality split into five Domesday estates, was in the Tything of Worgret, in the parish of East-Stoke, in the vicinity of Wareham, and in the Domesday Hundred of Bera, where, by the way, the hide of Geldation is usually paralleled by about 254 modern acres. The whole of Rushton included but 3 hides, 3 virgates, and 9 acres *ad gheldum*.

(1). The largest of the five estates was held in capite by William de Braiose, and under him by one Walter,—“Idem Walterus tenet in Ristone i hidam et dimidiam. Burde tenuit. Terra est i carucæ quæ ibi est, et molinus (not valued), et xx acræ prati et una leuua pasturæ. Reddit xxx solidos et iv Sextaria Mellis” (Domesday, fo. 82, a. 2).

Here the extent of measured land is 260 acres, viz., 120 acres of plough-land, 20 acres of meadow, and 120 acres of pasture.

The population is not given, nor the value of the mill. The gross valuation given (30s.) is normal, whether it be compared with the hidation, the plough-land, or the existing team.

(2). Of another estate in Rushton, Domesday speaks as follows:—

“Odo filius Eureboldi tenet iii virgatas terræ in Ristone. Terra est i carucæ quæ ibi est cum iv Villanis,¹ et unâ acra prati et iv aeris silvæ et unâ leuua pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine. Valet x solidos” (fo. 83, a. 2).

According to our lights there are 245 acres of land in this part of Rushton, viz., 120 acres of plough-land, 1 acre of meadow, 4 of wood, and 120 of pasture.

Here was a case of comparatively favourable hidation, that is, the hidation of 3 virgates applying to 1 plough-land and 245 acres of land, is only half the hidation of 1½ hides (or 6 virgates) applied to 1 plough-land and 260 acres of land (in the estate of William de Braiose).

The anomaly in Fitz-Eurebold's estate is the valuation of Domesday. The appliances were above the average, that is, a team in full work on its proportionate measure

¹ This Tenure by Villeins is further confirmed by the Gheld-Roll of 1084.—

Therein Odo fitz Eurebold had apparently no exemption for his 3 virgates in Ristone, but for two hides, apparently in Milburn (Doverel) he had. The inference is that the former was leased to Villeins who paid the gheld thereon, and that the latter was held in demesne. Domesday shows each condition and arrangement as in continuance.

of arable land; arable land one third more in extent than is usually found to follow 3 virgates of hidation; and withal an agricultural staff at the rate of 4 males to the plough-gang and the plough.—Here was apparently a full utilization of the capabilities of the estate. But the value given by Domesday is extremely low. The explanation probably is that these 10 shillings were the rent actually paid to Odo fitz Eurebold by the four Villeins who apparently owned the team and held the land.

(3). Of a third estate in Rushton, Domesday speaks as follows:—

“Edriens (Tainus Regis) tenet i hidam in Ristone quartâ parte unius virgatæ minus the tenement was geldable then as 3 virgates, 9 acres). Savinus tenuit T. R. E. Terra est i carucæ. Ibi sunt v aeræ prati et dimidia. Valet ix solidos et ii denarios” (fo. 84, b. 1).

Here the extent of measured land is $125\frac{1}{2}$ acres, viz., 120 acres of plough-land, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow. The value given is less than half the average, whether we reckon it by hidation or by plough-land. The reason was the absence of the plough-team.

(4). Another share of Rushton is in the fief of Hugh fitz Grip's widow. “Duo milites tenent de eadem dimidiam hidam in Ristone. Tres Taini libere tenuerunt T. R. E. et pro tanto geldabant. Terra est dimidiæ carucæ. Ibi xx aeræ prati et cc aeræ pasturæ. Valet x solidos” (fo. 83, b. 2).

Here are 280 acres of land to half a hide of geldability. The original hidation was therefore favourable. The value, 10 shillings, was normal in respect of the hidation, but low for half a plough-land and 20 acres of meadow. However, there was no team-power on the estate, and the Exon Domesday says that 16 acres of the meadow were not underheld by the Knights-Tenants, but were retained by the Lady-Suzeraine in demesne. The valuation of 10s. was perhaps not real value but covenanted rent.

(5). The fifth and last estate in Rushton was held in capite by Ailward, a Saxon Thane. “Ailward tenet in Ristone unam virgatam terræ. Terra est ii bovis (that is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a team). Valet 30 denarios” (fo. 84, a. 2).

Here there are only 30 acres of plough-land to the virgate of hidation. The hidation was excessive. The extremely low value assigned by Domesday had to do probably with the absence of oxen and labour.

Speaking of the whole of Rushton collectively, a geldability of 3 hides, 3 virgates, and 9 acres (in other words of $3\frac{1}{8}$ hides), bespeaks an area of 1000 acres if we take 254 acres, the average of Bera Hundred, as the representative of the hide; but if we take 209 acres, the average of East Stoke Parish, as the representative of the hide, then the Domesday hidation would suggest for the whole of Rushton an area of 823 acres. Between the two comes the calculation founded on the exacter Domesday measurements, the sum of which is $260 + 125\frac{1}{2} + 245 + 280 + 30 = 940\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

We shall in vain seek for a better proof that the Domesday acre of exact measurement is normally represented by the modern statute acre; or that the plough-land (the terra ad unam carucam) of Domesday is represented by 120 statute acres.

ALBRETESBERGA HUNDRED. In 1084 the Inquisicio Gheldi roundly states the contents of this Hundred to be 47 hides. Culling from Domesday, as best we may, the manors likely to have composed this Hundred, we find them to have been 15 in number, and to contain an *hidation* of $46\frac{5}{8}$ hides (as will appear in a table hereafter to be given).

Passing to modern times, we find these fifteen estates to compose 4 modern parishes and parts of 2 other modern parishes, the collective acreage of all which is 19,099 statute acres. Here the Domesday hide is represented by about 414 modern acres whereas the average acreage per hide for the whole County of Dorset is less than 240 acres. This anomaly arises simply in the large areas of pasture and wood which

existed in Cranborne and other Manors of Albretesberga Hundred, but which had not counted for much when *hidation*, being a measure of values, was first assessed. Passing from *hidation* to the actually measured areas of Domesday and computing them according to the principles and standards above laid down, we collect from the very letter of Domesday, thus interpreted, an area of exactly 19,071½ acres for the plough-land, meadow land, pasture, heath, and wood-land of the 15 manors of Albretesberga Hundred.

Here actually there is a difference of only 27½ acres between the Domesday estimate and that of the 19th century.

It is most improbable that the manors of this Hundred, as measured in Domesday, either included in, or excluded from, their respective manorial areas any part of the King's Forest, whether adjacent or distant.

It is equally improbable that the manors of this Hundred, as measured in Domesday, included aught in the way of appendages, or territory, topographically external to the Hundred.

The Domesday Record and the modern Parish-survey, thus assuredly measuring the same territory, and the correspondence of measurements being so nearly exact, we have here a most important testimony in favour of two of our theories, viz., (1). That the Domesday Acre was equivalent to the modern statute acre, and included, like it, 160 areal perches measured by a lineal perch of exactly 5½ yards. (2). That the Domesday Plough-land, or *Terra ad unam carucam* normally contained 120 such statute acres.

PIRETONE, NOW PUDDLETOWN. Under the Heading, "Terra Regis," and under the Schedule, "Ista Maneria quæ sequuntur tenuit Heraldus Comes T.R.E.," Domesday gives the following:—

"Rex tenet Piretone.¹ Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro dimidiâ hidâ. Terra est xv carucis. In dominio sunt iv carucæ et xii Servi: et (sunt) xiiij Villani et xxix Coscezes cum x carucis. Ibi ii Molini reddentes xxxij solidos, et cxxvi acræ prati. Pastura 1 leuua et dimidia longa et una leuua lata. Silva ij quarentinæ longa et tantundem lata.

Huic Manerio pertinet 1 hida et dimidia in Porbi; et in Mapertune dimidia hida. Terra est 1 carucæ et dimidiæ.

Huic etiam Manerio Piretone adiacet tereius denarius de totâ Scirâ Dorsete. Reddit cum omnibus appendiciis lxxiiij libras" (Domesday, fo. 75. a. 2.)

This, as a case of extremely favourable *hidation*, has been already discussed.²

The acreage implied in this survey of Pireton is, according to our lights, 4126 acres viz., 1800 acres of plough-land, 126 of meadow, 2160 of pasture, and 40 acres of wood. The acreage implied under "Porbi" and "Mapertune" is 180 acres of plough-land.

Taking the plough-land as the sole criterion of territorial value, and excluding mill-values from our computation, the value of the plough-gang in the rest of Puddletown Hundred is found to average £1. 5s. 4½d. per annum.

Or the thing may be expressed more clearly as follows:—

82 plough-gangs of the whole Hundred—15 plough-gangs of Pireton = 67 plough-gangs of the Hundred, exclusive of Pireton.

Also £160. 4s. 2d. (the value of the whole Hundred)—£73 (the value of Pireton cum appendiciis)—£2. 3s. 9d. (the value of Mills extra to Pireton) = £85. 0s. 5d., representing the value of the 67 plough-gangs aforesaid.—

¹ Various estates adjacent to the River Puddle are written in Domesday as Pidele, or as "Pidere," or as "Pidre." The chief of them all, now called Puddletown, should according to analogy have stood as Pidretone in the Record; but the Norman Scribes wrote it in one instance as Pitretone in another as Piretone.

² Supra, pages 6, 7.

Or $\left(\frac{£85.0s. 5d.}{67} = \right)£1. 5s. 4\frac{37}{67}d.$ represents the annual value of the average plough-land of Puddletown Hundred.

The Domesday Valuation of Piretone cum appendiciis, viz., £73, as above given, may therefore be distributed as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Annual value of territory in Piretone proper ($£1. 5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. \times 15$) = . . .	19	0	8
Annual value of Mills in Piretone proper	1	12	0
Annual value of territory in "Porbi" and "Mapertune"	1	18	0
Annual value of all other appendiciæ of Piretone	50	9	4
	£73 0 0		

The question which remains is,—What were these other appendiciæ of Piretone, and how are we to apportion their collective revenue of £50. 9s. 4d?

The answer must be extremely conjectural both as to the nature of the appendiciæ, and as to their relative value. We doubtfully suggest as follows :—

Profits of Puddletown Hundred-Court, exclusively appurtenant to the Earldom	£.	s.	d.
	4	0	0
Profits of Aileveswoda Hundred-Court, possibly attached to the Earldom in conjunction with a small estate in Porbi (Isle Purbeck) }	4	0	0
Tercius Denarius of the King's 20 Hundred-Courts of Dorset	36	8	6
Tercius Denarius of the Placita Coronæ in about 13 Dorset Hundreds } which, themselves, were neither the King's nor the Earl's.	6	0	10
	£50 9 4		

WINFORD EAGLE, INCLUDING TOLLER FRATRUM. In 1084, the inquest of Tolre-ford Hundred has the following exception from gheld :—

"De dominicatu (Regis et Baronum) habet Willelmus de Ou viii hidas dimidiâ virgatâ minus (7 hid. 3½ virg). This relates to Winford Eagle and Little Toller,—surveyed in Domesday as follows :—

"Terra Willelmi de Ow. Ipse Willelmus tenet in dominio Wenfrot. Alestanus tenuit T.R.E. et geldabat pro xiiij hidis. Terra est xi carucis. In dominio sunt vi hidæ de eâ terrâ, et ibi iii carucæ et ii Servi: et (sunt) xiii Villani et xviii Bordarii cum viii carucis. Ibi Molinus reddens x solidos, et viii neræ prati. Pastura ii leuua longa et una leuua et iiij quarentinæ lata. Silva v quarentinæ longa et iii quarentinæ lata. Valuit £12. Modo xix libras" (Domesday, fo. 80. b. 2.)

The Domesday Mill was probably in Little Toller.

The parochial acreage, of Winford Eagle and Little Toller combined, is 1870 acres. The Domesday Survey implies no less than 5318 acres, viz., plough-land 1320 acres, meadow-land 8 acres, pasture 3840 acres, and wood 150 acres.

The excess of Domesday measurement over the acreage of the Vills is 3448 acres. It represents some right of Free-chase or Warren, over so much land, lying probably at a distance, and clearly not in Tollerford Hundred.

Winford, held so distinctively in demesne by William of Ewe, was doubtless the reputed Caput of his Dorset Barony. This circumstance seems to connect itself with the annexation of so large an appendage to the Manorial Lordship. William of Ewe's neighbouring Manor of Frome-Vauchurch was not held in demesne, but was subinfeudated to his tenant Ausfrid. So far from appearing in Domesday with any appendage like that attached to Winford, the Domesday measurement of Frome

(Vauchurch) is 104 acres less than the acreage of the existing parish. And Frome-Vauchurch, though a Manor of 6 hides, had only 120 acres of pasture, and only 20 acres of wood.

With regard to the values given in Domesday for Winford Manor, the earlier value of £12, or 17*s.* 2*d.* per hide, is strictly on a par with the general value per hide of manors in Tollerford Hundred. The increase of value from £12 to £19, or from 17*s.* 2*d.* to £1. 7*s.* 2*d.* per hide between 1066 and 1086 is quite abnormal. This increase, we suggest, had little or nothing to do with the always barren appendage above alluded to. Partially it may be attributed to a full supply of team-power; wholly to some ephemeral circumstances, which, arising rather in the action and discretion of the lord than in the qualities of the Manor, are not likely to be revealed in Domesday :—

It is remarkable how this increase of value in the case of Winford contrasts with an analogous depreciation in the case of Rampisham. The adversity of the Suzerain was the cause of the latter :—Why should not the ephemeral prosperity of William of Ewe have been the cause of the former? Cricel (now Long Crichel), the only other Dorset Manor held in demesne by William of Ewe at Domesday, had increased in value from £10 to £15 within the same interval.

RAMPISHAM. In 1084 the Inquisicio Gheldi for Tolreford Hundred has the following instance of insolvency :—

“Non habuit Rex gildum pro iij hidis et dimidiâ quæ tenet Waard.”

Domesday surveys the Bishop of Baieux's only Dorset Manor in these terms :—

“Episcopus Baiocensis tenet Ramesham et Wadardus de eo. Lewinus tenuit T.R.E. et geldabat pro vi hidis. Terra est vi carucis. De câ sunt in dominio iij hidæ et ibi ij carucæ cum 1 servo: et x Villani et vi Bordarii cum iij carucis. Ibi xii acræ prati. Pastura 1 leuua et dimidia et ii quarentinæ longa et una leuua et 1 quarentina lata. Silva i leuua et ii quarentinæ longa et una leuua et i quarentina lata. Valuit x libras. Modo vi libras.

Cum hoc Manerio tenuit hactenus Wadardus iij virgatas terræ quas tenebant v Taini T.R.E. et quo volebant se vertere poterant ” (Domesday, fo. 77. a. 2.)

The Parochial acreage of Rampisham with its dependency of Yard is 2030 acres. The estate surveyed in Domesday was 5152 acres,—viz., 720 acres of plough-land, 12 acres of meadow, 2600 acres of pasture, and 1820 acres of wood.

The excess of Domesday area over that of the existing Manor is 3122 acres. It represents some right of Chase over so many acres of Pasture and Wood, not adjacent to Rampisham itself, probably not in Tollerford Hundred, and constituting little or nothing of the Domesday valuation of the whole estate.

The later Valuation of Domesday, viz., £6 is quite adequate for an estate of 6½ hides in Tollerford Hundred, with 5 teams at work, and a staff of 17 labourers. The abnormal feature in the Survey is the former high value of £10.

Of what this higher value at any time consisted, Domesday itself gives no hint, but we have evidence, external to Domesday, as to how the said value had declined.—Odo, Bishop of Baieux, sometime Viceroy of England, had become a state-prisoner at Rouen Castle more than two years (c. Sept. 1083) before Domesday was begun. His estates, not absolutely or irrevocably confiscated at the date of Domesday, had suffered much depreciation. Odo's misfortune had doubtless been reflected, as elsewhere, on Rampisham, and on his Tenant there, viz., Rainald Wadard.

CHAPTER I.

THE ROYAL BURGHS OF DORSET.

THEIR STATUS IN TIME OF KING EDWARD AND AT DOMESDAY.

Having set forth our principles for the interpretation of the Dorset Domesday, we of the four Royal Boroughs. The details we embody in a Tabular form

Domesday Name of Burgh.	Gheld-Hides. T. R. E.	Houses, Number of. T. R. E.	Houses.— Number des- troyed or wasted between 1066 and 1084.	Houses. Number re- maining, 1086.	Owners of Houses remaining in 1086.	Tax, per annum, "ad opus Ilus- carlium Regis."	Tax, per annum, called Firma Noctis.
						£. s. d.	
Dorecesire ...	10	172	100	88	Rex Willelmus.....	0 13 4	Firma Unius Noctis (c. £104).
Brideport	5	120	20	100	Rex Willelmus.....	0 6 8	Firma Unius Noctis (c. £104).
Warham	10	285 { 143 62 80	73 { 150 17 60	135 { 70 45 20	Rex Willelmus Sanctus Wandregisilns ... Barones alii.....	0 13 4	Firma Unius Noctis (c. £104).
Sceptesberie	20	257 { 104 153	38 { 80 42	177 { 66 111	Rex Willelmus Abbatissa Sceptesberie ...	1 6 8	0
	45					£3 0 0	£312

NOTES ON THE DOMESDAY BOROUGHES OF DORSET.

HIDAGE AND GELDABILITY OF BOROUGHES. The hidage which in K. Edward's time was the measure of a borough's geldability, was no Index whatever of the territory contained within its Liberties. A low geldability would result from prescriptive privilege; a high assessment would indicate material wealth, whether resulting from commerce, trade, or territory.

The expression "*Hæc villa ad omne servitium Regis se defendebat et geldabat pro x hidis, scilicet i marka argenti Huscarlis Regis exceptis consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad firmam unius noctis,*" is used specially of Warham and Dorchester and, *mutatis mutandis*, of Bridport. The expression requires minute examination. It means that the burgh had its liberties by, and was liable and rateable to, the discharge of all such Royal customs as were assessable on boroughs: viz., a geldability of 10 hides, which geldability had been commuted for an annual payment of one silver merk (13s. 4d.) to the use of the household servants of the King's court; and, that this payment was over and above the annual ferm called "*Firma unius noctis.*"

As to the actual collection of Danegeld from any Dorset Borough, it had probably never been heard of either in the days of the Confessor or the Conqueror. In the Gheld-Roll of 1084, two years before Domesday, no such item of Revenue is mentioned. So far as we know, the advantage of commuting the gheld-rate for the House-Karl due was in the Confessor's day on the side of the Crown. The only instance we have met with of any gheld-rate of K. Edward was at 7d. per hide. This would be only 6s. 10d. on a hidage of 10 hides. The house-karl commutation was nearly double. But the Conqueror's gheld-rate in 1084 was 6s. per hide, K. Henry I.'s in 1130 was 2s. per hide, and K. Henry II.'s in 1156 was the same.

CHAPTER I.

THE ROYAL BURGHS OF DORSET.

THEIR STATUS IN TIME OF KING EDWARD AND AT DOMESDAY.

proceed with an analysis and review of the Record itself. Its first chapter is a survey so as best to show the relative condition of the Boroughs in question.

Monetarii, Number of. T. R. E.	Monetarius.— His annual Crown-rent.	Monetarius.— His Fine on a new Coinage.	Special details.	Modern Acreage, supposed to repre- sent the old Borough-Liberties.	Modern Name and general description.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
2	0 13 4	1 0 0	{ " Modo sunt ibi quater xx et viii domns et Centum (domus) penitus destructæ a tempore Hugonis Vicecomitis usque nunc"	c. 100 acres	{Dorchester:—The old Town only, not the suburbs.
1	0 13 4	1 0 0	{ " Viginti domns sunt ita destitutæ quod qui in eis manent geldum solvere non valent"	62 acres	Bridport. The old Town only.
2	0 13 4	1 0 0	{ " lxxij domus (ex parte Regis) sunt penitus destructæ a tempore Hugonis Vicecomitis "	c. 6806 acres	{Warham. The Town and most part of its parochial areas, including Arne.
3	0 13 4	1 0 0	{ " xxxviii domus (ex parte Regis) sunt destructæ a tempore Hugonis Vicecomitis usque nunc." Ibi habet Abbatissa clj Burgenses, et xx mansiones vacuas et i hortum. Valet 65 solidos.	c. 3101 acres	{Shaftesbury. The Town, its Parishes, the Abbey, and the suburb now called Cann.
£3	£2 13 4			10069 acres.	

NOTES ON THE DOMESDAY BOROUGHS OF DORSET.

There are analogous instances of the commutation of borough geldability in other counties. In one case, as we remember it, a geldability of five hides was commuted for the service of providing one attendant on the King in any expedition he might make by sea or by land. Such attendants were like our modern Marines, and were usually termed *Bus-karles* or *Buthsecarles*.

FIRMA NOCTIS. This was a much more serious form of borough-taxation than was geldability in its heaviest incidence or shape. The *firma unius noctis*, sometimes called the *firma unius diei*, was a liability to provide the entertainment and sustenance for 24 hours of the King and his Court, when visiting the County. The boroughs and Royal demesnes of Dorset were charged altogether with seven such *firmas*, that is, the County had to maintain the Royal household, in the Confessor's time, a full week in every year.

The value in money of a single *Firma Noctis* can only be determined by examining the several instances in other counties where, previous to Domesday, the Conqueror had commuted it for a money payment. The rate of commutation in a series of such instances varies between £100 and £110. But the nummery pound in these cases is of various values. We will take £104 sterling as the proximate value of the *Firma Noctis*.

There is perhaps a hint in the Dorset Domesday that the Conqueror was discontinuing the levy of the taxes called "Houte-Karls' subsidy" and *Firma Noctis*. Of that hint we will speak elsewhere. Sooner or later, all manner of borough-taxes came to be represented by the perpetual fee-farm rent called "*Firma Burgi*," or by the incidental levy called "Tallage." The very meaning of the word *Tallagium* was

a reckoning according to pre-existing facts or present considerations. In the case of borough taxation such reckoning would be based on precedent or recalculation—precedent of ancient immunities or liabilities, recalculation as to the late or existing burdens or capacities of the tax-payer.

HOUSES. As to the number of its burgages, Dorchester stands third of the Royal boroughs of Dorset. In its computation of the number of Dorchester burgages, Domesday is arithmetically inconsistent, unless it be supposed that 16 new houses had been built to replace 16 of the hundred houses which lay in ruins.

The wholesale destruction of houses in the Dorset boroughs took place during the Shrievalty of Hugh fitz Grip, otherwise called Hugh of Wareham. He was deceased before the year 1084, his widow retaining his barony in her own right. The Chronicles point to no such disturbances in Dorset as would account for the demolition of 350 out of 834 borough-houses between 1070 and 1084. It was perhaps due, in each case, to internal conflicts between the Anglian and Norman burgesses. This destruction will have rendered the liabilities of the remaining burgages excessive, for a reduced number of contributors had to make good the same total of taxation as had been formerly borne by many. The Domesday notices of the subject are probably a registration of complaints coervally made before the commissioners by the, thus aggrieved, burgesses. In the case of Bridport, the commissioners put the same plea in a different form.—“Twenty houses were so stripped or wasted as that the dwellers therein were unable to pay any tax.”

In King Edward's time Wareham was the most populous of the Dorset boroughs. It had contained 285 houses; Shaftesbury, which ranks next, had contained 257. But, since the conquest, 150 houses in Wareham and 80 only in Shaftesbury had been destroyed, so that the Domesday commissioners found Shaftesbury the more populous borough of the twain.

In the case of Wareham, at Domesday, the burgesses were partly in the demesne of the King, partly in the demesne of St. Vandrill (that is the Norman Abbey of Fontanell), partly in the demesne of sundry barons. In the case of Shaftesbury, 66 houses and their tenant-burgesses were in the King's demesne, while 111 houses were in the demesne of the Abbess. Of these last, 20 were empty, so that 91 remained; and in these 91 resided 151 burgesses. The Abbess of Shaftesbury's “garden” was probably that attached to her convent, and was within the precincts of the borough. The value of her estate, 65s., was that of her Intra-Burghal estate, represented by this garden, by her burgage rents, and perhaps by her receipts from her suburban estate at Cam or St. Elwolds, which is nowhere else mentioned in Domesday. This valuation of what the Abbess had in her share of the borough seems abnormal. There is no such entry under Wareham,—no special valuation of the borough-houses of Fontanell Abbey, nor of the other barons.

Of the four Royal-burghs of Dorset, Shaftesbury was the only one free from the tax called *Firma Noctis*. But in respect of geldability, that is, of the ‘house-earl subsidy,’ it paid twice the sum which was assessed on Wareham or Dorchester. The latter liability was as nothing compared with the former immunity.

Dorchester, the third of the Dorset burghs in point of its number of houses, was not merely a burgh. It was *Caput* of its Hundred, now called the Hundred of St. George; and it was *caput* also of an estate of ancient Crown-demesne, which estate was both extra-burghal and extra-hundredal. As a burgh, its attached territory was probably very small; yet as a burgh it was assessed to each kind of Saxon taxation on a par with Wareham. The burgesses of Dorchester were, we suppose, equal to high taxation, not as being themselves territorialists, but as trading among the occupants of the richer parts of the county.

HOUSES (*continued*). Bridport, the smallest of the Dorset boroughs in point of burgages, and with the fewest acres of annexed territory, was geldable at half the rate of Wareham, but was taxed to a full *Firma Noctis*. This we imagine to have been the co-ordinate of a great commercial position.

MONETarii, OR ROYAL MINTMEN. Of these there were none in Dorset except in the Royal Boroughs. Shaftesbury had three, Wareham and Dorchester had two each, Bridport only one. Domesday only speaks of these Officers as having been thus resident in the Confessor's reign. "*Ibi erant ij Monetarii; quisque eorum reddebat Regi unam markam argenti et xx solidos quando moneta vertebatur,*" is the expression in regard to the Dorchester and Wareham mintmen, and, *mutatis mutandis*, to the three of Shaftesbury and the one at Bridport. Whether they or any of them continued their functions under the Conqueror is a question for Numismatists. Their payment of one merk (13s. 4d.) was an annual Crown-due; that of £1 was a fine for the extra profits which they made on a change of coinage.

BOROUGH LIBERTIES.

DORCHESTER. The three existing Parishes of Dorchester are said to contain an area of 1411 statute acres. Of these we suppose only 100 acres, or thereabouts to have constituted the Borough of Domesday.

Such suburbs as Kingston-Crubb, Frome-Whitwell, Colliton Row, and Loop-ground were belonging to the *Vetus Dominicium Coronæ*, and are supposed to have occupied 429 acres more of the above Parochial area.

Frome-Whitfield (4 hides), the Glebe of Dorchester Church (taken as $4\frac{1}{8}$ ths of a hide), and a Vill (of 3 hides) called 'Stanford,' in Domesday, are supposed to have been in one or other of the Dorchester Parishes; but, their being Intra-Hundredal also, excludes them *ipso facto* from the Borough. Their area we take as c. 882 statute acres.

Thus (*viz.* $882 + 422 + 100 = 1411$ acres) we venture to reappportion the gross Domesday constituents of the three Dorchester Parishes, between the Hundred, the Royal Demesnes, and the Borough.

WAREHAM. The three existing Parishes of Wareham contain an area of 8366 statute acres. This includes some territory which was not in the Domesday Borough, *viz.*, Halton ($\frac{1}{2}$ hide), which was in Coedena Hundred, Worgret (3 hides) which was in Bera Hundred;—and in Haselora Hundred were Stowborough ($\frac{1}{2}$ hide) and the Glebe of St. Mary's Church (1 hide). These we reckon as about 1560 acres, which leaves 6806 acres representative of the Borough Liberties of Wareham at the date of Domesday. The most notable of the Intra-Burgal estates was the Abbess of Shaftesbury's Manor of Arne, which is 2616 acres. Of course it had no distinctive survey in Domesday.

SHAFTESBURY. The Parochial area of the three existing Shaftesbury Churches and of the Suburb of Cann (anciently St. Rumbold's) is taken as about 3101 statute acres. This we presume to represent the limits of the Domesday Borough.

BRIDPORT. Bridport, as a Parish, contains only 62 acres, a quantity which probably represents the Domesday Borough. Bridport Church-fee ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hides) was not in the Borough and is not in the Parish. It was presumptively in Witchirea Hundred. The only Intra-Burgal estate mentioned by Domesday as in Bridport was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres held by the Bishop of Salisbury.—"*In Brideport habet Episcopus dimidiam acram reddentem vi denarios*" (Domesday, fo. 77, a. 2.)

CHAPTER II.

SCHEDULE OF DORSET LANDHOLDERS.

Domesday, after surveying the four Royal Burghs of Dorsetshire, gives a schedule or list with the following superscription.—

“*Hic annotantur Tenentes Terras in Dorsete.*”

A list follows, rubricated with numbers, which numbers purport to tally with similar numbers prefixed to the 58 sections of the subsequent Survey. There is a curious mistake in the structure of this Index, a mistake which the rubricator saw before he had finished his work, and which he endeavoured to hide rather than correct by a no less curious and non-laborious artifice. The Index commences “*I. Rex Willelmus. II. Episcopus Sarisberiensis. III. Monachi Scireburnenses,*” and so on, coming to “*xliij. Osbernus Gifard,*” in due harmony with the numbers and headings of the subsequent Survey.

And here the mistake occurred. The two next sections of the Survey are properly headed, “*xl. Terra Aluredi Hispaniensis.*” *xlvi. Terra Mathiu de Moretania;*” but the compiler of the Index missed the name of Alured of Spain, and so misappropriated the number (*xl.*) which belonged to that individual’s fief. Thus his next item of entry became “*xl. Maci de Moretanie.*” And this mistake of number is perpetuated through ten succeeding entries of the Index, each of which is numbered an unit lower than it is found in the actual survey. Thus the Barony of Hugh fitz Grip’s widow, which stands in the survey as “*lv. Terra Uxoris Hugonis filii Grip,*” stands in the Index as “*liij. Uxor Hugonis filii Grip.*”—

And here the Indicator deals with his mistake, not by taking any pains to restore the omitted name of Alured Hispaniensis to his Index, but by another device. The chapter of the Survey headed (as above) “*lv. Terra Uxoris Hugonis filii Grip,*” included not only the estates of the wealthy Widow, but the single Manor of another female, named Iseldis. The Survey does not accord any fresh number to this meagre estate; but the Indicator enters it as “*lv. Iseldis,*” thus getting this and the three subsequent entries of his Index into accordance with so many Chapters of the Survey.

From the above investigation we deduce something as to the Editorship of Domesday. The Scribes worked under supervision, which, if they failed to satisfy by literal correctness, they eluded by ingenuity. We further learn that the *Indices* of Domesday, though in the Codex they precede the Survey, were engrossed after it. And this is still further observable in the case of the Dorset Domesday, in that the Scribe who engrossed the Survey left insufficient room for the Indicator to perform his work. Thus, the said Index transgresses on a column not its own, and on a space which ought to have been left marginal.

Some other apparent discrepancies between the Index and the Survey, are instructive rather than real. Chapter xxiv of the Survey is headed, “*Terra Elemosinariorum Regis,*” and gives the churches and manors held by four Saxon Ecclesiastics, one of whom, Reinbald, is known to have been Edward the Confessor’s Chancellor. The Index entitles this schedule as “*xxiiij. Reinbaldus Presbyter et alii Clerici.*”

The Baron who is entitled “*Baldwinus Vicecomes*” in the Survey was Sheriff of Devon, not of Dorset. In the Index he is called Baldwinus de Exceestre.

The Baron who is entitled “*Aiulfus Camerarius*” in the Survey, is called in the Index “*Aiulfus Vicecomes.*” He was Sheriff of Dorset.

The Chapter of the Survey which gives the possessions of “*Hugo de Luri*” and eight other Feudalists, is entitled in the Index “*Hugo de Luri et alii Franci,*” showing that all the nine were of Norman descent.

AS REGARDS THE SEQUENCE of the Titles in both Index and Survey, some broad rules of precedence are observable. The King comes first, the Bishops, English and Norman, next; the Abbeyes, English and Norman, next; other Religious Corporations or persons next; then the Earls, then the Barons, then the Franci (or less than Baronial Normans), then the King's Thanes (the relics of the Saxon gentry), and lastly the King's Servientes¹ (or Tenants by Serjeantry).

But these rules are partly crossed and partly varied by a tendency to assign, *cæteris paribus*, a less precedence to the female sex. For instance, the estates of four abbeyes which were nunneries, and ruled by Abbesses, are grouped together after those of eleven abbeyes which were inhabited and ruled by Monks and Abbots. Hugh fitz Grip's widow, and Iseldis, the wealthiest and the poorest of the female landholders of Dorset are classed together, not only lower than the Barons of the county, but lower than the Franci. And the Countess of Boulogne comes last of all, even after the King's Carpenter and Baker and other *Servientes*. But this last arrangement was perhaps postscriptive,—accidental rather than designed.

§ *Though not within our general scope, we would fain offer a few notes of what has been omitted or misstated elsewhere as to some of the persons who figure in the Index of the Dorset Domesday.*—

EPISCOPIUS SARISBERIENSIS. This was Osmund de Seez, sometime Chancellor to K. William, and said to have been created Earl of Somerset and *Dorset* by the King. The Bishop's fief in Dorset was great indeed, but ecclesiastical, not secular. As to the Earldom of Dorset, it was in the King's hand at the date of Domesday, by escheat of Earl Harold, and it remained in the Crown intact, till Henry I. may be deemed to have somewhat abridged it by granting its caput, the Manor of Puddletown, to De Redvers.

EPISCOPIUS BAIOCENSIS. This was Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's brother. He was under forfeiture at the date of Domesday and imprisoned in Rouen Castle. Domesday makes but faint allusion to this great catastrophe, and usually treats the Bishop's fiefs as if he were in possession. His only Dorset estate was Rampisham. His tenant there, Rainald Wadard, became eventually a tenant *in capite* per Baroniam; and his posterity, the Barons Arsie of Cogges (Oxfordshire) succeeded to estates in many counties which Wadard (as he is generally called) had held at Domesday in the fiefs of Bishop Odo.

¹ The nearest synonyme with the word *Serviens*, as technically used in Domesday, is the word Serjeant, rather than Servant; thus, a servant of the King's Household or Court, obtaining a grant of lands in reward or in retainerment of his personal services, appears in Domesday as a "Serviens," but a little later is commonly described as a "Tenant, by Serjeantry." And there is no other Domesday word descriptive of such a Tenant-in-capite. His service or serjeantry is seldom stated in full terms in Domesday, but his official designation, such as "Ingenitor," "Carpentarius," "Arbaliarius," "Pistor," "Scutillaritus," etc. often implies it.

EPISCOPUS LISIACENSIS. Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of Liseux, the King's Physician, and an astrologer of note. He had a small estate at Windsor. His secular heir was his nephew, Hugh Maminot, whose daughter, Alice, married Ralph de Cahagnes (*Anglicé* Kaynes). To Alice Maminot were assigned in *maritagio* two Dorset Manors, called Tarente and Cume in the Domesday list of the Bishop of Liseux's Dorset estates. They descended to her posterity by Ralph de Cahagnes, and are still known as Tarrant-Keynston and Coombe-Keynes.

COMES ALANUS. Alan Fergant, or Rufus, Earl of Richmond, and a Comte also in Bretagne. He had been a great *protégé* of Queen Matilda, and she had, doubtless, given him his sole Dorset Manor of Devenis (now Dewlish).

XXVIII. ROGERIUS DE BELMONT. The appearance of this name on any page of Domesday is a marvel: and it only occurs in Dorset and Gloucestershire.¹ Its bearer had appeared on the stage of active life as early as the year 1034. His presence at Hastings in 1066 is a mere myth of the worst informed and most inventive of the chroniclers. He was too old for active service, and his eldest son, Robert de Beaumont, was a leading instrument of the Norman success. Later still, Roger de Beaumont, becoming entitled to the Comté of Meulan in right of his wife, seems to have resigned the dignity in favour of this same son, who thereupon became Comte of Meulan, and, as such, appears in many a page of Domesday. The latest intelligence we have of the Patriarch is his grant of his Dorset Manor of Sture (afterwards called Stour Preaux, and now, corruptly, Stour Provost), to his Norman Abbey of St. Leger at Preaux. The grant, though it certainly took effect before the year 1084, is ignored in Domesday, which speaks of Sture as still Roger de Belmont's. The probability is that Roger de Beaumont was living, though in cloister, at the date of Domesday. His son, the aforesaid Comte Robert, eventually succeeded him in Dorset.

XXX. Robertus filius Girold. XXXI. Eduuardus de Sarisberie. It has been suggested by a great and discerning antiquary that these two were brethren. If so, their position in the Dorset Domesday further suggests that Robert was the elder of the two. There was also a third brother, Roger, who was perhaps older than either. When, in the time of K. Henry I., Robert died without issue, the son of Roger claimed to be his heir. The said son was known as "William de Romara."

Edward de Salisbury, was, in England at least, a much greater man than either Roger or Robert. His son by his first wife married a co-heiress of Ernulf de Hesding and thereby acquired, *inter alia*, the Dorset Manor of Great Kington. His grandson Patrick, was created Earl of Salisbury. Edward de Salisbury, who fought at Breneville in 1119, was probably the Domesday Edward's son by a second wife.

XXXIII. Turstinus filius Rolf. This was Turstin fitz Ron le Blane; he who having borne Duke William's Gonfanon at Hastings, was rewarded for his prowess with estates in Dorset and other counties.

XXXIV. Willelmus de Ou. This was William of Ewe. He probably inherited his Dorset, and many other, estates from his mother, who would seem to have been of the House of Lymesey. He was executed at Salisbury in January, 1096, for treason against William Rufus. His forfeited estates, in Dorset at least, seem to have subsequently vested in the Comte of Meulan, but ultimately devolved on the younger branch of the House of Clare, becoming in fact part and parcel of that Honour of Strigoil, which William of Ewe himself had held in his day, and which he clearly derived from Lymesey.²

¹ Gloucestersh. Ceolffede Hund. Rogerius de Belmont tenet Dorsintune et Robertus de eo. Ibi x hida. Saxi tenuit (Domesd., fo. 168, a. 1).

² See more of William de Ow, pp. 17, 68, 69; and under the Hundreds of Chenoltuna and Coneresdie.

XXXIX. Walseinus de Douuai. Ancestor, we believe, through a female, of the Barons Paynell of Bahuntune.

XLVIII. AIULFUS VICECOMES. XLIX. HUNFRIDUS CAMERARIUS. These two were brethren. The succession to Aiulf's estates has been well-traced by the historians of Dorset. Humphrey had, it would seem, been in the suit and service of the late Queen Matilda. From her probably, he had derived his Dorset estates, and her grants to him were not, as in other cases, revoked by the King at her death. However, his fief in Dorset and elsewhere was eventually subjected to the Honour of Gloucester. His heirs and the subsequent tenants of 9 knights-fees in that Honour were a branch of the House of De Gornay.¹

ALURED HISPANIENSIS,²—excluded from the Index of the Dorset Domesday, figures in the Survey itself as Lord of Turnworth. He has been most mistakenly confused with Alured Vicecomes, whose æra was before the Conquest, and with Alured de Lincoln, who was an Anjovin rather than a Spaniard, and who had as yet obtained no footing in Dorset when Domesday was written. The successors and probably heirs of Alured Hispaniensis were a branch of the Norman House of De Colombieres; but Turnworth did not descend to them. The ratio of Alured de Hispania's concern in Dorset was simply that he had a general right to the estates of a Saxon named Alwi or Alwin. In such a right he held no less than 18 estates in Somerset (Domesd., fo. 97, a. and b.).

LVIII. Comitissa Boloniensis. Ida, Dowager Comtesse of Boulogne, was second wife, and now widow of Comte Eustace (II.), who fought at Hastings, and mother of Comte Eustace (III.), who figures in Domesday in other counties than Dorset. The Comtesse's Domesday estates were probably held in dower. It is remarkable that Ulvera, the Saxon heiress who had anteceded the Comtesse in her three Dorset estates had also anteceded her in her Somersetshire Manor of Chiuwardestune, and had anteceded Comte Eustace (II.) in the Somerset Manor of Lochestone (Domesday, fo. 91, b). Ida was sister of Geoffrey Gibbosus, Duke of Lower Lorrain, whose Ducal Honour, he dying s.p. in 1076, was not descendible in the female line.³

¹ See more of Hunfrid Camerarius under Stour-Pain.

² We are not at all sure that the sobriquet *Hispaniensis* necessarily indicates Spanish blood. One of the great Norman house of De Conchis was surnamed "De Hispania," in that he had distinguished himself in a Crusade against the Moors of Spain, some 30 years before the Conquest.

Thus, such titles as Nelson of the Nile, Wellington of Talavera, Napier of Magdala, are but perpetuative of a Norman and antecedently Roman custom.

However, it is probable that every country of Western Europe had its representatives on the field of Hastings. If we were asked to instance a Domesday Spaniard we should select William Goizenboded of the Gloucestershire Survey; whilst Ruald Adobed, of Devonshire, has a name suggestive of Moorish extraction.

³ The Comtesse Ida is therefore improperly styled Duchess of Lorrain and Marchioness of Antwerp. The Marquisate of Antwerp, which had been Duke Geoffrey's, was given by the Emperor on the Duke's death to a youth named Godfrey, called Cousin (*consobrinus*) of the late Duke. This youth (*adolescens*) was in fact the late Duke's nephew, and was second son of the Comtesse Ida. He, and her third son, Baldwin, afterwards figured in succession as Kings of Jerusalem.

CHAPTER III.

TERRA REGIS.

After its description of the four Royal Burghs of Dorset, and after its Index of Dorset Landholders, Domesday gives its most important Article of Survey.

This Article is typified as "I. Rex Willelmus" in the Index. In the Survey itself it is rubricated as "Terra Regis" without any number prefixed.

The Chapter entitled "Terra Regis," comprehends four classes of estate:—

I. The class of estate which has since been technically known under the term "*Vetus Dominium Coronæ*." This class included every Extra-Burgal estate in Dorsetshire which was held by King William in demesne and in right of his Crown, as heir and successor of King Edward. It also included, actually though not avowedly, all that scattered and ubiquitous territory whose best subsequent definition was "*Infra forestam Regis*."

II. The class of estate which King William held as having the Earldom of Dorset in his hand, by escheat of Earl Harold, and of which the King had as yet only subinfented a portion, which portion is consequently excluded from this Category.

III. The class of estate which, having been primarily granted to Queen Matilda for her life, was now held by the King as Reversioner after her death. This class includes certain lands which had been subinfented by the late Queen, but her bestowal of which had, since her death, been cancelled by the King. It does not include certain other lands, the Queen's bestowal whereof had been recognised and confirmed by the King, and which were consequently in the hands of his Homagers.

IV. A special class of eight Manors, which having been bestowed by the said Queen on Hugh fitz Grip, the late Sheriff of Dorset, had now devolved on the King, both in Seignury and in fee;—in Seignury, because of his right as Reversioner of the Queen's estate;—in fee, because of his right of escheat on the death, without issue, of the Tenant, Hugh fitz Grip. These Manors, be it noted, were never, neither before nor after Domesday, allowed to Hugh fitz Grip's widow as a portion of her barony, nor to her heirs by her second husband,—Alfred de Lincoln.

V. Two Manors, now called Melcomb Horsey and Great

Hinton which the King seems to have claimed as having been sometime held by Edward the Confessor's sister, the Countess Goda,¹ though one of them, Melcomb, had intermediately been given to Shaftesbury Abbey and wrested from that House by Earl Harold.

NOTE.—*The first of these five classes comes under the non-hidated, or ingeldable, or Extra-Hundredal, system.*

The second, third, fourth and fifth classes come under the hidated or geldable or Intra-Hundredal system ; which further occupies, in the form of Schedules of Fiefs, the whole residue of the Dorset Domesday.

At the date of Domesday the Crown Demesnes of Dorset were divided into six groups, just as they had been in the days of King Edward. Each of these groups, though called "a Manor" in Domesday, consisted of several Manors, the names of such component Manors being most of them expressed in the Record, but some of them veiled under the general terms of *Appendicice* or *Pertinentia*.

In one sense the Domesday Survey of the *Vetus Dominicum* of Dorset, will seem to be inadequate. In 42 lines of text, and with specific mention of only 23 localities, Domesday grasps a territory which, with its alleged appendages of wood and pasture, involved more than 128,800 acres, and so, more than a fifth of the whole county.

But in other ways the Survey shows itself to be dealing with estates of enormous area. It reckons the pasture-land and the woodland by the league of length and the league of width, by the real square league that is, which, as we have shown, is 12 quarentines by 12 quarentines or 1440 statute acres. Only in the case of that spare commodity, meadow-land, does it descend

¹ Edward the Confessor's sister, called in Domesday the "Countess Goda," and in other Records the "Countess Ehtda," and the "Countess Godiova," was thrice married. Her first husband was Drogo, Comte of the Vexin François and of Amiens, who accompanied Duke Robert of Normandy to Palestine in 1035, and died in that expedition, leaving three children by Goda, viz., Radulf, afterwards created Earl of Hereford by King Edward his uncle ; Walter, eventually Comte of Mantes, Pontoise and Chaumont ; and Fulk, eventually Bishop of Amiens.

The second husband of the Countess Goda was Walter (II.) Comte of Mantes, Pontoise and Chaumont, admitted (apparently by Henry I. of France) also to the dignities of his wife's first husband, but who suffered forfeiture at the hand of the same King, and dying between the years 1044 and 1051, was succeeded in all his French dignities by his stepson, Comte Walter (III.) above mentioned.

The third husband of the Countess Goda was Eustace II., surnamed Aux Gernons, Comte of Boulogne, but by neither of her later husbands had the Countess Goda any issue. All these persons, the Countess herself included, had died or disappeared before the Conquest. The Countess's right heir after the death by poison of her son, Walter, was presumably her brother K. Edward. King William was in turn her heir, but only so far as he was heir of K. Edward.

to the minuter estimate of the acre. It indicates the existence of a great extent of arable land by naming the number of ox-teams which would be adequate to such a tillage. The collective number of plough-gangs thus named is exactly 200; and this extends to the arable land of only five out of the six groups of ancient desmesne. Taking the sixth group as containing only 17 plough-lands, and reckoning each plough-gang of the collective 217 to be represented by about 120 statute acres, it will follow that the arable land contained in the *Vetus Dominicum* of Dorset was equal to 26,040 modern acres.

The Royal Demesnes of Dorset were non-hidated and ingeldable. The Revenue derived therefrom by the Crown was in another shape than that of Danegeld. The rent or revenue of one group of estates was paid in refined, or *Blanch*, money. *Hoc Manerium cum sibi pertinentibus reddit XLV libras albas*. The rent or revenue of three other groups was in each case the *Firma Unius Noctis*. The rent or revenue of the two remaining groups (or Demi-groups) was half a night's ferm each—*Dimidia firma unius noctis*.

The six groups of ancient demesne seem to have been originally cast, not with reference to topographical affinities, but on a calculation as to how the estates should be massed or parcelled so as to make each group fairly assessable with the whole, or some definite portion, of a given and standard revenue. And here it should be said that though we may be able to calculate the proximate value of a *Blanch Ferm*, of a *Firma Noctis*, and of a *Firma Dimidie noctis*,—and though we may plausibly assume that equal rents betoken equal intrinsic values of the groups severally furnishing such equal rents, we have not in this fact of recorded revenue any sure criterion of the extent of land contemplated in each group.

The extent of profitable land as compared with Moor, and Down, and Forest, might and did differ in all the different groups. Again, the average value of profitable land, comprised in one group might be double per acre of that comprised in another group; and so it is obvious that double the number of acres will have gone to constitute the latter group so as to enable it to furnish a revenue equal to the former. Added to this, there are yet other elements disturbing any close calculation of area as deducible from recorded value. Domesday ascribes to each group of Royal Demesnes its *appendicia*,—*appendicia* always left

indeterminate as to their number, nature, and relative value. In respect of the groups collectively, some of these *appendiciæ* were Manors or Vills not named in the Domesday text, and which were certainly external, as regards site, to any of the Manors named. We may indeed discover these unnamed Manors and Vills by patient investigation of Post-Domesday phænomena, but we cannot be always sure that we rightly specify (in our Tables) the particular group to which each such Manor belonged. For instance, Whitchurch, now known as Whitchurch Canonorum, was an extensive Manor of Ancient Domesne. The Manor is not named in Domesday, much less is it assigned to any specific group of Royal Domesnes. But we confidently assign Whitchurch to the group headed Bridetone, because the Bridetone group contained *Cidihoc*; and because Chideock, as a Manor, was adjacent to Whitchurch, and was ecclesiastically in Whitchurch Parish. But Kingston (now Kingston Russell), another and much smaller Manor of Ancient Domesne, is unnamed in Domesday. With less confidence then, as seeing its great distance from any known member of the Bridetone Group, we assign it to that group, simply because we find Post-Domesday notices of Kingston which treat of it as an outlying member of the *Parish* of Whitchurch. Such a relation, though merely ecclesiastical, may have been originally co-ordinate with a like Manorial affinity.

Again, it may be proved of many, and it is probable of most of the 23 named estates of Royal Domesne that, though extra-hundredal and ingeldable themselves, they were the *Capita* of so many Hundreds, that is, that the King, in virtue of his holding such and such an estate of Ancient Domesne, was lord of such and such a Hundred. But we can only guess what might have been the profits of Dorset Hundred-Courts, in general, or in particular at this period of history; and even when we have made such guesses, we can only assign conjecturally to some groups of Royal Domesne their exact respective quantity of Hundredal Jurisdictions. Consequently we remain almost in the dark as to how far the revenue of each group was contributed by a species of *appendiciæ*, which had nothing whatever to do with territorial profits or territorial area.

Lastly, there were other sources of crown-revenue similarly independent of territorial area, which we cannot but suppose to have been contemplated in the *Ferm* of particular groups. The local trade, the situation, of populous places, not as yet boroughs,

such as Wimborne and Blandford-Forum, will have co-ordinated with a class of non-agricultural population, not numbered in Domesday, but specially capable of bearing taxation. This item of possible revenue we take then to have contributed to the original assessment of certain *Ferms*, and so to have been complementary of the *Firma Noctis*. After Domesday, when the *Firma Noctis* became obsolete in Dorset as commuted for other forms of taxation, this specific element of the *Firma Noctis* assumed the form of Tallage,—*Tallagium Dominicorum Regis*.

VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ. PORTLAND ISLE.

The first group of royal Domesnes with which Domesday acquaints us, is "Portland Isle with its appurtenances."

"Rex tenet insulam quæ vocatur Porland. Edwardus Rex tenuit in vitâ suâ. Ibi habet Rex iii Carucas in dominio et v servos. Ibi unus Villanus et centum Bordarii, decem minus, habent xxij Carucas. Ibi viii acræ prati. Pastura viii quarentinæ longa et viii lata. Hoc Manerium cum sibi pertinentibus reddit lxx libras albas."

It will be seen in the sequel how differentially this group of royal demesnes was circumstanced and surveyed, when we compare its statistics with the statistics which were distinctive of the other five groups.¹

The features of the above survey are these:—The land specially reserved to the King (or his local officers), employed agriculturally 3 ox-teams and 5 serfs. The principal tenant was a single Villein. The other tenants, ninety in number, belonged to the class of Bordarii. These ninety-one tenants had among them 23 ox-teams, but the number of plough-lands is not mentioned, and it is probable that these teams were not all employed in agriculture. It is also probable that these tenants derived the greater part of their sustenance, as well as their ability to share in the payment of a heavy taxation, from their occupations as quarrymen, or fishermen, or salt-workers, or petty-traders. Their annual crown-due, whether we call it rent or tax, was £65 of blanch-money,² which savours of a fee-farm rent, negotiated by

¹ In the subsequent tables, therefore, the Portland group is kept distinct from the five more homogenous groups.

² £65 of Blanch money we reckon to have been equal to about £68 5s. of current coin, or of money told by tale (*ad numerum*). Domesday sometimes describes fine money as so much *ad pondus et ad arsuram*, because it was coin which, having been withdrawn from circulation, was then melted purified, and weighed.

an individual or by a community with the crown, in lieu of some older form of impost.

The *inherent* and obvious constituents of this estate were the vills of Chesil, Castletown, Easton, Weston, Southwell, and whatever other settlements had been made, previous to Domesday, within the circumference of the so-called Island. Neither they, nor what may be termed the *adherent* constituents of the group, are named in Domesday. The latter, however, may be determined with some precision by later records, and evidences.

The Portland-Isle group of Domesnes involved the vills and manors of Wyke Regis, Weymouth, Melcomb Regis and Elwell (in Upway parish).

If we except that suburb of Melcomb Regis or Weymouth which is called "Briga" in Domesday, and a part of Elwell, (all which had been held by feoffees and interned in Cuferdstroue Hundred before Domesday), the area of this group of royal demesnes (*i.e.* the parochial and modern area of the Island and its associated vills) will be about 5002 acres.

But the Domesday area of land assigned to this group, taking the plough-lands as 17, will be only 2688 acres, viz., 2040 acres of arable land, 640 acres of pasture and 8 acres of meadow. The difference between the two estimates is 2314 acres, which we take to represent an area of waste, which, though found parochially to be attached to the modern vills of the group, were, at Domesday, manorially appurtenant elsewhere, or purposely omitted from the survey. In other words, the forest-land of which, be it noted, Domesday assigns none to this particular group of Domesnes, was deemed to belong to some other group, and the barren sea-board was altogether ignored in the Domesday measurements.

Other statistical features which distinguish this group of royal demesnes, are excess of population, excess of team-power, and a high capacity for taxation. In all these points the Portland group stands in twofold proportion above the average of other estates of royal demesne. We conclude that these combined symptoms of prosperity arose, not in any extent of arable land, or more than adequate culture, but in faculties already alluded to, such as stone-quarries, fisheries, salt works, petty trade, and oven commerce. We shall note elsewhere how the sea-board of Dorset, when studded with advantageous stations like Melcomb Regis, Weymouth, and Wyke Regis, is found to co-ordinate with a high rate of Domesday population.

Our tables suppose the Seignury of Oglescome Hundred to have been attached to this group of royal demesnes. If so, Wyke Regis was perhaps the caput of that hundred.¹

There are several statements about the antecedents of this group of royal demesnes which are hardly reconcilable with Domesday, and must therefore be dismissed as more or less than the whole truth. However, we should repeat them for the sake of that element of fact which they may happen to contain.

One story is that the whole group had been a possession of Winchester Abbey, since the days of Canute. It is still more probable that K. Edward, sometime in his reign, made a grant thereof to that Abbey, but the nature or quality of the grant, whether it was absolute or only in fee-farm, does not transpire. Whatever the Monks' title, the Conqueror seems to have ignored it; for Domesday itself says expressly and only "*Rex (Willelmus) tenet; Eduardus Rex tenuit in vitâ suâ.*"

However, K. Henry I., as if by a new grant, gave to the monks of St. Swithyn the "Manor of Portland" and the ports of Weymouth and Melcomb, with 'right of wreck' and other franchises: and K. Henry II., confirmed, *as K. Edward's gift*, to the same monks, the port of Waimue and the land of Melcumbe as pertaining to the monks' manor of Wike (Wyke Regis).

VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ. BRIDETONE GROUP.

BRIDETONE, BERE, COLESBERIE, SEPETONE, BRATEPOLLE, CIDIHOC, BOSCU DE HAVOCUMBE. "*Rex tenet Bridetone et Bere et Colesberie et Sepetone et Bratepolle et Cidihoc.*"² Hoc tenuit Rex Eduardus in dominio. Nescitur quot hidæ sunt ibi, nec geldabat tempore Regis Eduardi. Terra est lv Carucis. In dominio sunt viii Carucæ et xx Servi; et xlj Villani et xxx Bordarii et vii Coliberti et lxxiiij Cotarii, inter omnes, habent xxvii Carucas. Ibi viii *Molini*, reddentes iiij lbras et xxxv denarios, et exi acræ prati. Pastura iiij leuæ longa et tantundem lata. Silva iij leuæ longa et una leuæ lata."

"Hoc Manerium cum suis appendiciis et consuetudinibus reddit firmam unius noctis."

¹ Fleet, which approached Wyke Regis, was in the Præ-Domesday Hundred of Oglescome. But Fleet was one of Earl Harold's manors and may possibly have been itself the Caput of that Hundred. If so, the Hundred was in the King, as Comes, at the date of Domesday, and was not an appendage of ancient demesne.

² It seems strange that Domesday in arranging this group, should so distinctly separate three contiguous localities like Burton (Bradstock), Shipton (George), and Haucomb. It shows how cautiously topographical affinity should be inferred from Domesday sequence.

“Boscus de Havocumbe pertinet ad Bridetone ita quod tempore Regis Eduuardi duæ partes ejus erant in firmâ Regis, tertia vero pars et tertia quercus erat Eduini Comitis quæ modo pertinet ad Frantone, Manerium Sancti Stefani Cadomensis” (Domesday, fo. 75, a. 2).

The estates constituting this second group of royal demesnes were, so far as Domesday indicates them, seven in number. But we shall show that the group contained other estates. The seven estates indicated by Domesday were these.—

BRIDETONE, now represented by Burton Bradstock. The church-land of Bridetone was at the date of Domesday no longer appurtenant to the manor. The church and church-fee had been given by the Conqueror to Fontanel Abbey called in Domesday ‘Ecclesia Sancti Wandregesili.’

BERE, now represented by Bere Regis; but the parish of Bere Regis contains some elements, such as Dodingsbere, Milbourn-Stileham, and the church-fee of Bere Regis, which were no part of the royal manor at Domesday.

COLESBERIE, now represented by Colebere or Colbury, a Tything in the Parish and Hundred of Sturminster-Newton. It became Intra-Hundredal on being granted by the crown to Glastonbury Abbey. This was probably soon after Domesday, and in compensation of certain territory of which that Abbey was deprived by the Conqueror.

SEPETONE, now represented by Shipton George. It was and is in the parish of Burton Bradstock.

BRATEPOLLE, now represented by Bradpole. It was alienated by the Crown soon after Domesday,—very soon, if Turolde de Papillon, the grantee, were he of whom we hear as contemporary with the Conqueror.

CIDIHOC, now represented by Chideock, a chapelry or parochial affiliation of the church of Whitechurch-Canonicorum.

BOSCUS DE HAVOCUMBE is the seventh and last item of this group, as counted by Domesday. The oak-wood of Havocumbe is still remembered in “Haucomb,” a name given to a piece of furze-grown ground in the parish of Burton Bradstock, and near Shipton Hill. At Domesday two parts of this wood were royal demesne, appurtenant to the royal manor or Ferm of Bridetone. A third part had been sometime allowed to Earl Edwin, apparently as an element of the rights of an Earl of Dorset. But it is not probable that Edwin was ever Earl of Dorset, and the

Exon Domesday says with better appearance of correctness—"Tercia quercus erat Goduini Comitibus."¹ More recently, that is, as we presume, upon the forfeiture and death of Earl Harold, son of Earl Godwin, King William had allowed this share of Haucomb Wood to his Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, whose cell and chief English estate was at Frampton in Dorsetshire.²

Such were the constituents of this group of royal demesnes as indicated in Domesday. The adherent estates, not named in Domesday, were, we apprehend, two; viz., Whitechurch (Canonicorum), and Kingston (Russell).

WHITCHURCH is a parish of 6113 acres. Of these, 1860 acres, supposed to represent $7\frac{3}{4}$ Domesday Gheld-hides, were not crown-demesne, being, as we shall see elsewhere, in Whitechurch Hundred and geldable. The remaining 4253 acres of Whitechurch parish we suppose to have been demesne of the crown at the date of Domesday. Whether the mention of Whitechurch was omitted in the Domesday group, because the co-ordinate estate of Chideock (also at that time in Whitechurch parish) was inserted, is a question of no practical importance.

KINGSTON, now called Kingston Russell, and annexed parochially to Long Bridy, was anciently in the parish of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, and, as its name fortifies us in supposing, was an estate of ancient demesne. It was probably one of the Appendiciæ of the same group as contained Whitechurch. Its area, before its parochial annexation to Long Bridy, was 1147 acres.

On the whole, we find that the villis and estates, thus calculated or assumed to have belonged to the Bridetone group, are represented by about 19,564 acres of the parishes concerned. But the acreage of the whole group deducible from the Domesday measurements, is no less than 34,071 acres. The difference, of 14,507 acres, between the two estimates chiefly represented scattered areas of pasture and wood which Domesday reckoned among the the Appendiciæ of the group, but which are and were

¹ Probably this third of Haucomb wood had been an appendage of Frampton before the Conquest, for the Earl (Godwin) will have been sometime Lord of Frampton itself. "Gida," whom Domesday records as having had Frampton, T.R.E., was the Countess Gytha, holding it probable in dower as Earl Godwin's widow.

² When Burton itself came to be given by K. Henry I., to St. Stephen's Abbey, this previous and specific grant of part of Haucomb wood became indistinctive. It is noteworthy that neither the Conqueror's charter to St. Stephens nor any confirmation thereof describes in any cognizable form, his gift in Haucomb wood. The charters, however, mention two grants, viz., *Arnelay* and *Omonseridge*, of which we have failed as yet to find the site.

in other parishes than those above named, or suggested. In the former aspect, or as identified with modern localities, the Bridetone group of royal demesnes was the largest of any in Dorset, but in respect of forestal accessories it had less than the Wimborne group, and far less (in proportion) than the Demi-group of Winfrith.

With regard to population the proportion of 172 males was good in regard to the villas and inhabited portions of the group, but meagre in regard to its whole area.

VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ. WIMBORNE GROUP.

Winborne, Scapewic, Chirce, Opewinburne.

“Rex tenet Winborne et Scapewic et Chirce et Opewinburne. Rex tenuit Edwardus in dominio. Nescitur quot hidæ sunt ibi quia non reddidit geldum tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est xlv Carucis. In dominio sunt v Carucæ et xv Servi: et lxiiij Villani et lxxviii Bordarii et vii Cotarii habent xxii Carucas. Ibi viii Molini reddentes ex solidos et cl acrae prati. Pastura vi leuuæ longa et iij leuuæ lata. Silva v leuuæ longa et una leuua lata. Hoc Manerium cum appendiciis suis reddit firmam unius noctis” (Domesday, fo. 75, a. 2.)

The estates constituting the third group of Royal Demesnes were four in number and may be defined as follows:—

WIMBORNE may be taken to be now represented by about 6106 out of the 11,966 acres which compose the extensive parish of Wimborne Minster. Of the rest of the Parish, 4220 acres may be taken as representative of $17\frac{7}{12}$ hides of subinfeudated land which were in the Præ-Domesday Hundred of Bedeberia; and 1640 acres may be taken to represent the $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides of subinfeudated land which were in the Præ-Domesday Hundred of Canendona.

Another way of describing the same condition of things is that the Royal Manor of “Wimborne” included the Town and Manor of Wimborne generally, also the Royal residence of Kingston (since known as Kingston Lacy) and the Tythings of Abbot Street, Barnsley, Cowgrove and part of Stone; but it did not include the villas of Leigh, Walford, Wilksworth and Peter-sham which were subinfeudated at the time; nor did it include $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides of subinfeudated estate in Wimborne itself, of half a hide in which Domesday expressly says that the King held it as succeeding to Queen Matilda’s lands and that it in “no way pertained to the Noctis Firma of Wimborne,” that is, to the Royal

Demesne;—nor yet did it include two estates in the same vicinity called Selavestune and Odeham in Domesday, but which have since lost their names and distinctiveness, and have been incorporated in the once Royal estate.

Concerning 8 hides $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of sometime subinfeudated land, in or near Wimborne, Domesday says nothing specific. This may be one of the few omissions of the great Record. The facts were probably these:—In or about the year 1080 the King will have given this land to one Albric, evidently that Albric who at the same time was made Earl of Northumberland, and in support of his high trust was beneficed with large estates in the more settled parts of the Kingdom. In 1084 Albric's land in Bedeberia Hundred was, consistently with the Earl's well-known renunciation of his English Honours, in the King's hand, and paid no gheld.¹ It was eventually absorbed in the Royal Demesne, but whether the Domesday omission of this estate, or estates, indicates a doubt about, or a tacit knowledge of, such transfer, or whether the territory thus peculiarly circumstanced escaped all cognizance of the commissioners, are questions the solution of which would not help us more exactly to localize and measure the estate than has been done above.²

SCAPEWIC. This is Shapwick, a Manor and Parish now represented by 3430 acres, of which we take 240 acres to have belonged at Domesday to the Vill of West Hemsworth, then subinfeudated to the Comte of Moretain. The estate of Royal Demesne will thus have been 3190 acres.

CHIRCE. This estate since called "Crichel Fraisel" and sometimes "Little Crichel," is represented by about 753 acres of the Parish of More Crichel.

¹ De viii hidis et iii virgis et dimidia de terra geldanti quam tenuit Albricus non habuit Rex gildum (Inquisicio Gheldi, Bedeberia Hundret).

² In a future table we include the hidation of this estate as in Bedeberia Hundred, and, accordingly, it there goes to constitute those $17\frac{1}{2}$ hides which we have above excluded from the Vetus Dominium of Wimborne. But if it be supposable that the Domesday Commissioners tacitly annexed the estate to the Royal Demesnes, it becomes further supposable that it had been originally granted out of such Demesnes and had thus become hidated and geldable. Such a status, so temporary, would of course be cancelled as to hidation and geldability on reannexation to the Royal Demesnes; and the Domesday Commissioners would be in their usual line of procedure if they ignored what was, after all, no business of theirs.

Domesday, be it noted, gives us very little of those territorial changes which had intervened between the primary Conquestual distribution of English lands among the Normans, and the taking of the Survey. In Dorset the sometime ascendancy of Earl William Fitz-Osborne and of Ralph de Limésy are each suggested by a single hint, but the sometime feoffment of Earl Alberie, by none.

"OPE-WINBURNE." This estate has at various times been called Up-Wimborne All Saints, Wimborne All Hallows, and Upwimborne Carenthan. As a Parish it is now united to Upwimborne St. Giles. The sometime Royal estate we calculate to be represented by about 2538 out of the 3978 acres, which compose the united Parishes.

Our identification of the several parts of this group of royal demesnes is well supported by a piece of Post-Domesday history. The whole and every part thereof were granted by K. Henry I. to Robert, Comte of Meulan, and can be traced for ages in the ordinary channels of succession to that Comte's English honours. Concurrently with this grant to the Comte of Meulan, the old Hundred of Bedeberia was re-organized, giving place to the now existing, and much larger, Hundred of Badbury,¹ the lordship of which Hundred was also conferred on the Comte. Sooner or later all the four estates of ancient demesne became Intra-Hundredal, that is Wimborne, Shapwick, and Little Crichel were interned in Badbury Hundred (new), and Upwimborne-All-Saints in Cranborne Hundred.

We calculate the whole group of royal demesnes above defined to be represented partly, that is as far as the villis named represent the group, by about 12,587 acres in the several parishes of Wimborne Minster, Shapwick, More-Crichel, and Wimborne-St. Giles. But the measured quantities deducible from Domesday give a total of 38,670 acres as appurtenant to the group. The difference (of 26,083 acres) is the measure of such forests or forest-jurisdictions of the King as were appended to the group and lay in other parishes than the four named above.

The number of males (153) recorded in Domesday as belonging to the Wimborne group of Demesne is high in comparison with 45 plough-gangs; the number of teams actually employed (27) is inordinately small, both in comparison with plough-gangs and population.

The original and inherent faculties which perhaps suggested

¹ Sometimes Kingston Lacy and its members are spoken of as an "Honour" or "Liberty." The terms in their ordinary significance would imply an Extra-Hundredal status; but in this case there was no such severance in reality, for the lordship of the Hundred and the lordship of the Fee were in the same succession.—

The "Honour of Kingston Lacy" was probably at no time a term significant of Hundredal independance, but merely used to distinguish that territory, within the parish and old manor of Wimborne, which remained with the manorial lords, from that which fell to the Church-fee of Wimborne Minster or to other ecclesiastical bodies.

the assessment of a full *Firma Noctis* on the Wimborne group of demesnes, were its proportionably great extent of pasture and woodland, and the richness rather than the quantity of its plough-land.

Its Mills realized a revenue of £5. 10s. which was part of the said Ferm. Its attached Hundred-courts, supposed to have been only two, viz., those of Bedeberia and of Canendona Hundreds, will, at most, have realized £10.

We cannot but conclude that the original capacity of the Wimborne group to bear a taxation so disproportioned to the narrowness of its plough-land, lay in the fact of Wimborne itself having been a populous and thriving vill long before the Conquest. From all we know of Wimborne at that earlier period it will have invited taxation as a trading town no less than as the centre of a territorial Fief, and the site of a great Collegiate church.

The condition of Wimborne and its group at the date of Domesday will have been one of depression. As a town, it had perhaps suffered from recent disturbances parallel with those which had devastated Wareham and Dorchester. As a territory, the actual employment of only 27 ox-teams, where there was work for 45, tells a like tale of disorganization. We have already alluded to the probability that some part of the royal demesnes of Wimborne had only recently been resumed by the crown on the cession or forfeiture of Earl Alberic.

VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ. DORECESTRE GROUP.

“Rex tenet Dorecestre et Fortitone et Sutone et Gelingelham et Frome. Rex Edwardus tennit. Nescitur quot hidæ sint ibi quia non geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est lvi carucis. In dominio sunt vii carucæ et xx servi; et xii coliberti et exiiij villani et quater viginti et ix bordarii habentes xlix carucas. Ibi xii molini reddentes vi libras et v solidos; et clx acra prati. Pastura ij leuua longa et una leuua lata. Silva iiij leuua longa et una leuua lata. Hoc manerium cum appendiciis suis reddit firmam unius noctis” (Domesday, fo. 75, a. 2).

The estates constituting the fourth group of Ancient Demesnes were the above five, as specified in Domesday, and several others, unnamed in Domesday, but which we will endeavour to fix and enumerate in the sequel.

DORECESTRE. The area of the three existent Parishes of Dorchester is about 1411 acres. Of this we assume about 100 acres to have belonged to the Domesday Burgh, and, perhaps, 882

acres to represent land, subinfeudated at Domesday, and annexed to Dorchester Hundred. It follows that we assume about 429 acres of the same three parishes to have remained to that ungeldable and non-hidated estate of ancient demesne which here figures under the name "Dorecestre."

It may be that these 429 acres were coequal with estates since known as Loop-ground, Colliton Row, and Frome-Whitwell, though these estates or part of them, are afterwards spoken of as members of Fordington.

Dorecestre, as an estate of ancient demesne, included Higher and Lower Burton in Charminster Parish and Kingston (Crubb); originally a Royal residence, in Stinsford Parish.

FORTITONE. It will be best here to consider this Domesday estate as involving no more than the 2749 acres which form the present parish of Fordington. Many estates have come to be reputed members of Fordington; but that may merely mean, in all instances, as it certainly means in some, that they were originally members of the same group as that in which Domesday places Fortitone.¹ These we will name presently.

SUTONE. This is the estate now known as Sutton Poyntz. It was and is in the Parish of Preston. As a manor of ancient demesne, Sutton was the caput, and Preston the appendage. The two are represented by 2679 statute acres. Some distant parcels of ancient demesne have been spoken of in records as members of Sutton Poyntz, but that, as in the case of Fordington, may have merely resulted from their having been sometime assigned to the same great fief (the honour of Gloucester) as obtained Seignury over Sutton.

GELINGEHAM. The part of Gillingham which was Royal Demesne is supposed to have contained about $12\frac{1}{4}$ of the 56 ploughlands which Domesday assigns to this whole group. These ploughlands, with their co-ordinates of meadow, pasture, and wood, (and with the addition perhaps of 2 ploughlands annexed thereto after Domesday, as unlawfully abstracted from the King's Demesnes by Hugh fitz Grip, a former Sheriff), are supposed to be now represented by 6270 acres out of the 13,196 acres which are contained in the Parishes of Gillingham, Bourton, and Motcomb, combined.

¹ Fordington became the *Caput*, nominal or real, of many estates of ancient demesne, which though originally attached to other capita, had been granted, uncombined with such capita, to the earldom of Cornwall, to which fief Fordington itself was also annexed.

FROME. This member of the group of Royal Demesnes, now under notice, has long lost a name which, as suggesting a site on the banks of the river Frome, was somewhat inept, at any time.¹ The manor called Litel-Frome in Domesday, and now known as Frome St. Quintin, abutted indeed on the very fountain-head of that River. It included Evershot and Allwell; and, in its ancient parish, though not in its manor, there were perhaps a few hundred acres of wild land which belonged rather to the King's Demesne of Frome, than to Litel-Frome.

Eastward of Little-Frome and its members, were the manors now called BATCOMB, STOKWOOD (or Stoke St. Elwold) and HERMITAGE. None of them are named in Domesday. They were clearly estates of ancient demesne. We cannot doubt that they were parts of the estate generalized in Domesday under the name of "Frome."

BATCOMB is now represented by 1100 acres, Stokwood by 692, Hermitage by 751. The total of 2543 acres, when combined with a few hundred acres in Little-Frome Parish, is perhaps an adequate reproduction of an estate which we suppose to have been called "Frome" or, maybe "Great Frome" in distinction from the proximate manor of Little-Frome whose parochial area of 2434 acres is inclusive of the few hundred acres in question.

Batcomb and Stokwood were alienated from the Royal Demesne either by William Rufus or Henry I, and were annexed to the Honour of Gloucester. They and Sutton were in turn part of the fcoffment with which Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in time of the latter King, invested the ancestor of the Barons Poyntz; so that, first or last, Batcomb and Stokwood came to be considered and called members of Sutton-Poyntz. Such an association did not sever them from the whole group of once Royal Demesnes to which they had belonged. It was merely the calling of two distinct parts of the Domesday "Frome" by more specific names.

With regard to Hermitage, another supposed constituent of "Frome," its name obviously arose in some Post-Domesday contingency. The estate remained in the Crown long after the alienation of Batcomb and Stokwood; and, thus remaining, it was deemed to be a member of Fordington.

In the year 1156, K. Henry II. gave Fordington, Dorchester,

¹ Frome Whitwell has been supposed (see Hutchins II., 415) to represent the "Frome" of ancient demesne. Undoubtedly it was ancient demesne, but Domesday most probably buries it in the estate of Dorecestre. (*Supra* p. 92.).

and Bridport, as representing Royal Demesne of the annual value of £60 (*blanch money*) to his uncle, Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. The conveyance of Fordington, implied that of Hermitage; and, from that day to this, Fordington and Hermitage have never been dissociated from one another in the vicissitudes which have befallen one comprehensive appurtenance of the Honour of Cornwall.

Possibly the lands contemplated by the Domesday "Frome" were yet more extensive than is above suggested. We hear, at subsequent periods, of other estates of ancient demesne, reputed members of Fordington, in this immediate vicinity. For instance—

HARTLY and LYONS GATE, in the parish of Great Mynterne,—GOREWOOD, adjoining Great Myntern, but long deemed extra-parochial, are perhaps represented by some 1000 acres, all which territory we are tempted to assign to the Domesday "Frome." And again, EPTLEG and BLACKMORE, less definite as to site and acreage, were sometimes members of Fordington, and so associate themselves with this category.

There is yet another estate whose extent and importance renders the silence of Domesday about it inexplicable, until we discover that it was undoubtedly an estate of ancient Crown-demesne. Though its name is suppressed, its area we say is contemplated in one or other of the six Domesday groups of Ancient Demesne. This place is Dalwood; and it probably belonged to the Dorchester and Fordington group.

DALWOOD was a Manor and Tything in the old Parish of Stockland, but is now a parish in itself. The two formed, till late years, the most Western limb of the County of Dorset. They are now annexed to Devonshire.

Dalwood was one of those estates of Ancient Demesne which, when K. Henry II. gave Dorchester and Fordington to his uncle, Earl Reginald, passed therewith as a matter of course, not of specific mention. Since then, Dalwood has been frequently spoken of as a member of Fordington; and, as late at least as the year 1300, Dalwood was also a member of the Honour of Cornwall, then enjoyed by Prince Edward of Caernarvon.

It will be sufficient for our present purpose if we accept *c.* 2150 acres as representing Dalwood in the looser estimate, which speaks of *c.* 8000 acres as being the measure of Stockland and Dalwood combined.¹

¹ Hutchins' Dorsetshire, ii. 246.

The whole group of royal demesnes, which we have above defined or suggested, is represented in Manors, or rather Vills, whose whole Parochial area we calculate or suppose to be 17,820 statute acres. The measurements however of the actual demesnes, indicated by the Domesday survey of the group, amount to only 15,520 acres. The difference between the two estimates is 2300 acres, representing, as we say, so much of the parochial areas of the vills named as was not in the Crown, but belonged to hundreds and manors, which we cannot indeed instance, but which form, on the whole, a proportionate part of the collective hidage hereafter to be reviewed and tabulated. Or, it may be that Domesday measures under some other group of Crown Demesnes certain areas of wild and forest which were topographically adjacent to some of the vills of the Dorchester group.

As regards the statistics of cultivation, population, and value, it is remarkable that Domesday assigns to the Dorchester group of Demesnes the full number (viz. 56) of carucæ for which the arable land (56 plough-gangs) was adapted. Domesday further gives 235 males as the agricultural population of the territory.

Taking the *Pirma Noctis*, originally assessed on this group, to represent, as in other groups, an annual revenue of £104, we see at once that the main element of such value was the extent of plough-land as compared with that of other groups. In regard to meadow-land the Dorchester group comprised more than an average quantity. In the matter of mill-property it was paramount. It had twelve mills, whereas no other group had more than eight.

We venture to impute to the Dorchester group the seignery over five Præ-Domesday Hundreds. We suppose the hundreds in question to have been those of Dorchester (now St. George's Hundred), Cuferdestrouc (now Cullifordtree), Gillingham, Brunesella, and Tollerford.

The Caput of Dorchester Hundred was probably the manor (not the Borough) of Dorchester; the caput of Cuferdstrouc Hundred was Sutone (now Sutton Poyntz); the caput of Gillingham, and perhaps of Brunesella, Hundred, was Gillingham itself; the caput of Tollerford Hundred was probably one or other of those vills which Domesday obliterates under the general name of "Frome."

It will be seen (from our Tables) that we attribute to the Dorchester group of Demesnes no faculties in the shape of trade,

or tallage, or situation. All such advantages will have been proper rather to the Borough, than to the Manor, of Dorchester.

With regard to the condition of this group of estates at the date of Domesday, the adequacy of team-power, and the concomitant sufficiency of agricultural labourers, are seeming indications of prosperity.

VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ. PINPRE GROUP.

“Rex tenet Pinpre et Cerletone. Rex Edwardus tenuit in dominio. Nescitur quot hidæ sunt ibi quia non geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est xx carucis. In dominio sunt iiij carucæ et v Servi: et i Colibertus et xviii Villani et lxviii Bordarii cum xiiij carucis. Ibi ii Molini reddentes xl solidos et vi denarios, et quater xx et xiiij acræ prati. Pastura ii leuuæ longa et ij leunæ lata. Silva i leuua longa et dimidia leuua lata. Hoc MANERIUM cum appendiciis suis reddit dimidiam firmam unius noctis” (Domesday, fo. 75, a. 2).

The estates constituting the fifth group (or Demi-group) of ancient demesnes were the above two (Pimperne and Charlton Marshall), both indicated by Domesday, and a third, viz., Blandford Forum, not named in Domesday.

These estates contributed to the Royal Revenue only half that *Firma Noctis*, which was the Crown-rent of each of the three previous groups.

PINPRE is now Pimperne, a manor presumed to have included the whole of the present Parish, viz., 4570 acres.

CERLETON is now Charlton Marshall, a manor presumed to have included the whole of the present Parish viz., 2100 acres.

BLANDFORD FORUM as a Manor or Town, is nowhere named in Domesday. It was a manor, therefore, likely to have been buried in some group of ancient demesnes. Blandford was given by K. Henry I. to the same Earl of Mellent as was grantee of Charlton and of half at least of Pimperne.

Blandford Forum, as a parish, contains 862 statute acres from which we deduct 346 acres as probably representing $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides of subinfeudated land called “Nortforde” or “Nodford” in Domesday, which land was Intra-Hundredal and geldable at the period. The Royal estate in Blandford will thus be represented by about 516 acres of the present parish: and this territorial insignificance coupled with the close proximity of Blandford to Pimperne, was perhaps the reason why no such member of the group before us was distinguished by Domesday mention.

The present acreage of this group, so far as it can be traced in specific villis or localities, may be put then at 7186 acres. But the Domesday measurements of the group indicate an area of 8974 acres. The difference (1788 acres) must, as elsewhere, be taken to represent such areas of royal forest as were attached to this group of demesnes, but are not, parochially, within the compass of the said villis.

As to the elements which made the Pimperne group of Royal Demesnes assessable to a "half-night's ferm," it is observable that in point of plough-land and woodland, the Pimperne group was deficient, as compared with any other group. Of meadow-land alone, it had more than an average complement, but whereas all its meadow-land was only 94 acres, such an advantage could not bespeak much for its capacity for taxation. Of the £52 which were its ferm we cannot suppose more than £29 to have been assessed on agrarian capacities.

The group had but two mills. Their value, £2 0s. 6d., was high. They were probably on the Stour, and in Charlton and Blandford Forum.

We attribute to the Pimperne group the Seignoury over three Hundreds, those of Pimperne, Cogdean, and Hnnesberga. Of the first and third, Pimperne itself was probably the Caput; Charlton was surely the Caput of Cogdean Hundred. These three Hundred-Courts we venture to value as yielding about £12 of the ferm.

The extra revenue of £8 19s. 6d. which we must attribute to the Pimperne group, in order to realise its ferm of £52, arose we suppose in the trade and population of Blandford Forum. And in support of such a theory, we note that the population (92 males) of the Pimperne group was greater in proportion to its plough-lands than that of any other group of the five now under notice.

The particulars given in Domesday of this territory, indicate comparative prosperity. Out of 20 teams employable on the whole estate, 18 were actually in stock. The population was above the average, not only as regards the arable land (as already pointed out), but in respect of the teams actually employed, and of the total area of the group.

VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ. WINFRODE GROUP.

"Rex tenet Winfrode et Luluorde et Wintreborne et Chenol-tone. Rex Edwardus tenuit in dominio. Nescitur quot hidæ

sunt ibi quia non geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est xxiiij carucis. In dominio sunt iiij carucæ et viii Servi; et xxx Villani et xxx Bordarii cum i Cotario habentes xvi carucas. Ibi iiij molini reddentes L solidos et quater xx acræ prati. Pastura iiij leuæ longa et tantundem lata. Silva tantundem in longitudine et latitudine.”

“Hoc Manerium cum appendiciis suis et consuetudinibus reddit dimidiam firmam unius Noctis ” (Domesday fo. 75, a. 2).

The estates constituting the sixth and last group of ancient demesne of the Crown, were the four above named,—“cum appendiciis et consuetudinibus suis,”—an expression whose meaning and comprehensiveness will become apparent presently. We first identify and define the estates of Domesday denomination.—

WINFRODE. This is now Winfrith-Newburgh, whose parish is 4497 acres. Of this area 1 virgate, represented perhaps by 50 acres, was the Church-fee. It was not included in the Crown demesne, which we therefore estimate at about 4447 acres.

LULWORDE. This was a part of West Lulworth, the whole of which is now measured to contain 2081 acres. Of that area, 2 hides, represented perhaps by 360 acres, were subinfeudated before Domesday to the Comte of Moretain, and then reckoned as Intra-Hundredal. The King's demesne in West Lulworth will thus stand as 1721 acres.

WINTREBORNE. Since Domesday and since its subinfeudation in the “Honour of Gloucester,” this estate has been called, from a tenant thereof, Winterborne Maureward. Later still, it has been called Winterborne Zelston. Its area as a parish is only 823 acres. The probable reason why so small an estate of ancient demesne was specified by name in Domesday, was that it was Caput of Concredic Hundred, the lordship of which passed ultimately from the Crown to the Honour of Gloucester, conjunctively with this manor.

CHENOLTUNE. This was part of a territory called Knolton at, and after, Domesday. The other parts were 3 hides subinfeudated to the Comte of Moretain and another, and reckoned to be in Knolton Hundred at the date of Domesday. These other parts were subsequently called Knolton and Baggerngge-Street. They are in Horton Parish, and have long been removed from the Hundred of Knolton to that of Badbury.

The Royal estate, being itself Extra-Hundredal at the date of Domesday, was yet the Caput of Knowlton Hundred, in which,

when both Manor and Hundred were given to a subject, it was interned. This estate included Knowle, but it has lost the name of Knolton. It is now represented with all probable exactitude by the parish of Woodlands, which contains 2561 acres. The parochial acreage of this group of Royal Demesnes will, so far as we have been able to collect and define its known elements, stand at about 9552 statute acres. From the estimates and measured areas of Domesday, we deduce a threefold extent, viz., of 28,880 acres.

The difference (9,552 acres) between the two estimates, represents the *appendiciæ* of the Domesday text; and those *appendiciæ*, we say, were such areas of Royal forest-land as were deemed to be appurtenant to the group, though they were external to its nominal villis.

In the present case we may almost venture to guess where these *appendiciæ* lay. We think them at least to have represented such forestal areas in the several Hundreds of Haselora, Winfrode, and Celberga, as were untouched by the Domesday measures of the subinfeudated manors of those Hundreds.

As to the elements which may be supposed to have originally constituted the value implied by "half-a-night's ferm" assessed on the Winfrith group of demesnes, we observe that, of arable land it had nearly an average, and we attribute about £34. 16s. of its ferm to the value of its 24 plough-lands. Its 4 mills yielded £2 10s. per annum. The extent of its Pasture and Woodland was enormous; but the profits too small for our conception.

We venture to attribute to the Winfrith group of demesnes a seignieury over five Præ-Domesday Hundreds, those, namely, of Winfrode, Celberga, Haselora, Coneresdic and Chenoltuna. Of the two first we suppose Winfrith itself to have been the caput. Of Haselora Hundred, West Lulworth was perhaps the caput; Winterborne (Zelston) was the caput of Coneresdic (now Combs-ditch) Hundred; and Knowlton (now called Woodlands) was the caput of Knowlton Hundred.

Reckoning only £14. 14s. as the revenue arising from these jurisdictions (the consuetudines of Domesday), we find the 'half-night's ferm' of the Winfrith group sufficiently accounted of. But the probability is that the Hundred-Courts were worth more than £14. 14s., and that the original assessment on this group was a lenient one.

The Winfrith group contained an aggregate area next, in pro-

portion of extent, to none of the Dorset groups. But in respect of agrarian population, whether in contrast with this great area, or with its plough-lands, or with its number of teams employed, it was worse off than any group. This indicates a want of prosperity both temporary and permanent. Estates, prevalent in pasture and woodland, would naturally attract a thinner population than those which excelled in arable land, or were more favoured in respect of proximity to towns and marts; and, though West Lulworth occupied some extent of sea-board, this portion of the Dorset coast does not seem to have been favourable to industrial occupation.

TERRA REGIS. VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ.

The Table, which we now (pp. 100 and 101) annex to the foregoing disquisition, contemplates a concise view of that portion of the TERRA REGIS of Domesday which was technically known as the VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ.

TERRA REGIS. ANTIQUA ESCHAETA CORONÆ.

A further disquisition with notes (pp. 102, 103, 104, 105, and 106), and a further Table (pp. 107 and 108), will relate to those portions of the TERRA REGIS of Domesday which were not Ancient Demesne of the Crown, but which fall rather under the category of ANCIENT ESCHEATS.

Constituents of each group; as named in Domesday.	Constituents of each group; suppressed in Domesday.	Modern name or situation of each estate or Vill.	Modern Acreage (supposed) of the Vill.	Modern Acreage of each whole group of Vill.	Domesday Carucæ proper, or Ploughlands	Domesday Carucæ actual. The Lord's The Tenants'		Total carucæ actual.	Num-ber of	Domesday Mills.— Value of
										£ s. d.
GROUP I. Insula Portland	GROUP I. Wyke Regis Melcomb Regis Weymouth Elwell, in Upway	Portland Isle Wyke Regis Melcomb Regis, Part of Weymouth Elwell, Part of	3046 1702 27 77 150	5,002	(not stated) 17 (supposed)	3	23	26	...	...
GROUP II. Bridetone Havocumbe Bose;— Duo partes Bere Colesberie Segetone Bratepollo Cidihoë		Burton Bradstock..... In Burton Bradstock ... Bere Regis Colebury Shipton George Bradpole Chideock WhitechurchCanonieorum Kingston Kingston Russell.....	1139 7979 500 1525 966 2052 4253 1147	19,764	15	5	27	35	5	4 2 11
GROUP III. Wimborne Seapewie Chiree Opewinborne		Wimborne Minster (Part) Shapwick Little Crielhel Up. Wimborne All-Saints	6106 3190 753 2535	12,587	45	5	92	27	5	5 10 0
GROUP IV. Dorecestre Fortitone Sutone Gelingeham		Dorchester, In Fordington Preston and Sutton- Poyntz Gillingham, Part of Bateomb Stoke St. Elwold Hermitage Great Mintern Dalwood Higher and Lower Burton Eptleg. Blackmore Bose.	Supp. 429 2749 2679 6270 1100 692 751 Supp. 1000 Supp. 2150 (Unknown) (Unknown)	17,520	56	7	49	56	12	6 5 0
DEMI-GROUP V. Pinpre Cerletono		Pimpern Charlton Marshall Blandford Forum	4570 2100 516	7,186	20	4	14	18	2	2 0 6
DEMI-GROUP VI. Winfrode Lulworde Wintreborne Chenoltone		Winfrith Newburgh West Lulworth Winterborn Zelston Woodlands	4447 1741 823 2561	9,552	24	4	16	20	4	2 10 0
Totals of Groups II. III. IV. V. VI. ...				66,709	200	28	128	156	34	20 8 5

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE TABLE.

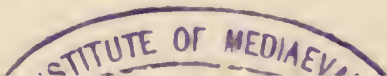
1. The fourth and fifth columns of this page (repeated, in substance, on the sixth column of the opposite page) contain the modern and parochial acreage of Villi only; which Villi went to form, but were far from forming, the whole of each relative Group of Domesday estate.

2. The seventh column of the opposite page, headed *Excess of Domesday Acreage*, contains such extents of *Pastura* and *Silva* (in other words, of afforested lands) as Domesday attaches to certain Groups of Ancient Domesne, but which do not now pertain, parochially, to the Villi of the same Groups.

3. The eighth column of the opposite page, headed *Deficit of Domesday Acreage*, contains such extents of land as are found now to pertain, parochially, to the Villi of certain Groups of Ancient Domesne, but which Domesday indicates to have been appurtenant elsewhere.

DORSET DOMESDAY.—VETUS DOMINICUM CORONÆ.
TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE

	Acreage, representing Domesday Plough-gangs.	Acres of Meadow.	Acres of Pasture.	Acres of Wood.	Gross Acreage implied by Domesday details.	Number of Plough-gangs, in Domesday.	Number of Teams employed (Domesday).	Male Population of Domesday.	Number of Males to each Plough-gang (decimally).	Number of Males to each Team employed (decimally).	Domesday Acres per Male.	Number of Acres co-ordinate with each Plough-gang of 120 Acres.
GROUP I.						Sup. 17	28	96	5.617	3.690	28	158
Portland Isle, etc.	2,010	8	640	0	2,655							
GROUP II.												
Bridetone, Bere, etc.	6,600	111	23,040	4,320	34,071	55	35	172	3.127	4.914	198	6191
GROUP III.												
Wimborne, Shapwick, etc.	5,400	150	25,920	7,200	38,640	45	27	153	3.400	5.666	252	8594
GROUP IV.												
Dorchester, Fordington, etc.	6,720	160	2,880	5,760	15,520	56	56	255	4.196	4.196	115	2771
DEMI-GROUP V.												
Pimperne, Charlton (Marshall), etc.	2,400	94	5,760	720	8,974	20	18	12	4.000	6.111	97	448.75
DEMI-GROUP VI.												
Winfrith (Newburgh), Lulworth (West), etc.	2,800	80	12,060	12,060	28,880	24	20	60	2.875	3.450	418	12031
	24,000	595	70,560	30,960	12,115	200	150	721	5.605	4.021	17411	630



Acreage of Ploughland inferred from Domesday.	Domesday Acreage (expressed).			Gross Domesday acreage.	Modern acreage of relative Parishes or Vills.	Excess of Domesday Acreage.	Deficit of Domesday Acreage.	Domesday Population.						Domesday Revenue, or Firma Regis.
	Of Mead- ow.	Of pasture.	Of Wood					Coli- berti.	Vil- lani.	Bor- dari.	Cotar- ii.	Servi.	Total Males.	
2,040	8	8×8 quaren- tines, or 640 acres.	0	2,688	5,002	...	2314	0	1	90	0	5	96	£65 blanch or £68 5s. ad numerus.
6,600	111	4×4 leagues or 23,040 acres.	3×1 leagues or 4,320 acres.	34,071	19,564	14,507	...	7	41	30	74	20	172	Firma Unius Noctis or £104 0 0
5,400	150	6×3 leagues or 25,920 acres.	5×1 leagues or 7,200 acres.	33,670	12,557	26,083	...	...	63	68	7	15	153	Firma Unius Noctis or £104 0 0
6,720	160	2×1 leagues or 2,880 acres.	4×1 leagues or 5,760 acres.	15,520	17,820	...	2300	12	114	89	...	20	235	Firma Unius Noctis or £104 0 0
2,400	94	2×2 leagues or 5,760 acres.	1×½ league or 720 acres.	5,974	7,186	1,788	...	1	18	68	...	5	92	Firma Dimidiæ Noctis or £52 0 0
2,880	80	3×3 leagues or 12,960 acres.	3×3 leagues or 12,960 acres.	28,580	9,552	19,328	...	..	30	30	1	8	69	Firma Dimidiæ Noctis or £52 0 0
24,000	595	70,560	30,960	126,115	66,709	61,706	2300	20	266	285	82	68	721	£416 0 0

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE TABLE.

1. The comparison between Domesday estimates and modern areas will be made clearer by equations.—
In Group I. ... 2,688 Domesday Acres = 5,002 localised Acres ... - 2314 Forest Acres.
In Groups II. III. IV. V. VI. ... 126,115 Domesday Acres = 66,709 localised Acres + 61,706 Forest Acres - 2300 Forest Acres.

Or, adding both equations ... 128,803 Domesday Acres = 71,711 localised Acres + 61,706 Forest Acres - 1614 Forest Acres.
Or ... 126,115 Domesday Acres = 71,711 localised Acres + 57,092 Forest Acres.

THE SIX GROUPS OF ANCIENT DEMESNE.
STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL GROUPS.

REVENUE, OR FIRMA REGIS, STATED IN, OR INFERRED FROM, DOMESDAY.							Annual ferm proportioned to one acre of Domesday (Pennies, and Decimals of one Penny).
Portion of revenue supposed to be arising from Plough-lands.	Number of Mills.	Portion of Revenue arising from Mills.	Number of Hundred- Courts supposed.	Portion of Revenue supposed to accrue from jurisdiction of Hundred.	Portion of Revenue supposed to arise from trade or other local advantages.	Gross Revenue as stated in Domesday, or inferred therefrom.	
£ s. d. 41 13 0	0	£ s. d. 0 0 0	I.	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 35 12 0	£65 blanch, or £68 5 0 ad numerum.	6903
70 13 0	8	£ s. d. 4 4 11	V.	20 2 1	0 0 0	{ Firma Unius Noctis, or £104 }	732
68 5 0	8	£ s. d. 5 10 0	II.	10 0 0	24 5 0	{ Firma Unius Noctis, or £104 }	707
81 4 0	1	£ s. d. 6 5 0	V.	16 11 0	0 0 0	{ Firma Unius Noctis, or £104 }	1608
20 0 0	2	£ s. d. 1 0 0	III.	12 0 0	8 19 6	{ Firma Dimidiæ Noctis, or £52 }	1390
24 18 0	4	£ s. d. 2 10 0	V.	14 14 0	0 0 0	{ Firma Dimidiæ Noctis, or £52 }	432
£20 0 0	13	£ s. d. £20 0 0	XX	£75 7 1	£72 1 0	£116 0 0	791

THE DORSET DOMESDAY.

CHAPTER III. (*continued*).

TERRA REGIS PER ESCHIAETAM.

The third section, or chapter, of the Dorset Domesday, though it consists entirely of the "Terra Regis," includes a number of Estates which were in the Crown, not as "Ancient Demesne," but by Escheat, or by other successional lapse. These Fiefs were in the Crown casually, not inherently; for many Estates, originally of like character, had been alienated by King William before the date of Domesday, and many which he held in hand at that date were afterwards alienated by his sons, William II. and Henry I.

The Manors, thus in "manu Regis" at Domesday, constitute the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th portions of the "Terra Regis" as described on a former page (*viz.* page 98). The said Manors, by their temporary annexation to the Crown, did not cease to be *Intra-Hundredal*, and they remained *geldable* in the same ratio as other Baronial Fiefs. Therefore they must all reappear under their respective Hundreds, when in a future Chapter (Chapter IV) we come to define and describe the Dorset Hundreds.

Meanwhile, we tabulate these Manors, in duplicate, as it were, and in the more synoptical form, in which Domesday, under the "Terra Regis," presents them. (See Table pp. 107, and 108.)

The object of this table is partly statistical; but the notes with which we now preface the same are designed to show, in a select series of examples, the bearings which the *Inquisicio Gheldi* of A.D. 1084, has upon the greater Record of A.D. 1086, *viz.*, upon Domesday.

NOTES ON THE TABLE pp. 107 AND 108.

§ The following notes consist each of three parts.—(1) In the margin, the DOMESDAY NAME and modern representative of each Manor are quoted from the table. (2) The HUNDRED in which each Manor is presumed to have lain is assigned from the *Inquisicio Gheldi*; and the passage or passages of that Record, which seem to refer to the estate in question, are quoted in italic type. (3) The comment or illustration, which seems to result from a comparison of the *Inquisicio* with Domesday, is in each case appended.

ACFORD,
now
Ockford Superior
(in Child-Ockford).

FERENDONA. *De Dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex 3 hidas et 3 virgatas de terrâ Heroldi. De 5 virgatis de terrâ Heroldi non habuit Rex gildum.*

The exempt Domesne is $3\frac{3}{4}$ hides ; the insolvent estate is $1\frac{1}{4}$ hides, together representing the 5 hides which Domesday assigns to Acford. Between the Inquisition and Domesday, the King had decreased his demesne in Acford from $3\frac{3}{4}$ hides to 3 hides.

PIRESTONE,
now
Puddletown ;
and
LITEL PIDELE,
postea
Little Puddle
(in Puddletown parish).

PIDELTONA. *De Dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex 5 hidas et dimidiam (hidam) et 1 virgatum de Terrâ Haroldi. Et de 1 hidâ de Terrâ Haroldi non habuit Rex gildum.*

Here the collective estate treated of in the Inquisition is $6\frac{3}{4}$ hides (viz. $5\frac{3}{4} + 1$ hide).

This is equivalent to half a hide, the nominal hidation of Puddletown itself + 5 hides, the hidation of Harold's mother's estate of "Litel-Pidele" + $1\frac{1}{4}$ hides, assignable to "Pidele," an Haroldian estate which, before Domesday, the King seems to have bestowed on his brother, the Comte of Moretain.

Also, before Domesday, the King reduced his Domesnes in Pideltona Hundred from $5\frac{3}{4}$ hides to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

IN PORBI
i.e. Purbeck,
now
Leeson
(in Swanwick).

AILEVESWODA. *Pro 1 hidâ et dimidiâ Villanorum de Terrâ Haroldi non habuit Rex gildum.*

Here, the King having no demesne at the date of the Inquisition (1084), the estate is presumed to have been held wholly in "Villanage." Domesday mentions it merely as an appendage of Piretone. In Earl Harold's Hands it had perhaps been the Caput of Aileveswoda Hundred.

IN MAFERTUNE.
Site unknown.

HUNDRED UNKNOWN. (*The Inquisition of 1084 makes no cognizable reference to any such estate.*)

Wherever situate, the Gheld (3 shillings) assessable thereon was probably paid. Domesday mentions this estate merely as an appendage of Piretone.

CEREBERIE,
now
Charborough.

CEREBERGA. *Rex habet in dominicatu 3 hidas et dimidiam (hidam) de Terrâ Heraldî. Pro hidâ et dimidiâ quam tenent Villani de terrâ Heroldi non habuit Rex gildum.*

Here the collective estate, of 5 hides, is reproduced exactly in Domesday, with the same proportions of Domesne and Villanage.

ABBISTETONE,
now
Ibberton.

HALTONE. *De Dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex 10 hidas et 1 virgatum de terrâ Godæ et Heraldî. Restant 15 solidi de terrâ Heraldî, quæ est terra Villanorum.*

Here the exemption on $10\frac{1}{4}$ hides includes the King's Domesne (viz. $7\frac{3}{4}$ hides) in the Manor of Melcomb, once the Countess Goda's. The King continued, at the date of Domesday, to hold the same proportions of demesne in the two Manors, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Ibberton + $7\frac{3}{4}$ hides in Melcomb. The arrear of 15 shillings is pertinent (at 6 shillings per hide) to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Ibberton, which balance of geldable land is exactly preserved in the Domesday survey of the said Manor.

FLETE,
now
Fleet.

OGLESCOMA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex de terrâ Heroldi iii hidas. De 1 hidâ et dimidiâ de terrâ Heroldi dedit Fulcred gildum in alio Hundreto.*

Domesday shows the King to have increased his demesnes at Flete from 3 hides to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, but the Inquisicio of 1084 does not seem to account anywhere for this extra half-hide. Fulcred was a farmer of Royal estates. He had collected the Gheld due on $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides, which was the Villanagium of Fleet, and had paid it to the collectors of some other Hundred than Oglescone.

CALVEDONNE,
now
East Chaldon.

WINPRODE. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex de terrâ Haroldi viii hidas et dimidiam. Non habuit Rex gildum de iv hidas et dimidiâ de terrâ Heroldi.*

Domesday gives 13 hides to East Chaldon, in conformity with the $8\frac{1}{2}$ hides + $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides of the Inquisicio. But in Domesday the King's demesnes are reduced from $8\frac{1}{2}$ hides to 6 hides. The Villanagium, consequently, is increased to 7 hides.

LODRES,
now
Long Lodres,
Lower Lodres,
and
Bothenhampton.

LODRE. *In hoc Hundreto sunt xx hidæ. De his habet Rex viii hidas in dominio de terrâ Heraldî. Et Villani tenent unde x hidas de quibus non habuit Rex gildum. Et ii hidæ quas tenuerunt Tagui tempore Regis Edwardi sunt additæ huic Mansioni (i.e. Munerio) de quibus non habuit Rex gildum.*

As far as the inquest goes, it is literally reproduced in Domesday under the description of the Manor of LODRES. The 8 hides of Royal demesne, the 10 hides of Villanagium and the 2 hides of Tainland are not changed in their proportions.

LITEL PIDELE,
postea
Little Puddle
(in Puddletown).

PIDELTONA. *(The Inquisitional allusion to this estate is involved in what has been quoted above in relation to PIRETONE. The Domesday reproduction of the said estate is also stated above under PIRETONE).*

LITEL FROME,
now
Frome St. Quintin.

PIMPRE. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex de terrâ Reginæ Matildis vi hidas et dimidiam (hidam) et 1 virgatum. Non habuit Rex gildum de iv hidis quas tenent Villani de terrâ Reginæ Matildis.*

The lands specified by the Inquisicio as in Pimpre Hundred are ($6\frac{3}{4} + 4 =$) $10\frac{3}{4}$ hides, to which we must add $1\frac{3}{4}$ hides, not mentioned in the Inquest, because, as we assume, the Gheld thereon was paid. Domesday reproduces the whole $12\frac{1}{2}$ hides as 10 hides in Little-Frome and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Nortforde (another estate of the late Queen's to be considered presently). Domesday puts the King's Demesnes in Little Frome at $10\frac{1}{2}$ hides, showing an increase of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hides on the Demesnes of 1084. Domesday expresses no Demesnes whatever under Nortforde, which suggests that the whole of its $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides was being held in Villanage,

Creneburne,
now
Cranborne.

ALBRETESBERGA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex v hidas et dimidiam de terrâ Reginæ Matildis. Et pro iv hidis et dimidiâ de terrâ Reginæ Matildis non habuit Rex gildum.*

Of the 10 hides, which Domesday gives to Cranborne, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides were then held by the King in Demesne. It follows that, since 1084, the King had sub-infueded 2 hides of his former Demesnes in Cranborne.

AISEMARE,
now
Ashmore.
TARENTE (ter),
now
Tarrant Gunville.

LANGEBERGA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex de terrâ atildis Reginæ viii hidas et iij virgatas. Non habuit Rex gildum pro iv hidis de terrâ Reginæ.*

Here we reckon that $2\frac{3}{4}$ hides (not specified in the Inquisicio) paid their assessment of Gheld. Domesday gives to Aisemare 8 hides; to three Queen's estates in Tarente $4\frac{1}{4}$ hides (collectively); and to a fourth Tarente (supposed to be Tarrant Rushton) $3\frac{1}{4}$ hides. The whole of the late Queen's five estates, thus instanced, measure therefore $15\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The King's relative Demesnes, as recorded in Domesday, are,* in Aisemare, 4 hides; in three Tarente estates, 2 hides; and in Tarente (Rushton), $2\frac{3}{4}$ hides;—altogether $8\frac{3}{4}$ hides,—which was precisely the measure of the King's Demesnes in Langeberga Hundred in 1084.

TARENTE,
now
Tarrant Rushton.

ALBRETESBERGA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Eschelinus 1 hidam.*

MEDESHAM,
now
Edmondsham.

Correspondently with this, Domesday surveys the late Queen's estate of Medesham, as 2 hides, whereof the King held 1 hide in demesne. Therefore, since the Inquisicio of 1084, the late Queen's tenant, Eschelinus, had been ousted, and the King had resumed the estate.

HAME,
now
Hampreston.

CANENDONA. *Non habuit Rex gildum de ii hidis et i virgatâ quas tenet unus Thagnus ad firman de Rege.*

The allusion is to an estate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ hides in Hampreston, which, though the Inquisicio is silent on that point, had been of the seignury of Queen Matilda. We learn from the Exon Domesday that at some antecedent period (say circa 1080). William Belet had held this estate at farm under Queen Matilda. In 1084 (as we infer from the above passage in the Inquisicio of that date) the King (having discharged William Belet), had set the estate to farm to a certain Thane, from whom he got no gheld. In 1086, the King had a tenant here, who, though he is not named, paid a fixed rent of 50s. for the estate, and held one hide thereof in demesne.

WICHEMETUNE,
now
Wichampton.

BEDEBERIA. *In Bedeberiâ Hundret habet Eschelinus i hidam et iii virgatas in dominio. Et de 2 partibus unius hidæ (i.e. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ virgates) quas tenet Eschelinus, nunquam habuit Rex Gildum.*

The estate in Wichampton, which is doubtless here alluded to, had been the late Queen's. It was geldable as 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ hides (that is, as 4 hides 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ virgates). The Queen had enfeoffed Eschelinus therein, before the year 1083. Eschelinus still held the estate in 1084, but under the King. Eschelinus then claimed exemption on two parcels thereof;—on one (viz. 1 hide 3 virgates) as demesne;—on the other (viz. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ virgates) by prescription. On a third parcel (viz. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hides), he presumably, paid gheld, as upon the balance of the land, which balance was then held in villanage.

Before Domesday (1086) the King had ousted Eschelinus from Wichampton.

The Domesday Commissioners found the King in seizin of the whole Manor viz. 4 hides 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ virgates. They put the King's demesne there at 2 hides 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ virgates, which is exactly the measure of the two parcels exempted from gheld in 1084; and they put the Villanagium at 2 hides 1 virgate (Exon. Domesday, fo. 30).

WINBURNE,
now absorbed in
Wimborne Minster.

BEDEBERIA. *In Bedeberiâ Hundret habet Rex dimidiam hidam in dominio.*

This is again in allusion to an estate of the late Queen. Domesday calls it 'Winburne,' obviously as being situate in that extensive parish. Domesday adds that it was "half a hide, and had never paid gheld." The King, however, only retained a moiety thereof, viz., one virgate in demesne.

WAIA,
now in
Broadway.

CUTFERDESTROUE. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex in dominio 1 hidam et dimidiam.*

Domesday gives the King's estate of Waia, once held by Hugh fitz Grip of Queen Matilda, as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The King apparently holds the whole in demesne.

LANGETONE,
now
Langton Herring.

OGLESCOMA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex in terrâ Matildis Reginæ 1 hidam et dimidiam.*

Domesday gives the King's estate of Langetone, once held by Hugh fitz Grip of the Queen, as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides, all apparently held by the King in demesne.

TARENTE (ter),
now
Tarrant Gunville;

LANGEBERGA. (*See above, in conjunction with Ashmore (AISEMARE), notice of four Queen's estates in Langeberga Hundred, sometimes held under her by Hugh fitz Grip.*)

TARENTE (quarta),
now
Tarrant Rushton.

These estates were, both at the date of the Inquisicio, and of Domesday, in the King's hands. "Tarente-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides;" "Pertinet ibidem— $\frac{1}{4}$ hide;" "Tarente- $\frac{1}{4}$ hide" are, all three, supposed to be represented now in Tarrant Gunville; and Tarente (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hides) to be represented in Tarrant-Rushton.

SCETRE,
supposed to be now
involved in
Upayding.

MORBERGA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex de terrâ Reginæ Matildis ii. hidas.*

Domesday gives the King's estate of Scetre among those once held by Hugh fitz Grip under Queen Matilda. It is put at 5 hides, whereof 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides were now in the King's demesne, showing an increase of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides on the privileged demesnes of 1084.

NORTFORDE,
now
Northford,
near Blandford Forum.

PIMPRE. (*The Inquisicio of Pimpre Hundret, as quoted above in connection with 'Litel-Prome' will have alluded to another Queen's estate in Pimpra Hundret, whereof at least $\frac{3}{4}$ hide was held by non-solvent Villeins, while the balance, whatever it was, had obviously discharged its Gheld-dues.*)

Domesday seems to supply the correlative estate under the name of Nortforde, a Manor once held by Hugh fitz Grip under Queen Matilda. Domesday puts it at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides, the whole apparently subject to gheld, as not held in demesne.

WATRECOME,
now
Watercombe
(in Warmwell).

CELBERGA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex 1 hidam de terrâ Reginæ Matildis.*

"Watrecome" is the last of the estates named by Domesday as having been held by Hugh fitz Grip of the late Queen. It was now (1086) in the King's hand. It was but a single hide, apparently held by the King wholly in demesne.

MELCOME,
now
Melcomb Horsey
or
Melcoma Bingham.

HALTONE. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex x hidas et 1 virgatum de terrâ Godæ et Heraldî.*

Domesday gives 10 hides to the Comtesse Goda's Manor of Melcombe, now held by the King. His demesnes in Melcome (viz. $7\frac{3}{4}$ hides) were precisely what he had held in demesne in 1084; but the Inquisicio, assessing the King's lands in Haltone Hundred, combines Earl Harold's escheat of Ibberton with the Comtesse Goda's escheat of Melcome. Reference to what has been noted above in relation to Ibberton (ABRISTETONE) will show the two estates in due distinction.

MELCOME.
A member thereof, not
now distinguishable
from the Manor.

BOCHENA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex dimidiam hidam de terrâ Heroldi.*

Domesday, under Melcome, which was in Haltone Hundred, tells of $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates (i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a hide) "in Bochelande Hundred," which Goda, in her time, annexed (adjunxit) to Melcome. The Inquisicio of 1084, now quoted, merely purports that 2 virgates (i.e. half a hide) of this estate was then held by the King in demesne. The Inquisicio speaks of it indeed as *de terrâ Heroldi*; but that was simply because, since the Comtesse Goda's time, Earl Harold had usurped Melcome, and, presumably, all its adjuncts.

HINETONE,
now
Great Hinton,
Little Hinton,
and part of
Wimborne.

CANENDONA. *De dominicatu (hujus Hundreti) habet Rex de terrâ Godæ vi hidas et i virgatum. Et de v hidis de terra Godæ quas tenet Rotbertus de Oilleio ad firmam de Rege habuit Rex gildum post Pascha.*

Domesday, (fo. 76 a) describes the Manor of Hinetone, sometime the Comtesse Goda's, as geldable for $14\frac{1}{4}$ hides, whereof $6\frac{1}{4}$ hides were (just as in 1084) held by King William in demesne. Robert de Oiley's *ferm* of 5 hides, on which he had paid 30 shillings gheld after Easter (March 31, 1084) had been cancelled previous to Domesday (1086), and the lands implied thereby had been assigned by the King to other Farmers or Tenants. The whole balance of the estate, after deducting the King's demesne (of $6\frac{1}{4}$ hides), is 8 hides. And Domesday gives account of Tainland, and other subtenures, in Hinetone, which collectively imply that precise area (of 8 hides).

Domesday Name.	Modern Name or Situation.	Domesday Hundred.	Saxon Owner. T. R. E.	Domes-day Hides and Gheldum	Hides of de- me ne.	Domes-day Plough- lands.	Domes-day Teams.	DOMESDAY POPULATION.			
								In Gross.	Per Hide.	Per Plough- gang.	Per Team actual.
Ackford	{ Ockford- Superior (in Child Ockford)	Ferendona ..	Heraldus Comes..	5	3	6	4	15	3	2½	3¾
Piretone	Puddletown ..	Pideltona ..	Heraldus Comes..	½	½	15	14	55	110	3½	3½
In Porbi	In Purbech ..	Aileveswoda ..	Heraldus Comes..	1½	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
In Mapertune }	(Doubtful) ..	Pideltona ..	Heraldus Comes..	1½	..	½	..	..	..	..	..
Cereberie	Charborough..	Cereberga ..	Heraldus Comes..	5	3½	3½	2½	13	2¾	3½	5½
Abristetone ..	Ibberton	Haltone	Heraldus Comes..	5	2½	5	5	19	3½	3½	3½
Flete	Fleet	Ogleseoma ..	Heraldus Comes..	5	3½	5	5	13	2	2¾	2¾
Calvedone	East Chaldon .	Winfrode ..	Heraldus Comes..	13	6	10	7	35	2¾	3	5
Lodres.....	Long Lodres,	Loders.....	Heraldus Comes..	{ 18 2 }	8	18	9	61	3½	3½	6½
Tainland in Lodres.... }	Lower Lodres, and Bothen- hampton										
Litel-Pidele ..	{ Little - Pud- dle (in Pud- dleton), Part of	Pideltona ..	{ Mater Herald Comitis .. }	5	2½	3	2½	13	2¾	4½	5½
				60½	29½	67	49	224	Abnor- mal.	c. 3½	4½

Has subterscriptas Terras tenuit Mathildis Regina (Domesday fo. 75, b. 1).

Litel-frome ..	{ Frome, St. Quintin and Eveshot .. }	Pimpra	Brietrie	13	10½	8	6	39	13	4½	6½
Creneburne ..	Cranborne	Albretesberga	Brietrie	10	3½	10	10	40	4	4	4
Aisemaro	Ashmore	Langeberga	Brietrie	8	4	7	7	24	3	3½	3½
Medesham	Edmondsham..	Albretesberga	Dodo	2	1	3	1	9	4½	3	3
Hame	Hampreston ..	Canendona ..	Saul	2¼	1	2	2	11	4½	5½	5½
Wichemetune	Wichampton ..	Bedeberia ..	Duo Taini	4½	2½	4	4	22	4½	5½	5½
Winburne	{ In Wim- borne parish }	Bedeberia ..	Ode	½	¼	2	3	13	26	6½	4½
				40½	22½	36	33	158	c. 4	4½	c. 4

Has octo infrascriptas terras tenuit Hugo filius Grip de Regina (Domesday fo. 75, b. 1).

Waia	In Broadway ..	Cufordestroue	Alwin	1½	1½	1	..	2	1½	2	..
Langetone	{ Langton Herring }	Ogleseoma ..	Alward	1½	1½	2	..	11	7½	5½	..
Tarente	{ In Tarrant Gunville .. }	Langeberga	{ Aluric	3½	2	4	2½	14	4	3½	5
Pertinet ibi- dem			{ Aluric in va- dimonio	¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarento	{ In Tarrant Gunville .. }	Langeberga	Alwin	½	..	1	..	2	4	2	..
Tarento	{ In Tarrant Rushton .. }	Langeberga	Duo Taini	3½	2¾	3	3½	10	3½	3½	3
Seetro	In Upsydling..	Morberga ..	Uluiet	5	3½	4	2	14	2½	3½	7
Nortforde	{ Nutford, near Blandford Forum	Pimpra	Aluric	2½	0	2	..	5	2	2½	..
Watrecome ..	{ Watercomb in Warmwell }	Celberga	Aluric	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
				19	12½	18	7½	59	3½	3½	Abn ma

Two estates held by King William in succession to Goda, formerly Countess of

Melcome	{ Melcomb- Horsey, or Bingham }	Haltone	Goda Comitissa ..	10	7½	10	9	33	3½	3½	..
Pertinet ibidem	{ Great Hinton, Little Hinton, In Wimborne }	Bochelande	Tres Taini	½	..	1	1	3	3½	1	..
Hinetone		Canendona ..	Goda Comitissa ..	14½	6½	12	7	49	c. 3½	4½	..
				25½	11	23	17	85	c. 3½	3½	..

Estates held by the King as Comes, by Escheat of Harold, Earl of Dorset.

Hundred. Acres.	Meadow. Acres.	Pasture. Acres.	Wood. Acres.	Total Domesday Acreage.	Modern Acreage of the Vill.	Domesday Excess.	Domesday Deficit.	Domesday Revenue.	Elements of Domesday Revenue, other than territorial.		
									Lordships of Hundreds (attached).	Mills.	Incidental Revenue.
20	40	20	40	820	876	..	56	£ s. d. 10 0 0	Ferendona ..	2 mills, value £1.	{ Tertius Denarius of Dorset.
800	126	2160	40	4126	Sup. 2200	1926	{ .. }	73 0 0	Pideltona	2 mills, value £1 12s.	
20	..	..	..	120	Sup. 214	..	{ 94 }		Aileveswoda ..		
60	..	..	..	60	Sup. 93	..	{ 33 }	9 0 0	.. ..		
20	0	0	20	440	Sup. 3000	..	2560		Cereberga		
800	11	210	80	901	1383	..	482	10 0 0	Haltone		
800	0	60	0	660	967	..	307	7 0 0			
200	20	720	0	1940	2093	..	153	13 0 0		1 mill, value 10 sol.	
160	40	0	30	2230	2451	..	221	33 0 0 1 10 0	Lodre	2 mills, value £1 3s. 4d.	
360	8	100	0	468	875	..	407	7 0 0			
040	245	3270	210	11765	14152	1926	4313	163 10 0		7 Mills, value £4 5s. 4d.	

Estates held by the King, as surviving Queen Matilda, and by *Courtesy of England*.

960	10	400	480	1850	2434	..	584	18 0 0	.. ..	1 mill, value 4s.	
200	20	3000	5760	9980	Say 10000	..	20	30 0 0	Albretesberga	4 mills, value 18s.	
840	10	100	2880	3830	2940	890	..	15 0 0	Langeberga		
360	2	30	75	467	Say 724	..	257	3 0 0	.. ..	1 mill, value 5s.	
240	40	600	2	882	980	..	98	2 10 0			
480	16	150	120	766	378	388	..	5 0 0	.. ..	1 mill, value 10s.	
240	14	0	10	264	Say 120	144	..	4 0 0			
320	112	4280	9327	18039	17576	1422	959	77 10 0		7 mills, value £1 17s.	

Estates held by the King as resuming certain grants of the late Queen to Hugh fitz Grip.

120	0	50	0	170	Say 153	17	..	1 10 0			
240	8	150	0	398	351	47	..	1 10 0			
400	0	140	150	770	{ Say 1115 }	..	425	5 0 0			
..	..	..	..	..	{ Say 80 }	..					
120	..	..	..	120	Say 159	..	39	0 10 0			
260	14	160	..	534	Say 529	5	..	3 0 0	.. ..	1 mill, value 4s.	
400	4	40	90	614	Say 957	..	343	5 0 0			
210	8	10	..	258	Say 210	48	..	1 5 0			
120	..	120	..	240	Say 255	..	15	0 15 0	.. ..	½ mill, value 4s.	
2160	34	670	240	3104	3809	117	822	18 10 0		1½ mills, value 8s.	

Boulogne, sister of King Edward the Confessor (Domesday fos. 75, b. 2, and 76 a).

120	{ 5 }	960	120	2297	2151	146	..	16 0 0			
120	{ 11 }	..	5	140	Say 249	..	109				
144	64	540	725	2799	1334	..	644	23 11 6	.. ..	3 mills, value £1.	
700	96	1400	850	3025	6815	146	753	39 11 6		3 mills, value £1.	

CHAPTER IV.

THE HUNDREDS OF DORSET.

The number and names of the old Hundreds of Dorset are fixed by the *Inquisicio Gheldi*, taken two years before Domesday.

It was not in the plan of that Corps of Domesday Commissioners, which surveyed Dorset and the South-Western Counties, to name or enumerate the Hundreds which composed any county of their visitation. Still less did they leave on their Record (as other Commissioners did) any statement, perfect or imperfect, of the Hundreds in which such and such a Manor, or group of Manors, might happen to be situate. Incidentally they refer thrice to a Dorset Hundred, that is, they mention "Porbi" and "Porbich Hundred" as the district of two estates, making it only clear that Purbeck Hundred was another name for the Hundred which the *Inquisicio Gheldi* had called Aileveswoda (Aylswood) Hundred; also they name "Bochelände Hundred" as the site of a third small estate, which name, under the form of "Bochena Hundred" was that previously adopted by the *Inquisicio Gheldi* for the Hundred still known as Buckland Newton Hundred. As a general rule, however, and in the arrangement of great Fiefs, we find that the Dorset Domesday often names certain Manors consecutively, which further examination proves to have belonged to a specific Hundred. This was incidental, of course, to the method and nature of a Survey which, in the first instance, took its evidences by the district, and afterwards redigested them according to Fiefs. It is, in short, a phænomenon, not a designed revelation, of Domesday.

On the other hand, whereas the *Inquisicio Gheldi* names Hundreds, and Territorial Lords and certain areas of estate, as geldable, or ingeldable, or exempt *pro hâc vice*, or insolvent, but names no Manors, so Domesday names Manors, Lords of Manors, and corresponding areas of estate, distinguishing the exempt demesnes from the geldable portions, but (except as aforesaid) names no Hundreds.

These two Records, each of them all but perfect in its way, being analysed, synthesised, checked, and re-checked by one another, afford at last a very sound basis for calculating the

manorial constituents of the thirty-nine Hundreds of Dorset, and indeed for identifying a vast number of Dorset Manors with their modern representatives.

The rest of this latter process is unavoidably external to Domesday and to the *Inquisicio*. It is effected, partly by finding what modern Hundreds or Liberties are identical with, or analogous to, the old Hundreds;—partly by ascertaining from the subsequent history of particular Manors what are sure to have been their Domesday prototypes.

This process of identification is beset with the usual difficulties, viz., that some Manors have changed their names, and others have lost both their names and all successional criteria of their identity.

In Dorset too we have an unusual difficulty arising in the acceptance by the Domesday Commissioners of a common name for numerous estates which happened to stand on the same stream. For instance, there are 35 Winterbornes and 15 Tarentes named in the Dorset Domesday; but having, as we trust, found some clue to the identity of each and all of these, the Fromes, the Pidres (or Pideles), the Cernes, the Ways, the Stours, and the Iwernes have proved still more easily distinguishable.

After all, in this matter of the identification of Domesday estates, a few cases remain where we have felt bound to express an opinion, but have done so reluctantly.

§ We now commit to tabular forms the results of all these investigations, collations, conclusions, and doubts.—

In the sequel of Chapter IV. we shall further supplement the thirty-nine distinct Tables of as many Dorset Hundreds with a synoptical table of the said thirty-nine Hundreds collectively.

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owners, T.R.E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, c. 1080-1084.	Domesday Tenant in Capite.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
* Orde Wride Herestone Ragintone	Ailvert de Rege Aluuard Her 9 Taini	Roger Arundel habet 3 hid., 2½ virg. in dominio	{ Roger Arundel Roger Arundel Roger Arundel Roger Arundel	 Robertus { Rex Willelmus 1 hid. Wills de Braiose ½ hid., Abbatissa in dominio 3½ hid.
* Chingestone (2)	Abbess of Shaftesbury	{ Abatissa de Sto Edwardo habet 2 hid. 3½ virgat. in dominio	Abbess of Shaftesbury	{ Robertus Rex Willelmus 1 hid. Wills de Braiose ½ hid., Abbatissa in dominio 3½ hid.
* Alvrometone Alvretone Ora	Alveron Leodmar Abbot of Milton	Roger de Bellomonte habet 2½ hid. in dominio Abbas, habet 1 hid. 3½ virgat. in dominio { Serlo de Burceo habet 2 hid. 1 virg. 10½ acras in dominio	{ Roger de Belmont Roger de Belmont Abbot of Milton	 13 Salinarii
* Witelive Sonwie Come	Aluuard Ulveva Aluric	Comes Eustachius habet 1 hid. 4 acras in dominio Aluric Venator habet 3 hid. 3 virgat. in dominio	Serlo de Burci Countess of Boulogne Aluric Tainus Regis { Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..
* Wileeswde	Aluuard	Uxor Hugonis habet 5 hid. in dominio	{ Grip	... ..
* Wilchesode	2 Taini	{ Durandus Carpentarius non geldat pro ½ hid. quod tenet de Uxore Hugonis	Eadem	{ Durandus (Carpentarius)
* Tacetone Sunanwic Wirde Torne Torne Brunescume Moleham	Aluuard Aluuard in paragio 2 Taini Aluric in paragio Saurinus in paragio Algar in paragio 3 Taini	 Durandus Carpentarius habet 1 hidam in dominio. { Una hidam Sti Stefani Cadomensis est adquetata in alio hundredo	Eadem Eadem Eadem Eadem Eadem Eadem Durandus Carpentarius { Abbot of St. Ste. phens, Caen	Walterus Tonitruus Radulfus Miles Walterus Tonitruus Robertus Nepos Hugonis Hugo de Nemore Herberti
* Caen Abbey Estate	Queen Matilda's Antecessor	Villani de 1½ hid. de terra Haroldi non geldant	Rex Willelmus Sassin, Tainus Regis Willelmus de Braiose	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip Hunfridus { Ricardus, et Uxor Hugonis filii Grip (3)
* In Porbi Aleoude Orgarstone	Haroldus Comes Azor 5 Taini	... .. ... .. ... ..	Idem Godefrid Scutularius Comes Moritonie	 Haimo
In Porbi Hundred Herstune Stollant (4)	12 Taini Pater Godefridi Scutularii Almar	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Creneburne	Brietrie	Queen Matilda	King William	Tres Taini (3 hides)
* Pentrie	{ Ulward under the Abbot of Glastonbury (6)	King William	King William	...
Odiere	Abbot of Glastonbury	Abbot of Glastonbury	Abbot of Glastonbury	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip
* Medesham	Dodo	Eschelinus, under Queen Matilda (7)	King William	...
* Amedesham	Dodo	Hunfridus Camerarius, under Queen Matilda	{ Hunfridus Camera- rius de Rege	...
* Medesham	Dodo (probably)	Hunfridus Camerarius, under Queen Matilda	{ Hunfridus Camera- rius de Rege	Eddiva
* Winburne	Ulviot	Ulviot Venator (8)	Ulviot Tainus Regis	...
Winburne	Alduin	Hugo filius Grip	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	William de Creneto
* Winburne	Brietrie	Queen Matilda (probably)	{ Herveus Cubiculari- us (9), Serviens Regis	...
* Brochemtune	Godrie	...	Comes Moritonie	...
Terra in tribus locis	Undecim Taini	...	Hugo de Lari	Radulfus
* Bovehrie	Brietrie	Abbot of Cranborne	Abbot of Cranborne	Johannes (2½ virgates)
* Winburne	Abbot of Cranborne	Abbot of Cranborne	Abbot of Cranborne	Radulfus (1 hide)
Levetesford	Abbot of Cranborne	Abbot of Cranborne	Johannes	...
In Langeford	Abbot of Cranborne	Abbot of Cranborne	Abbot of Cranborne	2 Villani

* The Asterisks are prefixed to estates whose Hundred is suggested by the Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084, and whose identification with specific Domesday manors has thus been more or less facilitated.
(1) The Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084 (as printed) announces Aileveswoda Hundred to contain lxxij hides, but this is probably a mere scribal error (for lxxviii or lxxix hides), inasmuch as the details of the Inquest show a territory of 78 hides, 1 virgate, 6½ acras. The Domesday constituents, if rightly assembled in the above table, show a total of 79 hides 9 acras.
(2) The Abbess of Shaftesbury's manor of Chingestone is said to contain 16 hides in Domesday. Of these a portion, supposed 4 hides, was in Haselora Hundred. The remaining 12 hides were in Aileveswoda Hundred. One hide out of these twelve had at the date of Domesday been purchased by the king as the site of Corfe Castle,—called in the Record "Castellum de Warham." The price was the Advowson of Gillingham, thus conferred on the Abbess by the king. William de Braiose's occupancy of

a virgate in the Abbess's residuary manor of Kingston Abbess was apparently an act of usurpation.
(3) The estates held by Ricardus and Hugh filz Grip's widow under William de Braiose were too small to be specifically named. Domesday, by placing them in Porbi Hundred, only uses another name for Aileveswoda Hundred. Another estate, once Earl Harold's, is described as *In Porbi* with a like meaning. These are two out of only three cases in which the Dorset Domesday refers to any Hundred whatever.
(4) The hidage recorded by Domesday for Studland, is whether by prescriptive favour, or general barrenness of the estate, merely nominal in respect of its enormous extent, viz., 78½ statute acres, of which 3½ 10 are water or foreshore.
(5) The Inquest of 1084 presents the Hundred of Albretesberga as containing 47 hides. Nor was this speaking in round terms, for the details of the account bear out that exact total.

Domesday Features.	Domesday Hidage.	Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name, or Situation.
	hid. virg. acr.			
Molinus reddens 7s. 6d.	{ 16 2 6	82, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Worth Maltravers.
... ..	{ 0 2 0	82, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	In Worth Maltravers.
... ..	{ 0 2 8	82, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Herston (in Swanage).
... ..	{ 2 1 9	82, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Rollington (in Corfe Castle parish).
... ..	12 0 0	78, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	{ Corfe Castle; the site and precinct. { Kingston Abbes in Corfe Castle parish.
... ..	{ 2 0 0	80, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Afflington (in Corfe Castle Parish).
... ..	{ 0 2 4	80, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Ibidem.
3 Salinarii reddentes 20 sol.	{ 3 0 0	78, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Ower (in Corfe Castle Parish).
... ..	{ 3 0 0	82, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Whitcliff (in Swanage).
... ..	{ 1 0 4	85, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Swanage.
... ..	{ 5 1 0	84, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Comb (in Langton Maltravers).
... ..	{ 3 2 8	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Wilkswood (in Langton Wallis).
... ..	{ 0 2 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Ibidem.
Molinus reddens 12s. 6d.	{ 2 2 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Acton (in Langton Wallis).
... ..	{ 1 2 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Swanage.
... ..	{ 0 3 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	In Worth Maltravers.
... ..	{ 1 0 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Durnford (in Worth Maltravers).
... ..	{ 1 0 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Durnford (in Langton Maltravers).
... ..	{ 0 1 0	84, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Brianscombe (Corfe Castle Parish).
Molinus reddens 6d.	{ 1 0 0	85, a. 1	Rowbarrow ...	Moleham (in Swanage.)
... ..	{ 1 0 0	78, b. 1	Rowbarrow ...	In Swanage, Frampton-fee.
... ..	{ 1 2 0	75, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Leeson in Swanage.
... ..	{ 4 3 0	84, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Aylwood (Corfe Castle Parish).
... ..	{ 1 3 8	82, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Woolgarston (Corfe Castle Parish).
... ..	{ 6 3 6	82, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	(Localities indeterminate.)
... ..	{ 0 1 4	85, a. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Herston, in Swanwich.
2 Salinæ reddentes 40 solidos	{ 3 2 0	79, b. 2	Rowbarrow ...	Studland.
	79 0 9			

HUNDRED OF ALBRETESBERGA.⁽⁵⁾

Molini reddentes 18 solidos	10 0 0	75, b. 4		{ Cranborne.
... ..	6 0 0	77, b. 1		{ Pentridge.
... ..	4 0 0	77, l. 1		{ East Woodyates in Pentridge.
... ..	2 0 0	75, b. 1		{ Edmondsham.
Molinus reddens 20 denarios	1 2 0	83, a. 1	{ Hundred of } { Cranborne. }	{ Edmondsham.
... ..	1 0 6	83, a. 1		{ Edmondsham.
... ..	1 0 0	84, a. 2		{ Mober's Fee, "Frenches," in Wimborne All Saints.
... ..	1 0 0	83, a. 2		{ In Wimborne St. Giles.
... ..	2 2 0	85, a. 1		{ Wimborne St. Giles.
... ..	1 2 0	79, b. 1	{ Hundred of } { Wimborne, }	{ Brockhampton, in Wimborne St. Giles.
... ..	5 0 0	83, a. 1	{ Monkton. }	{ West Woodyates.
Molonia reddens 6 solidos. } Bruaria ij leuue longact lata, i.e., } 240 acres	5 0 0	77, b. 2		{ Boveridge in Cranborne parish.
... ..	5 0 0	77, b. 2	{ Hundred of } { Upwin- }	{ Up. Wimborne Monkton, in Cranborne parish.
... ..	0 2 0	77, b. 2		{ Lestisford, in Cranborne parish.
... ..	0 2 0	77, b. 2	{ Monkton. }	{ In Cranborne, probably.
	46 2 6			

The Domesday Commissioners seem to have taken an estimate of some of the estates therein, lower by 1½ virgates.

(1) Ulward, father Lord of Pentridge, is called 'Ailwardus Abbas' in the *Chronicon Ghehli* of 1084. Under Melcombe (Melcomb Horsey) the Domesday calls him 'Wigarus Wit,' and under Seltone, Ulward Wit. The correct Domesday (Exon. Domesd. p. 10; Exchequer Domesday, fo. 10) exhibits Ulward Wit's widow as living, and as holding a small estate in the Royal Manor of Cranborne.

The Oxfordshire Domesday (fo. 60, a. 1) writes him as Ulward Wit; the Oxfordshire Domesday (fo. 102, a. 1) as Ulward Wit. The Somerset Domesday (fo. 87, a. 4) as Ulwardus Abbas, the Kentish Domesday as Ulward Wit (fo. 1, b. 1, and 9, a. 2); the Middlesex Domesday (fo. 129, 2, a. 1 2, b. 1) as Ulward Wit, Teignus Regis Ulwardi. In several instances the estates of this Thane fell to Erulf de Heding.

(5) Exchequer, under Scheldin, was ousted of his tenures in Edmondsham,

Wichampton, and Hampreston, before Domesday. He had been enfeoffed in all by the late Queen. In Domesday he appears with the great manor of 'Adford' (read Axford), since called from him Ockford Eskelting and Shilling Ockford, and now called Shillingstone. The King probably gave him Ockford in compensation of his losses elsewhere.

(6) Ulward Tannus Regis holds in Wiltshire (Domesday, fo. 74, a. 2) two estates, Langeford, and part of Meleford, of the King. In one instance he is called Ulward Venator. The Wiltshire *Inquisicio Ghehli* (1084) gives four exemptions in his favour.

Ulward Venator, Tannus Regis, holds Rippe, Hants, 5 hides, whereof 3 hides had been taken into the King's Forest, since K. Edward's time, when Ulward held the whole (Domesday, fo. 50, b. 1).

(7) 'Herveus Culcularius, Serviens Regis' is called Hervetus Camerarius in the *Inquisicio Ghehli*. Probably he is the "Herveus de Wiltun, Serviens Regis" of the Wiltshire Domesday.

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, circa 1050-1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-chief.	Domesday Sub-Tenant.
* Wichemetune	Duo Taini	Eschelinus, or Etecelinus, under Queen Matilda.	King William .....	.....
* Wichemetune	I Tainus	Picott, under the Earl of Moretain	Comes Moritonie	Hubertus
* Wichemetune	Idem Tainus	Idem Picott $\frac{1}{2}$ hid. de qua nunquam habuit Rex geldum	Idem Comes	Idem Hubertus
* Hemedesworde	I Liber Tainus .....	.....	Hunfridus Camerarius .....	.....
Hemedesworde	I Tainus .....	.....	Comes Moritonie	Hubertus
* Tarente	Wluuardus	Hugh Maminot (2), under (Gilbert) Bishop of Lisieux.	Bishop of Lisieux .....	.....
* Prestetune (3)	Edwardus Clericus	(Hugh) Bishop of London (3) ...	Bishop of Lisieux .....	.....
* Winborne	Odo Thesaurarius	Queen Matilda	King William .....	.....
Winburne	Asehil .....	.....	Comes Moritonie	Robertus
* Selvestune	Duo Taini .....	.....	Aulfus Camerarius .....	.....
* Odeham (3)	Alurie Dod	(Hugh) Bishop of London (3) ...	Maurice, Bishop of London .....	.....
* (No name given)	Godrie	Godwin Venator	Godwin Venator .....	.....
* Winborne ?	Rex Edwardus ?	Albricus (1) (Comes Northumb.)	(Rex in dominio per (1) escacetam.)	.....

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, circa 1050.	Domesday Tenant-in-chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
* Corsecumbe	Bishop of Sherborn	Bishop of Salisbury on behalf of Sherborn Abbey.	Bishop of Salisbury, on behalf of Sherborn Abbey.	.....
Stoehe	Idem	Idem pro eadem	Idem pro eadem	2 Taini, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides
Beiminstre	Idem	Bishop of Salisbury	Bishop of Salisbury	{ Algar 2 hid.; H. de Cartrai, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hid.; Smod, 5 hid.; Brietun, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hid.
Niderberie	Idem	Bishop of Salisbury	Bishop of Salisbury	{ Tezelinus, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hid.; William, 2 hid.; Godefrid, 2 hid.; Serlo, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hid.
Cerdestoehe	Idem	Bishop of Salisbury	Bishop of Salisbury	Walter Miles et William Miles ..
Bovewode	Godefrid, Oswar, et Elfrick, 3 Taini	Bishop of Salisbury, Aulf de eo 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides	Bishop of Salisbury, by exchange with the King.	Tres Milites
Bochenham	Tres Taini	Bishop of Salisbury	Bishop of Salisbury, by exchange with the King.	Walter
Welle (6)	Idem	Idem	Idem	Osmar
* Corsecumbe	Alduinus	De dominicatu (Baronum) tenet Godwinus dimidium hidam.	Godwinus Tainus Regis .....	.....
Cor secumbe	Lenninus .....	.....	Comes Moritonie	William (de Estra)
* Tolre	Almarus	{ "De 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hid. quam tenet Drogo de Comite Moretonie nunquam habuit Rex Geldum."	{ Comes Moritonie	Drogo (de Montacute)
Maperetone (7)	Septem Taini .....	.....	Ernulf de Heding (7) .....	.....
Malperetone	Elmer .....	.....	Willelmus de Moion .....	.....
* Mortestorne	Ælmerus	De dominicatu Baronum, habet Ricardus de Redveris, 3 hidas et dimidium.	Ricardus de Redvers (Francus) .....	.....
Pedret (10)	Alnod (10) .....	.....	Comes Hugo (of Chester)	William (Malbane)
Catesclive (10)	Alnod (10) .....	.....	Comes Hugo (of Chester)	William (Malbane)
* Ibidem	Idem	De 1 virgata quam tenet Wills Malbane de Comite Hugone nunquam habuit Rex geldum.	Idem	Idem
* In Windesore	1 Liber Homo	Hungerus filius Audoeni acquietavit in alio Hondreto 1 hidam quam habet in isto.	Hungerus filius Odini, Serviens Regis.	.....
Windresoric	Alnuard .....	.....	William de Moion .....	.....

*** See page 111 (note) for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) In 1081 the Gheld Inquest announces the contents of Bedeberia Hundred to be 32 hides 1 virgate; nor do the details of the account invalidate that assumption. The Inquest records (*inter alia*) the following case of insolvency,—“De viii hidis et iiii virgis et dimidia de terra geldanti quam tenuit Albricus non habuit Rex Geldum.”

The story about Albric, the seceding Earl of Northumberland, is alluded to elsewhere (see p. 88).

Here it is necessary to say that Domesday neither measures nor mentions any such estate as will correspond in terms with the Inquest. Possibly this was a mere omission of the Record. Possibly the estate having been in the first instance, when given to Albric, taken out of the Royal Demesnes of Winborne, and thereby made gellant, had now been reabsorbed in the said Royal Demesnes, and so had ceased to require any other Domesday notice than that bestowed on the Winborne Group in the *Terra Regis* (see p. 88, note).

Allowing for this discrepancy of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides between the Inquest and Domesday, it appears, conversely, that Domesday adds 1 virgate 4 acres to the gross measurement of the Hundred, or of some estate or estates therein. Such additions are normal, but too trifling to deserve particular investigation.

(2) Hugh Maminot, though holding Tarente of his uncle, the Bishop of Lisieux, is not named in the Domesday notice of that manor. The Inquest of Bedeberia Hundred, in 1084, says “De 1 hidis et una virgata quas tenet Hugo Maminot de Episcopo Lutoviensi non habuit Rex geldum.”

In the Domesday of Gloucestershire (to. 166, b. 2), where Gilbert, Bishop of Lisieux, is Tenant-in-capite of three manors, viz. Redmertone, Lesseberge, and Sopheberie, Hugh Maminot is Tenant of all.

(3) Hugo, Bishop of London. In 1084 the Inquisicio Gheldi of Bedeberia Hundred has this exemption from Gheld,—“De his (Dominii Baronum) habet Episcopus Londoniensis 1 hidam et dimidium.”

The Bishop of London, living at the time of the Inquest (April, 1081), was probably Hugh. He died January 12, 1083, that is before Domesday; and at Christmas, 1085, Maurice, a Royal Chaplain, was appointed his successor. It is somewhat conjectural that Bishop Hugh's 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Bedeberia Hundred are represented in Domesday by Odeham ($\frac{1}{2}$ a hide) and Prestetune (1 hide). However, Bishop Maurice's succession to Odeham supports the said conjecture, and renders it further probable, that both Bishops, having, in their time, been Deans of Winborne, had held Odeham in virtue of their Deanery.

As to Prestetune, it is supposed that, on Bishop Hugh's death, Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, being already Lord of Tarrant (Crawford) in which parish Tarrant-Presten was situate, got a grant from the Crown of the latter Vill.

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY MEASUREMENTS. Hides Virg. Acres.			Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred, or Liberty.	Modern Name, or Situation.
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	4	2	8	75, b. 1 (Exon. 30)	Cranborne Hundred	Wichampton.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	2	0	0	79, b. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Wichampton.
Ibi habet Hubertus 1½ virgatas de quibus nuquam dedit geldum.	0	1	4	79, b. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Wichampton.
... ..	1	0	0	83, a. 1	Cranborne Hundred	East Hemsworth, in Wichampton
... ..	1	0	0	79, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	West Hemsworth, in Shapwick.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	5	0	0	77, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	Tarrant Crawford.
... ..	1	0	0	77, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	Preston, in Tarrant Crawford.
"Nihil pertinet noetis firmæ de Wimborne."	3	2	0	75, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	In Wimborne parish.
... ..	3	2	0	79, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	In Wimborne parish.
... ..	4	1	6	82, b. 2	Badbury Hundred	In Wimborne parish.
... ..	2	0	0	77, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	In Wimborne parish.
... ..	1	4	4	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	In Wimborne parish.
Omitted in Domesday (1)	(8)	3	(6)	75, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	In Wimborne parish.(1)
	82	2	4			

HUNDRED OF BELEMINSTRE. (4)

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY MEASUREMENTS. Carnates. Hides. Virgates. Acres.				Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred, or Liberty.	Modern Name, or Situation.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	9	3	0		77, a. 1	Beaminster Hundred	Corscombe and Cheddington.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	2	6	2	0	77, a. 1 and 2	Beaminster Hundred	Stoke Abbas.
1 Molinus reddens 20 denarios 2 Molini reddentes 25 denarios	2	16	1	0	77, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred	Beaminster.
1 Molinus reddens 10 solidos 1 Molinus reddens 5 solidos	2	20	0	0	77, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred	Netherbury.
2 Molini reddentes 20 solidos	12	0	0		77, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred, Hal- stock Liberty (5)	Chardstock cum Wambrook, and Halstock. (5)
... ..	6	0	0		77, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred	Bowood, in Netherbury Parish.
... ..	3	0	0		77, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred	Buckham, in Beaminster Parish.
"Adjacet Bochenham" (6)	1	0	0		77, a. 2	Bindon Liberty	Wool (6) (Part of).
... ..	1	0	0		84, b. 2	Beaminster Hundred	In Corscombe.
... ..	1	0	0		80, a. 1	Beaminster Hundred	In Corscombe.
... ..	3	0	0		89, a. 1	Beaminster Hundred	Toller Whelme, in Corscombe.
... ..	3	3	0		89, b. 1	Beaminster Hundred	North Mapperton, (7) Beamin- ster Parish.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	5	1	0		81, b.	Redhove Hundred, (9) or Bea- minster-Foreign, Hundred	South Mapperton.
Molinus reddens 7 sol. et 6 den....	6	0	0		83, a. 2	Redhove Hundred (9)	Mosterton, in South Perrot.
Molinus reddens 2 solidos	5	0	0		80, a. 2	Redhove Hundred (9)	South Perrot.
... ..	1	0	0		80, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred	Catsley, in Corscombe Parish.
"Celatum est geldum" (3)	1	1	0		80, a. 2	Beaminster Hundred	Part of ditto.
... ..	1	0	0		85, a. 1	Broad-Windsor Liberty	Broad Windsor (Part of).
... ..	4	0	0		81, b.	Redhove Hundred (9)	Little Windsor.
	6	105	3	0			

(4) The Gheld-Inquest of 1084 gives 105 hides 3 virgates as the gross area of Beleminstre Hundred. The details of account fully support that estimate. Domesday seems to supply constituents measuring precisely the same area of hidage; and adds 6 carnates, which had been unnoted in the Inquest of 1084 as being ingeldable).

(5) Halstock is nowhere specified in Domesday; but its area is clearly included in the Survey of the Manor of Cerdestoche. It is true that Halstock was not in the Bishop's personal Fief, as Chardstock was. He held Halstock (the lay fee at least thereof) on behalf of his Monks of Sherborne, a distinction which Domesday omits to state. The Church and Church-fee of Halstock were, however, the Bishop's exclusively, and went ultimately to form a Prebend in the Cathedral of Salisbury. And this was probably the reason why Halstock, instead of remaining, like Chardstock, in Beaminster Hundred, got to be reported a Liberty.

(6) ADJACET BOCHENHAM.—Though Wool was more than 20 miles distant, and, topographically, in Winfrith Hundred, this part of Wool was esteemed an adjunct of Buckham, and therefore, at the date of Domesday, in Beaminster Hundred.

(7) Ruff de Hading's Manor of Mapperton, supposed to have been the estate later called 'North Mapperton,' has ceased to exist as a Vill, and its site is hardly determinable by local tradition. It was probably acquired from Heading, or from his coheirs, the Earls of Salisbury, by the Bishop, and thus became absorbed in Beaminster.

(8) "Centum est geldum," said the Domesday Commissioners about this virgate in Catsley. The Inquisition of 1084 says under Beleminstre Hundred, "100 virgatas quondam Willhelmi Malbani de Corveta Hugone nunquam habuit Rex geldum." We thus get the full name of Earl Hugh's tenant "Wilmare," and identify him with William Malsbereg, one of the Earl's Cheshire Barons.

(9) It is usual to speak of Redhove and Beaminster-Foreign as one Hundred. This one Hundred is combined of estates which were, some of them, in the Domesday Hundred of Redhove, while others were such estates of Beleminstre Hundred as were in non-Episcopal Parishes. These latter are probably what are noticed above as now in Redhove Hundred.

(10) Perrot, (South Perrot), and Catsley (Catsley), had originally belonged to the See of Sherborn. Alnod bought them from Bishop Alwold, says Domesday, on condition that Alnod's death these estates should revert to the Church. Hugh Earl of Chester succeeded to nearly all Alnod's Dorset estates, and thus the road to South Perrot and Catsley. Notwithstanding the hints given by the Domesday Commissioners, they were never restored to the See. Alnod, it is said in Domesday, was Abbot of Sherborn. His era was 1016-1028.



Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, 1081. In Bera Hundred.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
*Wintreburne	Alured et duo alii	Comes de Moritonie habet 1 hid. in dominio.	Comes Moritonie	Dodeman, 2 virgates
*Beastewell	Edmar	Abbas Cerneliensis habet 4 hidas in d'no.	Comes Moritonie	In dominio 4 hidas
Affapidele	Abbot of Cerne	Gonsbertus habet 1 virg. in dominio	Abbot of Cerne	Hugo Gosbert, Serviens Regis
*In Vergroh	Abbot of Cerne		Willelmus de Braiose	Walterus
*In Wiregrote	Almar		Willelmus de Braiose	Robertus
*In Weregrote	Hricuinus		Abbot of Cerne	
In Haseitone (2)	Edelfete		Alulfus Camerarius	
In Alfatune (2)	Abbot of Cerne		Suain, (3) Tainus Regis	Osmundus (4)
*In Haseitone (2)	Azor	Amplphus habet 1 hidam in dominio	Odo filius Eurbold	
*Meleborne (3)	Pater Suain	Filius Ewreboldi habet 2 hidas in dominio	Willelmus de Braiose	Walterus
*Meleburne (4)	Dodo		Ailward, Tainus Regis	
*In Ristone	Burdo		Edric, Tainus Regis	Turol et . . . 2 Milites
In Ristone			Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Walterus Tonitruus
In Ristone	Sauuinus	Non geldat dimid. hida quam tenet Walt. Tonitruus de Uxore Hugonis.	Eadem	Willa (de Monasteriis)
In Ristone	Tres Taini		Eadem	Willelmus (idem)
*Pidelo	Gerling		Abbot of Milton	
Here	Leomer	Abbas Middeltunensis habet 1 hidam in dominio.	Godric (Presbyter) Tainus Regis	
(Ibidem?)			Aluric Venator, Tainus Regis	
*Pidre (5)	Abbot of Milton	Godricus Presbyter habet 4 hidas 10 agris minus in dominio.	Aluric (Venator) Tainus Regis	
*Pidle	Azor	Aluricius Venator habet 2 hidas in dominio.	Bristuard Presbyter, Elemosinarius Regis	
*Bovintone	Aluric		The King, by assumption	
Wintreburne	Aluric		The King, by assumption	
In Wintreburne	(Aluric?)			
Ecclesia de Bere (6)				
*(Tainland, (1) unnamed)	1 Tainus	Edwin Venator (1)		
*(Tainland, (1) unnamed)	1 Tainus	The King, by assumption (1)		

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure.	Domesday Tenant in Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
*Bochelando	Abbot of Glastonbury	Abbot of Glastonbury	Abbot of Glastonbury	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip. 7½ hid. Warmundus, 2 hidas.
*Poleham	Rainbaldus Presbyter (8)	Rainbaldus Presbyter (8)	Rainbaldus Presbyter, Elemosinarius Regis (8).	Radulfus
*Widetone	Abbot of Milton	Wills de Braiose in demesne 2 hidas.	William de Braiose	Radulfus
Widetone		Will. de Braiose, Radulfus de eo.	William de Braiose	
*Mapledro	Bollo Presbyter et vii alii liberi Taini		Bollo Presbyter, Tainus Regis	
*Mapledre	Brictric	Walchelinus de Comite Moritonie	Comes Moritonie	
Mapledre	Uluuard et Almar.		Willelmus de Ow	Hugo (Maltravers)
	Tres Taini, Goda Comitissa, the Abbess of Shaftesbury, and Earl Harold (in succession)			
*In Melecome (9)		Rex—½ hid. in dominio	King William	
*(Omitted in Domesday) (10)	1 Tainus	Annexed by Rob. D'Oily (10) to Melecome.	King William	

* * * See page 111 (note), for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) In 1081 the Gheld Assessors estimate the gross contents of Bera Hundred as 49 hidas, 1 virgate. Of this area Domesday (as explained below) suppresses 3½ virgates as no longer intra-hundredal, and 1½ hidas by a mere error of omission. Allowing for this, the supposed constituents of the Domesday Hundred are found to tally in extent with the estimate of 1081.

In 1081, the Inquest of Bera Hundred has the following entries—"Pro unâ virgatâ et dimidiâ quas habet Edwin Venator in hoc Hundreto reddidit gildum in alio." And again, "Non habuit Rex gildum de dimidio hida terre quæ fuit Tanglanda tempore Edwardi Regis et est modo in firmâ Regis." The last entry implies the recent annexation of so much land (half a hida), previously *hidated*,—and held by some Thane,—and geldable,—and Intra-Hundredal, to the Royal Demesne of Bere-Regis, where it became of course *dishidated*, ingeldable, and extra Hundredal. Equally of course, Domesday nowhere alludes to this specific parcel of land.

As to Edwin Venator's 1½ hidas, the statement of the Inquest, that "he paid geld thereon in another Hundred," is not backed by any note of a correlative extra payment in any other Dorset Hundred. Nevertheless we are bound to suppose that Edwin Venator had such an estate in Bere Hundred in 1081. And further, we are quite sure that he did not retain any such estate in 1081, for Domesday, among all the estates which it assigns to Edwin Venator, assigns nothing that can by any ingenuity be shewn to have been in Bera Hundred. Probably then, this second item of Tainland had been ceded by, or wrested from, Edwin Venator before Domesday, and had been imported into the Royal Demesne of Bere Regis.

These two estates are no otherwise noted in Domesday than as that we may consider them absorbed in that Group of Royal Demesnes which included Bridetone, Bere, etc. (Vide pp. 84-87).—

The whole case is analogous to, and illustrative of, what may be supposed to have happened with Albric's much larger estate near Wimborne. (*Supra*, p. 113)

(2) HEFFLETON has fallen into Winfrith Hundred by parochial attraction, that is as being in the parish of East Stoke.

(3) MILBOURN STILHAM. The *Inquisicio* of Bera Hundred in 1081 has this passage—"De i hida et dimidiâ quam tenet Osmundus de Fueno (read Sueno) nunquam habuit Rex gildum." Domesday, surveying Meleborne as still held by "Osmundus," under "Suain," in 1086, omits to state the hidage of the Manor, probably because of its long-standing non-geldancy. The hidage given in the above Table is taken from the *Inquisicio*, not from Domesday.

(4) MILBOURN DEVEREL continued in the year 1316, to be accounted in hundresdshere (another name for Barrow) Hundred; and Barrow Hundred, as we see in the Table, largely represents the Domesday Hundred of Bera. Milbourn Deverel has since fallen into Puddletown Hundred by parochial attraction, that is as being in the Parish of Milbourn St. Andrews, which, as a Vill, was always in Puddletown Hundred.

(5) PIDRE. This estate of the Abbot of Milton was in Bera Hundred, as proved in the *Inquisicio* Gheldi. In King John's time it was called Little Pidele, which would, *per se*, suggest that it was then in Puddletown Hundred.—It remained with the Abbey at the Dissolution, when it is written Pudell (Monast. ii, 351).—It is not traceable later. The Domesday area was 49½ acres, of which 360 were pasture.—

Domesday Features and Peculiarities.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE Hides. Virg. Acres.			Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred, or Liberty.	Modern Name or Situation.
...	1	1	0	79, b. 2.	Bere Regis Hundred	Winterborne Whitwell, in Winterborn Kingston.
...	3	0	0	79, b. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Bestwall, in East Stoke Parish and Worgret Tything.
2 Molini reddentes 15 solidos	9	0	0	77, b. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Affpuddle.
Dimidium Molini	1	0	0	78, a. 1.	Barrow Hundred	Worgret, in St. Michael's Wareham.
...	1	1	0	84, b. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Worgret, Part of.
Dimidium Molini	1	3	0	82, a. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Worgret, Part of.
...	2	0	0	82, a. 2.	Winfrith Hundred	Heffleton, (2) in East Stoke Parish
...	1	3	0	78, a. 1.	Winfrith Hundred	Heffleton, (2) Part of.
...	1	2	0	83, a. 1.	Winfrith Hundred	Heffleton, (2) Part of.
Molins reddens 25 denarios	1	2	0	84, b. 1.	Bere Regis Hundred	Milborne Stileham, (3) in Bere Regis Parish.
...	2	0	0	83, a. 2.	Puddletown Hundred	Milborne Deverel, (4) in Milborne St. Andrew.
...	1	3	0	83, a. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Rushton, in East Stoke parish & Worgret Tything.
Molins. Reddit 4 Sextaria Mellis	1	2	0	82, a. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Rushton, Part of.
...	1	1	0	84, a. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Rushton, Part of.
...	3	9	0	84, b. 1.	Barrow Hundred	Rushton, Part of.
...	2	0	0	83, b. 2.	Barrow Hundred	Rushton, Part of.
...	6	0	0	83, b. 1.	Barrow Hundred	Toners, <i>al.</i> Turners, Puddle.
Molins reddens 20 solidos	2	0	0	83, b. 1.	Bere Regis Hundred	Dodingsbere, in Bere Regis Parish.
...	1	6	0	83, b. 1.	Bere Regis Hundred	Part of Dodingsbere.
...	2	0	0	78, a. 2.	Puddletown Hundred	Little Puddle, (5) in Puddleton Parish, Part of.
Molins reddens 7 sol. et 6 den.	5	0	0	84 b. 1.	Barrow Hundred	Bryant's Puddle, in Aff-puddle Parish.
...	4	0	0	84, b. 2.	Great Bindon Liberty	Bovington, in Wool Parish.
...	1	0	0	84, b. 2.	Bere Regis Hundred	Winterborne Kingston.
...	1	0	0	84, a. 1.	Bere Regis Hundred	Winterborne Kingston.
...	2	3	0	79, a. 1.	Bere Regis Hundred	Bere Regis Church (6).
...	1	6	0	75, a. 2.	{ Bere Regis Hundred	In Bere Regis Parish.
...	2	0	0	75, a. 2.	{ Bere Regis Hundred	In Bere Regis Parish.
...	49	1	0 (1)			

HUNDRED OF BOCHENA (7).

Domesday Peculiarities.	DOMESDAY MEASUREMENTS. Plough-lands. Hides. Virg. Acres.			Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred, or Liberty.	Modern Name or Situation.
...	8	15	0	77, b. 1.	Buckland Newton Hundred	{ Buckland Abbas, Brockhampton & Plush.
...	10	0	0	79, a. 1.	Buckland Newton	{ Duntish, Knoll, and Little Mintern.
...	3	0	0	82, a. 1.	Buckland Newton	{ Pulham, East and West.
...	2	0	0	82, a. 1.	Buckland Newton	{ Wootton Glanville, including Newlands.
...	5	3	0	84, a. 1.	Buckland Newton	{ Mappowder.
...	1	0	1	79, b. 1.	Buckland Newton	{ Mappowder.
...	3	0	0	80, b. 2.	Buckland Newton	{ Mappowder.
4 Hæ iij virgatæ et dimidia (9), sunt in Boche-lande Hundred.	3	6	0	75, b. 2.	{ Whitway Hundred, ...	{ if now manorially in Melcomb Bingham (9).
...	2	6	0	(Omitted).	{ Buckland Newton Hundred	{ or if now parochially in Buckland Newton (9).
...	8	39	0		Whitway Hundred	Somewhere between Buckland Newton and Melcomb Bingham (10).

(5) BERE REGIS CHURCH. Domesday combines the churches of Bere Regis and Dorchester, both in the matter of hidage, and in that of value.—"Bretward Presbyter (Elymossynarius Regis) tenet ecclesiam de Dorchester et Bere et decimas. Ibi pertinent 1 hidæ et xx acree terre. Valent iijj Libras." The quota of 2 virgates 3 acres assigned in the above table to Bere Regis Church is arbitrary. It necessitates a balance of 3 virgates 5 acres hereafter to be assigned to Dorchester Church. (Vide *infra*, Dorchester Hundred, p. 123.)

(7) The Inquest of 1086 gives as the contents of Bochena Hundred 39 hides less 1 virgate, that is 39½ hides; and the details of account substantiate the estimate.

This Hidage seems to have been supplemented in Domesday by 1 virgate 1 acre. The latter Record also speaks of 8 ungeldable ploughlands, which, as being extra-hundredal, we of course do not expect to be noticed in the Inquisicio.

(8) RAINBALDUS PRESBYTER;—had been Chancellor of England T. It. E. He retained all or most of his estates under King William. In Gloucestershire K. William gave him four Manors (Domesday, fo. 166, b. 1). The Berkshire Domesday (fo. 63. a) calls him "Rainbald de Cirecestre," in reference probably to his connexion with the Saxon Collegiate Church of Cirencester. He survived till Henry I.'s time, and with that King's aid, converted the Collegiate Church into an Abbey for Regular Canons.

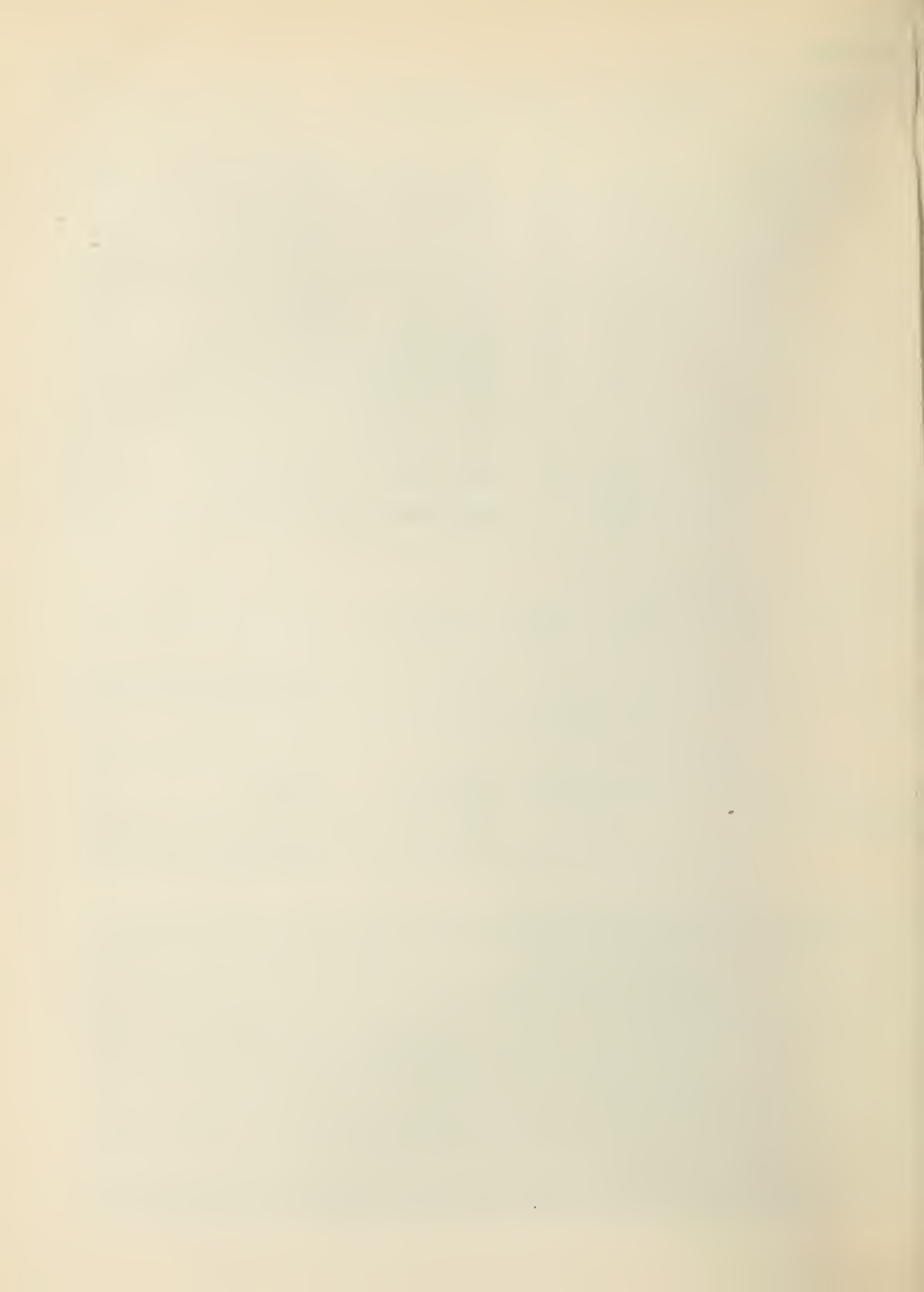
(9) The Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084 says under Bochena Hundred,—"*De isto dominicatu (Regis et Baronum) habet Rex dimidium hidam de terrâ Heroldi.*" This of course alludes to the demesne, or exempt portion, of some land in Buckland Newton Hundred which the King was holding by escheat, of Earl of Harold. Earl Harold had never anything in the said Hundred except 3½ virgates, now to be particularized.—

Domesday, after surveying the Manor of Melcombe as held T. It. E. by the Countess Goda, the Abbess of Shaftesbury, and *Meraldus Comes* in succession, adds—"Hinc Manerio ad iuramentum Goda in virgatas terre et dimidium (virgatum) quas tenebant tres liberi Tani T. It. E. et pro tanto geldabant. Hæ in virgatas et dimidia sunt in Boche-lande Hundred." (Domesday, fo. 75, b. 2.)

The *terra* status of this land, seeing that we know not its exact site, we can no further determine than that, if it remains in Buckland Newton Hundred it is retained by parochial affinity with Buckland Newton itself; if it has been attracted to Whitway Hundred, it has been so attracted by manorial affinity with Melcomb Bingham.

(10) The Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084 says under Bochena Hundred—"De dimidia hidâ et dimidiâ virgatâ quas Robertus de Oilleio abstulit 1 Tugno et proest intra firmam Regis in Melcoma non habuit Rex geldum."

These 2½ virgates are not noticed in Domesday. They are tacitly admitted into the King's Manor of Melcombe (Vide *infra*, Hultone Hundred) without apparently availing its normal contents of 10 hides. Robert D'Oilly will have affected this usurpation of Tainland, what time he was farming Melcombe for the Crown. The Inquisicio of 1084 shows under Hultone (now Whitway) Hundred that Robert D'Oilly's trust, as Fernor of Manors in that Hundred, had not expired on April 1, 1084, and that he was 15s. in arrears of the Gheld, due upon the *Villanagium* of Melcombe (here called "Terra Heroldi.")



Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T.R.E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
* Staple-brige	Bishop of Sherborne	{ Manasses Quocus ² habet 3 virgatas de terrâ } { Scireburnensium Monachorum ²	{ Bp. of Salisbury, for } { Sherborne Abbey .. }	{ Lambert. Manasses } { cocus ²
* Westone	Bishop of Sherborne .....	.....	{ Bp. of Salisbury, for } { Sherborne Abbey .. }	.....
* In Candele	Leucon	Godricus habet 1 hidam in dominio ³	Godric Tainus Regis ³ .....	.....
* In Candelle ⁴	Quinque Taini	Wills de Scoeia habet 3 hid. et 1½ virg. in dominio	Willelmus de Scohies ⁴ .....	.....
* In Candel	Leucon	Hugo Silvestris habet 1½ virgat. in dominio	Hugo Silvestris .....	.....
Candel ⁵	Toul .....	.....	Willelmus de Ow ⁵	Hugo (Maltravers)
Stoches ⁶	Toul, as Mortgagee .....	.....	Willelmus de Ow	Hugo (Maltravers)
Stoches ⁶	Toul .....	.....	Idem	Idem
* Candel	Alstanus .....	.....	Comes de Moritonio .....	.....
Candel	Alveva	Comes de Moritonio	Comes de Moritonio	Aluinus
Candel .....	.....	.....	Abbot of Athelney	Alured, 1½ virgates
Candelle	Alsi .....	.....	Walscinus de Dwai	Wimerus

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Hame	Quinque Taini .....	.....	Aiulfus Camerarius .....	.....
Hame	Agelwardus .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Willelmus (Chernet)
* Hame .....	.....	{ c. 1080, Willm. Belet, of the Queen	King William de terrâ ¹	{ No tenancy recorded }
.....	.....	{ Anno 1084, A Thane, of the King	Matildis Regina .....	.....
Hame .....	.....	{ c. 1080, Schelin, of the Queen	King William	Torchil, Thanus Regis
* Perlai	Brisnod	{ Anno 1084, Schelin, of the King	Rad. de Creneburn .....	.....
* Pitrichesham	Wade .....	.....	Iseldis .....	.....
* Petrichesham	Samardus .....	.....	Odo filius Eureboldi .....	.....
Dodesberie	Goduinus .....	.....	Walerannus Venator	Azelinus
* Manitone	Alurie .....	.....	Comes Moritonie .....	.....
* Hortune	Abbot of Horton	Abbot of Horton	Abbot of Horton	{ Rex in foresta de } { Winburne, 2 hid. ... }
* Pedilintone	Abbess of Wilton	Abbess of Wilton	Abbess of Wilton .....	.....
* Tornchelle	Pater Ulurici	Uluricus Venator	Uluricus Tainus Regis .....	.....
* Name not given ² .....	.....	Dodo Elemosinarius Reginie Matildis	Dodo ³ Tainus Regis .....	.....
* In Wedchesworde .....	.....	Idem Dodo	Idem Dodo .....	.....
Name not given .....	.....	.....	Alward ⁴ Tainus Regis .....	.....
Wedchesworde .....	.....	.....	Ailrun, Tainus Regis .....	.....
* Walteford	Almar	Goduin Venator	Goduin Venator .....	.....
Lege	Duo Taini .....	.....	Robertus filius Geroldi	Tres Villani
.....	{ Countess Goda in de- } mesne, 6 hides 1 virgate { A Priest's Tainland, } { Tenants of the Coun- } tess Goda, ...	King William in demesne, 6 hides 1 virgate	King's demesne .....	.....
* Hinctone	{ 4 hides 2 virgates. } { A second Priest's tene- } ment, ...	{ Robert d'Oily's farm, 5 hides geldant	{ In the King's hand ... } { A Priest of Tarente ... } Uluric	Presbyter in Tarente
.....	{ 2 hides 2 virgates. }	{ Other geldant lands, 3 hides	{ Wimborne Church ... } { Tenants in Villanage } Bishop of Liseux	Uluric, Tainus Regis
.....	.....	.....	{ Priest of Hinton	Maurice, Bp. of London
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bishop of Liseux
.....	.....	.....	.....	Presbyter de Hinctone

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Cereberie	Heraldus Comes	Rex Willelmus et Villani de Terrâ Heroldi	King William .....	.....
* Spehtesberie	Agelward and Godric	Willelmus de Moione	Willelmus de Moion .....	.....
* Spesteberie	Tres Taini	Comes de Moritonio et Robertus filius Ivonis	Comes Moritonie	Robt. fil. Ivonis
Mordone	Duo Taini	"Uluritus Venator"	Comes Moritonie	Robertus filius Ivonis
* Mordone	Pater Ulurici	"Uveva"	Uluric Tainus Regis ¹¹ .....	.....
* Mordone	Alnod .....	.....	Uxor fratris Ulurici .....	.....
* Mordone	Abbess of Shaftesbury	Abbatissa Sti Edwardi	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Willelmus (Chernet)
Mapledreton	Alurie (supposed) .....	.....	Abbess of Shaftesbury .....	.....
Craveford .....	.....	.....	Alurie	Eduard
* (Name not given)	Tres Taini	Wills de Dalmereio	{ Willelmus de Dal- } { mari, Serviens Regis }	.....
* (Name not given)	Saulf	Hugo Gausbertus	{ Hugo Gausbert, Ser- } { viens Regis .....	.....
* Mordune	Quatuor Taini	Walter de Clavilla	Walterius de Clavile .....	.....
Mordune	Alveva .....	.....	Aiulfus Camerarius .....	.....

* See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

¹ In 1084, the Gheld-Assessors announce 52½ hides as the contents of Brunescella Hundred, but the details of their account supply a total of 53 hides. The Domesday constituents of this Hundred, if rightly assembled in the above table, give but 50½ hides of actual measure; but an omission of measurement to the extent of 2½ hides is suspected, which being added to the aforesaid 50½ hides, yields a total of 53 hides, as one expression of the Inquest would lead us to anticipate.

² *Manasses Quocus*. The Inquest of Brunescella Hundred in 1084 says, "De iij virgatis terre quas tenet Manasses Quocus de terrâ Scireburnensium Monachorum non habuit Rex gildum." Domesday, surveying Stapelbrige, says, "De eadem terrâ tenet Lambert 2 hidas, &c. De eadem etiam terrâ tenet Manasses 3 virgates quas Willelmus filius Regis tulit ab Ecclesiâ sine consensu Episcopi et Monachorum. Ita est 1 Caruca." But the Somerset Domesday (fo. 98, b. 2) would make it seem that Manasses the cook was dead before the commissioners visited that county, for it says, apparently dealing with estates held in Serjeantry, "Uxor Manasses Coqui tenet Haia (ii hides); Eadem tenet Estone (1½ hides)."

³ Godric's estate in Candel (Stourton) was probably that which was afterwards called Candel-Beym. Possibly it is now represented by Woodrow.

⁴ William de Scohies' estate, 5 hides, in Candel (Sturton) comprised those which were afterwards called Candel Haddon and Candel Malherbe.

⁵ William de Ow's Candel, coming to have the same sub-tenants as the Scohies' estate was also called after them Candel-Haddon.

⁶ *Stoches* (Stoke Gaylard). According to the letter of Domesday, seriously invalidated by the context, there was only one hide in Stoches. That one hide probably belonged rather to Lydlinch Baret *alias* Hyde, than a member of Stoches. The hidage (omitted in Domesday) of Stoches itself was probably about 2½ hides, as suggested in the above table. Toul's tenement, held in mortgage under Sherborne Abbey, was surely in or near Lydlinch Baret, for, with the exceptions of Lydlinch Baret and Plumber the whole parish of Lydlinch was an appendage of Sherborne.

Domesday Features.	Domesday Hidge.			Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name or Situation.
	hid.	virg.	acr.			
Molinus reddens 15 solidos.....	20	0	0	77, a. 1	Brownshall Hundred.....	Stalbridge (with Gomersay and Thornhill).
... ..	8	0	0	77, a. 1	Brownshall Hundred.....	Weston (in Stalbridge parish).
... ..	1	0	0	84, b. 1	Brownshall Hundred.....	Candel Sturton, Part of (Woodrow ?). ³
Molinus reddens 9 solidos	5	0	0	82, a. 2	Brownshall Hundred.....	Candel Sturton, Part of. ⁴
... ..	0	2	0	83, a. 2	Brownshall Hundred.....	Candel Sturton, Part of.
... ..	3	2	0	82, a. 1	Brownshall Hundred.....	Candel Sturton, Part of. ⁵
... ..	1	0	0	82, a. 1	Sherborne Hundred	Lydlinch Baret (in Lydlinch parish). ⁶
... ..	(2	2	6)	(omitted) ¹	Brownshall Hundred.....	Stoke Gaylard. ⁶
... ..	1	0	0	80, a. 1	Brownshall Hundred.....	Candel Wake (in Bishops Candel parish).
... ..	3	0	0	80, a. 1	Sherborne Hundred	Purse Candel.
... ..	4	1	6	78, b. 1	Sherborne Hundred	Purse Candel.
Molinus reddens 3 solidos	3	0	0	82, a. 2	Sherborne Hundred	Bishop's Candel.
	53	0	0			

HUNDRED OF CANENDONA.⁷

... ..	6	0	0	82, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Hampreston.
... ..	1	0	0	83, b. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Hampreston.
"Reddit 50 solidos"	2	1	0	75, b. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Hampreston.
... ..	0	3	4	84, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Hampreston.
... ..	2	0	0	83, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	West Parley.
Molinus reddens 5 sol. et 10 den. ...	1	0	0	84, a. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Petersham (in Wimborne parish).
... ..	0	3	0	83, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Petersham (part of).
... ..	1	0	0	82, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Dudsbury (in West Parley).
... ..	2	0	0	79, b. 1	Knolton Hundred	Mannington (in Gussage-All Saint's parish).
(Ecclesiola una in Winburne	7	0	0	78, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	Horton.
In Warham una ecclesia						
(Duo Molini redditentes 15 sol.)						
Molinus reddens 12 sol. et 6 den. ...	6	0	0	79, a. 1	Badbury Hundred	Didlington and Chalbury.
... ..	0	2	0	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	Thornhill (in Wimborne parish).
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	0	2	0	84, a. 2	Cranborne ⁸ or Badbury ...	In Hampreston (or in Wilksworth). ⁸
... ..	1	0	0	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	Wilksworth (in Wimborne parish and Tything).
Alward reddit 30 denarios	0	0	4	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	In Wilksworth (probably). ⁹
... ..	1	0	0	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	Wilksworth (in Wimborne parish and Tything).
... ..	1	0	0	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	Walford (in Wimborne parish and Stone Tything).
... ..	1	0	0	80, b. 1	Badbury Hundred	Leigh (in Wimborne parish).
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	14	1	0	76, a.	Badbury Hundred	{ Great Hinton, <i>alias</i> Hinton Martel, including Little Hinton.
(Molinus reddens 5 solidos, ...)						
(Burgenses (in Wimborne) ...)						
(Molinus reddens 5 solidos, ...)	49	0	8			
(xi Domus in Wimborne.)						

HUNDRED OF CELEBERGA¹⁰ (probably should be written CEREBERGA).

... ..	5	0	0	75, a. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	Charborough (in East Morden parish).
(Molinus reddens 12 sol. 6 den. et ...)	7	1	6	82, a. 1	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	Spettisbury.
(3 square quarantines of pasture in "alio loco super aquam"						
... ..	1	2	0	79, b. 1	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	Spettisbury.
Molinus reddens 6 sol. et 3 den. ...	1	0	0	79, b. 1	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	East Morden.
De parte Molini xi. denarios	2	2	0	84, a. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	East Morden (or Morden Maltravers).
... ..	1	0	6	84, a. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	East Morden.
... ..	1	1	0	83, b. 1	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	East Morden.
... ..	11	0	0	78, b. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	West Almer (including Maplerton).
Quarta pars Molini reddens 30 den.	2	0	0	84, a. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	Crawford Magna (Spettisbury parish).
Tres partes Molini reddentes 9 sol.	3	2	6	84, b. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	Crawford Magna (part of).
... ..	0	1	0	84, b. 2	Loosebarrow Hundred ...	Crawford Magna (part of)
Molinus reddens 45 denarios	3	2	6	82, b. 1	Rushmore Hundred	West Morden (in East Morden parish).
... ..	0	3	0	82, b. 2	Rushmore Hundred	West Morden (part of).
	41	0	0			

¹ The Chald-Inquest of 1084 gives 48 hides 3 virgates as the contents of Canendona Hundred. The details of account add 2 virgates less $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre to this summing, and so increase the contents of the Hundred to 49 hides 1 virgate, or nearly so.

² Domesday, if we rightly collect the constituents of the Hundred, measures them at 49 hides 8 acres, or nearly 4 acres less than the Inquest.

³ Dodo's unnamed estate of 2 virgates is preceded in Domesday by a notice of Hampreston, and followed by one of Wilksworth. Doubtless, therefore, the estate was in Canendona Hundred, but whether in Hamworthy or Wilksworth we cannot say. If in the former, its modern Hundred will be Wimborne, if in the latter, Badbury.

⁴ Alward's unnamed estate (4 acres), judging by the sequence in which Domesday (as in the table above) presents it, was probably in Wilksworth.

⁵ The Inquest of this Hundred, taken in 1084, announces its contents to be 41½ hides. We can instance measured constituents in Domesday to the extent of only 41 hides, as in the above Table. The addition of half a hide "in Maperetune," to be noticed under Pideltona Hundred, would make the half-square exactly with the Inquest, and tempts us to suppose that the said half-hide in Maperetune may have been part of Maplerton in West Morden, but that the latter is spelt Maphelertone in Domesday, and that no estate analogous to this half-hide in Maperetune can subsequently be traced in Cereberga (or Loosebarrow) Hundred.

All that we know, certainly, of the Domesday half-hide "in Maperetune" is that it was an outlying member of Earl Harold's Manor of Piretone (or Puddletown). Not knowing in what Maperetone it lay, we shall in another Table annex it to the Hundred of Puddletown.

¹⁰ The *Lib. & Domus Regia* holds of the King in Wiltshire nine estates, among which are Wintredel, Tunderlege, and Portone, all which his father had held in E. Domesday, fo. 74, a. 1. In Hamworthy he holds Lashenel, and a Manor unnamed, his father again being his predecessor in estate. In the last notice he is called "Ulric Venator" Domesday, fo. 60, a and b.



Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T.R.E.	Præ-Domesday Tenants as named in the Inquest of 1081.	Domesday Tenant in Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
* Watrecome	Aluric	Rex de terrâ Matildis Reginæ	{ Rex Willelmus de terrâ quam Hugo filius Grip tenuit de Matildâ Reginâ ... } { Comes Hugo..... } { Idem	 { Willelmus (Malbane) } { Idem
Warmemoille	Duo Taini .....	... ..	{ Uxor Hugonis filii } { Grip	Tuoldus
Ibidem	Almarus .....	... ..	Comes Moritonie	Robertus
Warmwelle	Lewinus .....	... ..	Abbot of Cerne	{ Uxor Hugonis filii } { Grip 3 hid. }
* Pocheswelle	Abbot of Cerne	Abbas Cerneliensis	Abbot of Cerne .....	... ..
Werdesforde	Abbot of Cerne .....	... ..	Abbot of Cerne .....	... ..
* Wardesford	Lenegar	Willelmus Belet (Serviens Regis)	Willelmus Belet .....	... ..
* Ringestede	Quatuor Taini	Hugo de Sto Quintino	{ Hugo de Sancto } { Quintino .....	... ..
Ringestede	Ulnod .....	... ..	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Hugo
Ringestede	Onowinus .....	... ..	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Radulfus
* In Ringestede	Brietuin	Brietuinus Præpositus	Brietuin Tainus Regis	Sex homines ad firmam
* Gaveltone	Brietuin	Brietuinus Præpositus	Brietuin Tainus Regis .....	... ..
* Galtone	Quatuor Liberi	Osmund Pistor	{ Osmund Pistor, Ser- } { viens Regis	{ Quatuor homines } { redditentes 12 sol. } { 4 denarios. }
* Ogre	Johannes	Mathews de Mauritania	Mathin de Moretania .....	... ..
* Holverde	Abbot of Milton	Abbas Mideltonensis	Abbot of Milton .....	... ..
Mortune	Sex Taini .....	... ..	Comes Moritonie	Robertus
In Mortune	Brietuin .....	... ..	Brietuin Tainus Regis	{ Tres Villani et Qua- } { tuor Bordarii
Maine	Ednod .....	... ..	Comes Hugo	Willelmus (Malbane)
Maine	Edricus .....	... ..	Comes Hugo	Willelmus (Malbane)
Wai	{ Scirewold et Ulward } { in paragio .....	... ..	Comes Moritonie	Dodeman

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY.

* Winburne	Abbess of Wilton	Abbatissa de Wiltonia	Abbess of Wilton .....	... ..
Chiree	Aluric .....	... ..	{ Aiulfus Camerarius } { quamdiu erit Vice- } { comes .....	... ..
* Cireel	Alestan ⁶	Mater Willelmi de Ow ⁵	Willelmus de Ow ⁷ .....	... ..
* Gessig	Edmer	{ Quædam Mulier de Comite Moritonie } hid. }	Comes Moritonie .....	... ..
Chenoltune	Ailmer	{ Comes in dominio 11½ hid. }	Comes Moritonie	Ansger
(Name not given ..	Pater Ulurici .....	... ..	{ Uluric Venator, Tai- } { nus Regis .....	... ..

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Sturminstre	Stigandus Archiepiscopus	Rogerus de Bellomonte	Rogerus de Belmont .....	... ..
* Cheneford	Ulwen	Edwardus	{ Edwardus Sarisberi- } { ensis .....	... ..
* Chinestinstone	Ulwen	Edwardus	{ Edwardus Sarisberi- } { ensis .....	... ..
* Corf ⁹	Wada et Egelrie	Robertus filius Geroldi	Robertus filius Geroldi .....	... ..
Lichet	Tholi .....	... ..	Willelmus de Ow	Hugo (Maltravers)
Holtone	(Not named) .....	... ..	Willelmus de Braiose .....	... ..

*** See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

¹ The Gheld-Inquest of 1084 announces 51 hides 2 virgates as the contents of Celberga Hundred. The details of the Inquest supply an area of 52 hides. Domesday, if we rightly detect and collect the materials of the Hundred, measures them at 51 acres, 3 virgates, 8 acres; being 4 acres less than the corrected estimate of the Inquest.

² Till the year 1245, both Friar Mayne and Radeslo were in Winfrith Hundred, which Hundred had long previously absorbed most part of the Domesday Hundred of Celberga. About A.D. 1245 the Knights Hospitallers, in virtue of their privileges, withdrew Friar Mayne and Radeslo from Winfrith Hundred, and the vills became Liberties, and Extra-Hundredal. The annexation of Friar Mayne, on the eventual deprivation of the Hospitallers, to Culliford-tree Hundred was arbitrary, and in probable ignorance of all the true antecedents of the case. If we could trace the site of Radesway, alias Radeslo, it would most likely be found in some equally incongruous apposition. Of course it was not far from the River Waye, and so perhaps its site should be looked for in Culliford-tree Hundred.

³ Ridgway is a hill, but also the name of a hamlet. It has hitherto been supposed to have taken its name not from the River Waye, but from the Roman road which traverses the hill. However, Ridgway is certainly in Upway parish, and in such proximity to the River Waye as that two mills may have been among its Domesday appendages.

Whether Radesway be represented by Ridgway, which is in Upway parish, or whether, having lost its name altogether, it was sometime in Broadway Chapelry, it is supposable in either case that it was anciently a member of Celberga Hundred.

⁴ The Inquest of 1081 announces 36½ hides as the contents of Chenoltuna Hundred, and the details of account coincide with that assumption. Domesday, surveying the presumed constituents of the Hundred, measures them at 37½ hides.

⁵ Mater Willelmi de Ow. In 1081 the Inquest of Chenoltuna Hundred has the following exemption from Gheld:—"De isto dominicatu (Baronum Regis) habet Mater Willelmi de Ou vii. hidas et dimidium." The Domesday correlative runs thus:—"Terra Willelmi de Ow. Ipse Willelmus tenet Cireel. Alestan tenuit T.R.E. et geldabat pro xii. hidis. Terra est ix. carucis. De ea sunt in dominio vii. hidæ et dimidia, et ibi ii. carucæ et viii. Servi et iiij. ancille, &c., &c. Valuit £10. Modo £15. Probably "Cireel" and other Dorset estates came to William of Ewe through his mother,—she being heiress of Ralph de Limesi Senior, the first Norman occupant.

⁶ Alestan was Saxon Antecessor of William of Ewe in five Dorset estates, viz., Cireel (as above), Thornton, Winford (Eagle), Frome (Vauchurch), and Elworth. In the Wiltshire Domesday (fo. 71. b.) this same Alestan appears as Alestan de Boscumbe, and as having held T.R.E. Boscumbe and thirteen other estates now (1086) enjoyed by William de Ow.

Domesday Features and Peculiarities.	Domesday Hidge.	Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred or Liberty.	Modern Name or Situation.
Dimidium Molini reddens 4 sol	hid. virg. acr. 1 0 0	75, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Watercomb (in Warmwell parish).
Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....	{ 2 1 0 } 0 1 0	80, a. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Warmwell.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....	1 2 0	83, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Warmwell.
... ..	1 0 0	79, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Warmwell.
... ..	6 0 0	78, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Poxwell.
... ..	2 2 0	78, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	East Woodsford (in West Woodsford parish).
Molinus reddens 6 solidos	2 2 0	85, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	West Woodford.
Dimidium Molini reddens 4 sol	2 0 0	83, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Ringstead (in Osmington parish).
... ..	1 0 0	83, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Ringstead, East (in Osmington parish).
... ..	1 2 0	83, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Ringstead, West (in Osmington parish).
... ..	1 0 0	84, b. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Ringstead (in Osmington parish).
Molinus reddens 12 sol et 6 den	2 1 6	84, b. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Galton (in Ower Moigne parish).
... ..	1 0 6	85, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Galton (in Ower Moigne parish).
Molinus reddens 6 solidos.....	9 3 0	82, b. 1	Ower Moigne Liberty.....	Ower Moigne.
Valet £3 et Sextarium mellis	5 0 0	78, a. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Holworth (in Milton Abbey parish).
Molinus reddens 3 solidos.....	3 0 0	79, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	Morton.
... ..	1 0 8	84, b. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Morton.
In Warham una domus reddens 5d.	3 0 0	80, a. 1	St. George's Hundred.....	Broad Mayne.
... ..	2 0 0	80, a. 1	Culliford-tree Hundred...	Friar Mayne (in West Stafford parish). ²
Duo Molini reddentes 20 solidos.....	2 0 0	79, a. 2	Unknown	{ A vill called Radesway, <i>alias</i> Radeslo, in the 13th century, probably in Broadway Chapelry and Broadway parish.—Both name and site now lost,—unless represented by Ridgway. ³
	51 3 8			

HUNDRED OF CHENOLTUNA.⁴

Molinus reddens 7 sol. 6 den.	3 2 0	79, a. 1	Knowlton Hundred	Philipston (in Wimborn St. Giles' parish).
Molinus reddens 20 solidos	4 0 0	83, a. 1	Knowlton Hundred	{ Crichel Goviz and Crichel Lucy (both Tythings in Long Crichel parish).
Ibi iij. ancillæ	12 0 0	80, b. 2	{ Knowlton Hundred ... } { Badbury Hundred..... }	{ Long Crichel. { More Crichel.
Molinus reddens 25 solidos	15 0 0	79, b. 2	{ Knowlton Hundred ... } { Badbury Hundred..... }	{ Gussage Regis (or All Saints). { Gussage (St. Michael).
Molinus reddens 12 sol. et 6 den. ...	2 0 0	79, b. 2	Badbury Hundred	Knowlton (in Horton parish).
... ..	1 0 0	84, a. 2	Badbury Hundred	Baggeridge, <i>alias</i> Knoll (in Horton parish).
	37 2 0			

HUNDRED OF COCDENA.⁸

Duo Molini reddentes 28 solidos ...	30 0 0	80, a. 2	Cogdean Hundred	Sturminster Marshall. ¹⁰
{ Duo Molini reddentes 15 solidos. } { Ad Winturne 3 Bordarii et una } { domus et ibi leuua brocæ	25 0 0	80, b. 1	Cogdean Hundred	Great Canford. ¹¹
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	13 0 0	80, b. 1	Cogdean Hundred	Kinson, or Kinstanton.
Molinus reddens 20 solidos	19 0 0	80, b. 1	Cogdean Hundred	Corfe Mullen. ⁹
{ Una leuua Brocæ. In Warham } { duo Orti, et unus Bordarius ... }	12 0 0	80, b. 2	Cogdean Hundred	Lychet Maltravers.
... ..	0 2 0	82, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Holton (in St. Martin's, Wareham).
	(9) 2 0			

In the Somerset Domesday (fo. 96, b. 1) Alestan Boscombe appears as antecessor of William de Ow in seven of the eight estates held by the latter in that county.

"Alestan tenuit de Rege Edwardo in alodium" is said (fo. 47, a. 2) of William de Ow's Manor of Silcestre (Hants).

In the Hertfordshire Survey (fo. 138, b., 139 a.) "Alestan de Boscombe, Teignus Regis Edwardi," is named as having preceded William de Ow in all the estates (eight), which the latter held in that county.

The Gloucestershire Survey gives three instances where Alestan had preceded William de Ow in possession; but here it becomes apparent (fo. 166, b., 167) that Alestan had been in the first instance supplanted by Ralph de Limesi, and that William de Ow was in turn Ralph de Limesi's successor and his heir. The name Alestan, sometimes called "de Boscombe" sometimes "Teignus Regis Edwardi," had been succeeded by William de Ow before Domesday in Bedfordshire (fo. 211, b. 212), and in Berkshire.

¹ William de Ow has been most erroneously identified with the "Comes de Ow," whose vast Fief in Sussex takes precedence in Domesday of the Fief of Robert Comite de Moretain, the King's brother. The only estate which the Comite had elsewhere than in Sussex was in Huntingdonshire.

² In 1684 the Gheld-Assessors estimate the contents of Cocdena Hundred as 86 hides; but the detail of their account establishes only an area of 64 hides. The Domesday commissioners seem to have found 64 hides more in the collective manors of Cocdena Hundred. Hence the sum of the manors, as surveyed in Domesday, amounts to 90½ hides.

³ Robert Fitz-Gerold's manor of Corf, having a valuable mill, came to be called Corf Moulin (now corrected into Corfe Mullen), to distinguish it from Corf-Castle Manor. With some interruption, in the time of King Henry I., Corfe Moulin descended to William de Romara, great-grandson of Robert Fitz-Gerold's brother, Roger. This William de Romara was deceased in A.D. 1108; and King John, succeeding to the throne in 1199, seems to have given the Somerset Manor of Canford and the Dorset Manor of Corfe, both theretofore appurtenances of the Fief of Romara, to Hubert de Burgh.

Among supplementary matters appended to the Liber Niger in the reign of King John, a passage under Sumeret (Lib. Nig. I. 102) is rendered as follows by the Antiquary, Hearn:—"Hubertus de Burgo tenet Canford et Corfe-Mulendina, qui fuerunt Willelmi de Romarunper."

For this reading we should suggest as follows:—"Hubertus de Burgo tenet Canford et Corfe-Mulendina, qui fuerunt Willelmi de Romara nuper."

¹⁰ The Domesday Manor of Sturminster, now represented mainly by Sturminster Marshall, involved also Lychet Minster, now a distinct parish, and East Almer.

¹¹ The Domesday Manor of Cheneford, now represented mainly by Great Canford, involved also Hamworthy, Parkstone, Longfleet, and Poole, all now distinct parishes.

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T.R.E.	Præ-Domesday Tenures 1070-1084.	Domesday Tenant in Chief.	Domesday Sub-tenants.
• Wintreburne	Alric	Dodeman de Comite Moritonie	Comes Moritonie	Dodeman
• In eadem villā	Alric	Comes de Moritonio	Comes Moritonie	Malger (de Cartrai)
• In Wintreburne	Tres Taini	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Comes Moritonie	Radulfus
• Wintreburne	Tres Taini	Radulfus de uxore Hugonis	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Robertus
• In Wintreburne	Goduin .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Robertus
• Wintreburne	Goduin .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip .....	.....
• In Wintreburne	Abbot of Milton	Abbas Middeltonensis	Abbot of Milton .....	.....
• In Wintreburne	Goduin Priepositus	Godwinus Priepositus	Godwinus Priepositus .....	.....
• Blochesorde	Abbot of Cerne .....	.....	Abbot of Cerne .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Turnund .....	.....	Episcopus Constan- tensis	Osbernus
• Wintreburne	Duo Fratres .....	.....	Episcopus Constan- tensis	Osbernus
• Wintreburne	Aluwardus .....	.....	Willelmus de Moion	Ogisus et Hugo de Bosc-Herbert
• Wintreburne	Ulgar .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Alwold	Johannes Hostiarius (Serviens Regis) ²	Johannes ² .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Duo Taini	Villani Hugonis Gausberti (Servientis Regis)	Hugo Gosbert .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Aluwardus .....	.....	Comes Moritonie	Robertus
• Wintreburne	Alured .....	.....	Waleran Venator	Uso
• Wintreburne	Alward et Alwin .....	.....	Walsinus de Dwai	Walcher
• Wintreburne	Goduin .....	.....	Comes de Moritonio	Robertus
• Wintreburne	Duo Taini in paragio .....	.....	Comes de Moritonio	Hubert
• Bleneforde	Alwinus	Edwin Venator	Eduin Tainus Regis .....	.....
• Bleneford	Sared et frater ejus .....	.....	Comes de Moritonio	Dodeman
• Bleneford	Aluwardus	Britellus	Comes de Moritonio	Bretel
• Bleneforde	Leveva	Unus Anglus tenet 1½ hid. ad firmam de Aulfo	Ainlfus Camerarius .....	.....
• Bleneford ³	Tou	Wills de Monasterio de Wmo de Aldreio	Willelmus de Ow ³	Willelmus
• In ipsā villā	Tou, per vadimonium	e. 1070-80, Rad. de Limesi cepit, &c. ³ (v. infra)	Willelmus de Ow	Willelmus
• Liteltone	Uluf	Alward Coline ¹	Comes de Moritonio	Bretel
• Tornecome	Alwardus .....	.....	Alwardus Tainus Regis ⁴ .....	.....

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

• Waia	Aluwinus	e. 1080 Hugo f. Grip de Regina. In 1084, Rex ...	Rex de trā Regina .....	.....
• Waia	Novem Taini in paragio } Quinque Taini, liberè ... }	{ Uxor Hugonis, inter 16 hidas de dominio in } { Curferdestrouc Hundred	{ Uxor Hugonis filii } { Grip .....	.....
• Waia	Novem Taini, liberè .....	.....	Comes Moritonienensis	Amun (or Amundus)
• Wai	Octo Taini, liberè .....	.....	Comes Moritonienensis	Robertus (filius Ivonis)
• Halegewelle	Aluwinus .....	.....	Comes Moritonienensis	Bretel
• Waia	Wateman	Fulred (Francus)	Fulredus, Francus .....	.....
• Waia	Brietrin	Bristuinus Priepositus	Brietrin, Tainus Regis .....	.....
• Boeheland	Quatuor Taini in paragio	Uxor Hugonis	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip .....	.....
• Retpole	Abbot of Cerne	Abbas Cerneliensis	Abbot of Cerne .....	.....
• Cieherelle	Saulf	Bolo Presbyter	Bolo, Tainus Regis .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Ulveva	Comitissa Bolonie	Comitissa Boloniensis .....	.....
• Osmontone	Abbot of Milton	Abbas Middeltonensis	Abbot of Milton .....	.....
• Widecome	Abbot of Milton	Abbas Middeltonensis	Abbot of Milton .....	.....
• Chenistetone	Duo Taini in paragio	Willelmus de Scotia	Willelmus de Scotius .....	.....
• Liwelle	Alward	Hugo Gausbert (Serviens Regis)	Hugo, Serviens Regis .....	.....
• In Lewelle	Brietrin	Bristuinus Priepositus	Brietrin Tainus Regis .....	.....
• Staford	{ Levingus 2 hid. } { Tres Taini 4 hid. }	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	{ Hugo 3 hid. } { Willelmus 3 hid. }
• Wintreburne	Almarus .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Azo
• Wintreburne	Alric	Uxor Hugonis inter 16 hidas de dominio ut supra	Uxor Hugonis .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Duo Taini in paragio	Wills Belet. Unus Tainus, 5 virg. de eo.	Wills, Serviens Regis .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Alured	Robertus filius Ivonis	Comes Moritonienensis	Robertus (filius Ivonis)
• Wintreburne	Duo Taini in paragio .....	.....	Comes Moritonienensis	Robertus (filius Ivonis)
• Beineome	Heraldus Comes	Abbas Cadomensis	Ss. Stefanus de Cadomo .....	.....
• Wintreburne	Pater Suain .....	.....	Suain, Tainus Regis	Robertus
• In Wintreburne	Brietrin	Bristuinus Priepositus	Brietrin, Tainus Regis .....	.....
• In Brige	Brietrin	Bristuinus Priepositus	Brietrin, Tainus Regis .....	.....
• Ad Brige	Sauwardus .....	.....	Ainlfus Camerarius	Duo Piscatores
• Ad Brigam	Almarus .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Hugo

**** See page 141 for the meaning of these symbols.

¹ The Inquest of 1084, after advertising the contents of Coneresdie Hundred as 77 hides, supplies items of account which indicate an area of 70½ hides. If, in the above Table, we have rightly identified and selected the Domesday Manors which we presume to have constituted the Hundred, the Domesday Commissioners adopted a mesne between the two previous calculations. In other words, they found one single virgate of land more than had been proved, and less than had been assumed by the Inquest of 1084.

² Johannes Hostiarius, Serviens Regis, appears in the Wiltshire Domesday (fo. 74, b. 4) as holding Eltone, 5 hides, in capite. In Somerset fo. 56, b. 1 he holds in capite the six Manors of Pegens, Peri, Newetune, Candetone, Wingheberie, and Hustille.

³ The following, from the Coneresdie Inquest of 1084, relates to William de Ow's Manor of Bleneford:—"Nunquam habuit Rex geldum pro n virgatis quas tenet Willelmus de Monasterio de Willelmo de Aldreio."

The Domesday correlative runs thus:—"Terra Willelmi de Ow. Willelmus tenet de Willelmo de Ow Bleneford. Tou tenuit T. R. E. et geldat pro iii. hidis et dimidia. Terra est ii. carucis. Valuit et valet xl. solidos." In ipsa villā tenet Willelmus demidiam hidam quam Tou habuit per vadimonium et fuit ad quietatā; quam cepit Radulfus de Limesi cum istā aliā terrā. Postea non habuit Rex geldum de eā. Valet 3 s. l." Though there is a discrepancy as to the extent of the non-geldat estate, the two Records collated may be explained as follows:—"Tel, Thoh, Tou or Toul, a Dane, was T.R.E. antecessor or Ralph de Limesi in seven Dorset, two Hampshire, and two Wiltshire estates, all of which had passed from Ralph de Limesi to William of Ewe before Domesday. Ralph de Limesi's seizure of half a hide in Bleneford had been a usurpation, because the mortgage by which his antecessor, Tou, had acquired it, had been redeemed. In 1084 William de Aldreio was Mesne-Lord of the two estates in Bleneford, holding under William of Ewe and over William de Montiers.

The same William de Alric held two Wiltshire estates, Liteltone, 6½ hides, and Contone, 6 hides, under William of Ewe. (Domesday fo. 71, b.

Domesday Features.	Domesday Hidage.	Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name or Situation.
	hid. virg. acr.			
...	1 2 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	Winterborne Whitchurch.
...	1 1 6	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	Winterborne Whitchurch.
...	2 0 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Whitchurch. Whatecomb.
...	5 0 0	83, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	Winterborne Whitchurch.
...	0 1 6	83, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Whitchurch.
Colinus reddens 5 solidos	1 2 0	83, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	Winterborne Whitchurch.
...	1 1 0	83, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Whitchurch.
...	2 1 0	78, a. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Whitchurch. La Lee.
...	1 0 0	84, a. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Whitchurch.
...	5 2 0	77, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	Bloxworth.
Colinus reddens 16 denarios	4 2 0	77, a. 2	Pimpem Hundred	Winterborne Hoghton.
Colinus reddens 15 denarios	2 0 0	77, a. 2	Pimpem Hundred	Winterborne Hoghton.
...	2 2 0	82, a. 1	Pimpem Hundred	Winterborne Hoghton.
...	2 1 0	83, b. 1	Pimpem Hundred	Winterborne Hoghton.
...	2 1 6	85, a. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Kingston (Part of Muston).
...	0 2 0	84, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Kingston (Part of Muston).
...	3 0 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Kingston parish. Muston.
...	4 0 0	82, a. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Kingston parish (Part of Muston).
...	6 0 0	82, a. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Clenston.
...	2 0 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	In Winterborne Clenston.
...	5 0 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	Winterborne Anderson, and Thomson.
...	5 1 6	84, a. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	Blandford St. Mary.
...	1 2 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	Blandford St. Mary.
...	1 2 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch Hundred ...	Blandford St. Mary.
...	1 2 0	82, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	Blandford St. Mary.
...	3 2 0	80, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	Blandford St. Mary.
...	0 2 0	80, b. 2	Combsditch Hundred ...	Blandford St. Mary.
Colinus reddens 7 sol et 6 denarios	5 0 0	79, b. 1	Combsditch and Pimpem	Littleton in Do., and in Langton.
...	2 0 0	84, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Thorncomb (in Turnworth parish).
	76 3 0			

HUNDRED OF CUFERDESTROUE.⁵

...	1 2 0	75, b. 1	Culliford-tree	In Broadway. Southway, and Cricketway.
Tres Molini reddentes 25 solidos ...	4 1 0	83, b. 1	Culliford-tree	In Broadway.
Tres Molini reddentes 37 sol et 6 den	6 0 0	83, b. 1	Culliford-tree	In Broadway.
Duo Molini de 32 sol. xii. Salinæ...	4 0 0	79, a. 2	Culliford-tree	In Broadway. Way Amundevill.
...	3 3 0	79, a. 2	Culliford-tree	In Upway.
...	2 0 0	79, a. 2	Culliford-tree	In Upway (Part of Elwell).
...	2 2 0	83, a. 2	Culliford-tree	In Upway, Way Baicuse.
Colinus reddens 15 solidos	2 0 0	84, a. 1	Culliford-tree	In Upway. Stockingway.
Colinus reddens 20 solidos	4 0 0	83, b. 1	Culliford-tree	Buckland Ripers.
...	3 0 0	77, b. 2	Culliford-tree	Radipole (in Melcombe Regis parish).
...	3 0 6	84, a. 1	Culliford-tree	West Chickerelle.
...	6 0 0	85, a. 1	Culliford-tree	Winterborne Monkton.
Colinus reddens 5 solidos	10 0 0	78, a. 2	Culliford-tree	Osmington.
...	6 0 0	78, a. 2	Culliford-tree	Whitcomb.
Duo Molini reddentes 12 solidos	6 0 0	82, a. 2	Culliford-tree	West Knighton.
...	0 3 0	84, b. 2	Culliford-tree	Lewel <i>al.</i> East Stafford (in W. Knighton parish).
...	0 1 0	84, a. 2	Culliford-tree	Lewel <i>al.</i> East Stafford (in W. Knighton parish).
...	6 0 0	83, b. 1	Culliford-tree	West Stafford.
...	1 0 0	83, b. 1	Culliford-tree	Winterborne Ashton (in Winterborne St. Martin parish).
...	8 0 0	83, b. 1	St. George's Hundred ...	Winterborne St. Martin (part of).
...	2 2 0	84, b. 2	Culliford-tree	Winterborne-Belet, now called Crompton.
...	3 0 0	79, a. 2	Culliford-tree	Winterborne St. Germans or Faringdon.
...	2 2 0	79, a. 2	Culliford-tree	Winterborne Herringston.
...	8 0 0	78, b. 1	Frampton Liberty	Bincomb (including Winterborne Came).
...	10 0 0	84, a. 2	Uggescumb Hundred	Winterborne Stepleton.
...	1 2 0	84, a. 2	Uggescumb Hundred	Winterborne Stepleton (Part of).
bi 2 Piscatores. Valet 5 sol.	1 1 0	84, b. 1	{ Liberties of Portland, } { Wyke Regis, Melcomb, } { and Weymouth	{ "Bridge," probably a name given to the Isthmus which } { connects Portland Isle with the Mainland. }
bi 2 Piscatores reddens 5 sol.	1 1 0	83, a. 1		
Valat et valet 10 solidos	1 0	83, b. 2		
	1 3 1 6			

¹ continued.—In Domesday the Mesne-tenure of Blanford by William de Aldric is suppressed; the tenant, Willelmus, apparently holding *sine feodo* under William of Ewe, was undoubtedly William de Montiers, whose descendants were afterwards seized of the fee.

² *Alward Coline.* "Alwardus Tannus Regis," held four estates of the King in Wiltshire (Domesday fo. 73, b. 1). In one instance he is called *Alward Coline.* "Ips. tenant T.R.E." may be presumed of all.

³ The Gheld Inquest of 1084 gives the contents of Cufereastrove Hundred as 108 hides; but the details of the Inquest point to 108 hides, 1 virgate, acres, as the true estimate. And this correction is verified in a remarkable way by the Domesday measurement of what we suppose to have been the *congruent* estate of the Hundred. However, this coincidence may after all be merely accidental, for, if we mistake not, the Inquest of 1084 was made on 24 hides of the Abbot of Cleeve's lands, which 24 hides were not really in Cufereastrove Hundred, but were only reckoned so to be for the purposes of the ancient account. At that rate, the Domesday contents of the Hundred, as estimated above, were 2½ hides in excess of what they ought to have stood at in the Record of 1084.

⁴ The Inquest of 1084 gives the following exemption from Gheld in Cufereastrove Hundred: "De isto dominio (Regis et Baronum) habet et in Franchis non habet quam tenet Petrus Episcopus." Peter, Bishop of Chester, consecrated in 1070, is usually said to have died in 1085. This entry in the Inquest of April, 1084, makes it probable that he was then dead. Domesday gives no apparent correlative of this estate. It is either an instance of the Record as to some ingeldable church fee, such as that of Wyke Regis Church, or Melcomb Regis Church, or else this hide of land was *franchis* Domesday also held by one or other of the barons of Cufereastrove Hundred, as surveyed in the Record. The late Bishop, Peter, is also recorded in Domesday (fo. 91, b. 1) as having held two Somerset churches, Carantone and Peretune, which were then 1084 in *manu Regis*, and again (fo. 92, b. 2) as having "donated" had *tenure* over two Thames churches which had paid him a rent of 10m per annum for the Manor of Bochehande (Somerset), at who now 1084, held under the King, but had, as yet, paid the King no rent.

Domesday Names.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, Anno 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
Cerminstre	Bishop of Sherborne	...	Bishop of Salisbury	Unus præpositus Regis
In Cernel	Algar	...	Do., by exchange	Una scœnina de Episcopo
* Cernel	Goduinus	Hugo de Nemore Herberti	Hugo de Bosch-Herbert	...
In Cernel	Brungar	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Quædam scœnina
Cerno	Duo Taini, libere	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Anser
* Cerno	Brictuin	Anser de Comite Moriton	Comes Moritoniensis	Anser
* Cerne	Decem Taini in paragio	Radulfus Clericus, de eodem { Walchelinus de eodem, 1 hid. { Comes 5 virg. in dominio	Comes Moritoniensis	Radulfus
* In Cerne	Sex Taini in paragio	Uxor Hugonis 3½ hid. de d'no	Comes Moritoniensis in dominio	...
* Wintreburne	Novem Taini in paragio	...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	...
Wintreburne	Alured	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Robertus
* Stiteford	Sex Taini in paragio	Hugo de Sto Quintino	Hugo de Sto Quintino	...
Stineteford	Brictuin	...	Brictuin, Tainus Regis	Aiulfus
Bochehamtone	Uleva	Comitissa Boloniensis	Comitissa Boloniensis	...
Frome	Alunardus	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Willelmus (de Monasteriis)
In Frome	(No name given)	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Bretel
* Frome	Ulward et Briefrid	Wills Belet in dominio (a part)	Willelmus Belet Serviens Regis	...
Bradeford	Tol	...	Willelmus de Ow	...
* In Hiwes	(No name given)	Wills Belet de Willo de Ou	Willelmus de Ow	...
Frome	Godric	...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Willelmus (de Monasteriis)
Ecclesia de Doreceestre	...	...	{ Bristuard Presbyter, Elemo- { sinarius Regis.	...
Stanford	Britnod	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Robertus

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Etiminstre	Bishop of Sherborne	Episcopus 6 ear. in dominio	Episcopus Sarisberiensis	{ Homines Episcopi 9 hidas { Willelmus 6 hidas
* Meleberio	Brienod	Roger Arundel 3½ hid. in d'no	Roger Arundel	...
* Melesberie	Tres Taini	Urso de Ernulfo de Hesdine	Ernulfus de Hesdin	Urso
* Melesberie	Tres Taini	Dodeman de Comite Moriton.	Comes Moritoniensis	Dodeman
Cliston	Ednod	...	Comes Hugo	Willelmus (Maubanc)
In Trello	Tres Taini in paragio	...	Comes Hugo	Willelmus (Maubanc)
Wellecome	Brismar	...	Willelmus de Ow	Hugo (Maltravers)
* Melchorio	(Brictuin probably)	Bristuinus Præpositus 3 hid. in dominio	Brictuin, Tainus Regis	...

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

Gelingham	Alwold	...	Turstinus filius Rolf	Bernard (Pancevolt)
* In Gelingham	...	Godricus Venator, 1 virg.	Godrie (6) Tainus Regis	...
* In Gelingham	Algar	Fulcred, 2½ virg. in dominio	Fulchered (7) (inter Francos)	...
In Gelingham	...	...	Eduinus, Tainus Regis	...
In Gelingham	...	...	Uluinus, Tainus Regis	...
In Gelingham	Anschil	...	Edwardus Venator	...
* In Miltetone	Wienod	Homines Willi de Faleise	Willelmus de Faleise	Rogierus
* Miltetone	Gudmund	Godmund 3½ hid. in dominio	Gudmund, Tainus Regis	...
Chintone	Leniet	...	Walerannus (Venator)	Ranulfus
Wiudelham (8)	Alnod	...	Roger Arundel (5)	Roger de Margella
* Sture	{ Heraldus Comes abstulit Ste { Marie Sceptesberiensis	{ Abbatisa Sti Edwardi 9 hid. { 2½ virg. in dominio	Ecclesia Sancte Marie Sceptes- beriensis	...
* Chintone	Edric (9)	{ Urso de Arnulfo de Hesdine { 3½ hid. non geldantes	Ernulf de Hesding (11)	Urso
* Chintone	Dodo	Chetellus 2 hid. 3 virg.	Chetel, Tainus Regis	...
* Iland (11)	{ Edric et Daehelin et Alward { in paragio	Drogo de Comite Moriton.	Comes Moritoniensis	Drogo (de Montacute)
Inlando	...	...	Turstinus filius Rolf	Ranulfus
Inlando	Dode	...	Turstinus filius Rolf	Bernard (Pancevolt)
* Stur	Alured	Abbatisa Pratellensis	Rogierus de Belmont	...
* Seltone	Uluard Wit	{ Wills de Faleise tenet 7 hid. { et 6 acras in dominio	Willelmus de Faleise	Tres Villani
* Seltone	{ Uluard Wit in vadimonio de { præposito Regis Edw.	{ Homines Willi de Faleise non geldant de 4 hidis quos tenent de eo (vide supra)	Willelmus de Faleise cum ipsâ terrâ de Seltone	...
* Seltone	{ Uluard Wit emit ab Epis- cupo Exceestrie	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Haimo
Westone	Godric et Bruno in paragio	...	Willelmus de Moieu	Gois'rid
Todeberie	Godric	...	Comes Hugo	Gislebertus
Fifhede	Alnod	...	Willelmus de Ow	Willelmus
Torentone	Alestan	...	...	...
In Gelingham	...	{ c. 1080. Hanc terram accepit Hugo fil. Grip de firmâ Regis et dedit Ecclesiæ de Crene- burne	Ecclesia Sæ Mariæ Craneburn- ensis	...

* * * See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) The Gheld-Inquest of 1084, gives 73 hidas, 1 virgate, as the contents of Dorecestra Hundred. The details of account are in perfect consistence with the summing of the Record. Domesday adds, or seems to add, only 3 acres to the hidage of the Inquest of 1084.

(2) *Vide supra* (Here Hundred, p. 116, note 6.), for this assignment of 3 virgates 5 acres, as the proportional glebe attached to Dorchester Church, against 2 virgates, 3 acres, attached to Here Regis Church,—the two making together, 1 hide, 20 acres, as announced in Domesday.

(3) The Gheld-Inquest of 1084 announces the contents of Etiminstre Hundred as 17 hidas, 6 carucates. The details of account, furnished by the Collectors themselves, tally exactly with such an estimate. The details which we select from Domesday are in similar correspondence.

(4) The above is the only instance in the Dorset Gheld-Inquest where Carucates are reckoned as complementing the reputed area of the Hundred. The fact was that by their very essence they were Extra-Hundredal. But the Collectors of this Hundred rectify the erroneous total by writing off the said six Carucates as ingeldable Demesnes of the Bishop of Salisbury.

(5) The Preamble of the Inquest of Gelingham Hundred, in 1074, announces its contents as 78½ hidas. The details of account, rendered by the

Domesday features.	DOMESDAY MEASUREMENT. Plough- Hides. Virg. Acres. lands.				Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred or Liberty.	Modern Name, or Situation.
Molinus reddens 6 sol. In Warham 2 burgenses cum 12 acris. In Dorcestre 1 burgensis cum 10 acris.	2	10	0	0	75, b. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Charminster, including Stratton and Grimston. On the Cerne, in Charminster parish.
.....		1	2	10	77, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	
.....		1	2	0	83, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Wolveton in Charminster parish.
.....		1	2	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	In Charminster parish.
Molinus 5 solidorum.....		3	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Foston, Part of, in Charminster parish.
.....		2	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Foston, Part of, in Charminster parish.
Duo Servientes Francigini.....		3	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Little Herringston, in Charminster parish.
Molinus reddens 40 denarios.....		2	2	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Polington or Pulston in Charminster parish.
Molinus reddens 16 denarios.....		6	0	0	83, b. 1.	St. George's Hundred.....	Winterborne St. Martin, Part of.
.....		1	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Winterborne St. Martin, Part of.
.....		2	2	6	83, a. 1.	St. George's Hundred.....	Stinsford.
.....			2	6	84, b. 1.	St. George's Hundred.....	Stinsford.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....		4	0	0	85, a. 1.	St. George's Hundred.....	Beckhampton, in Stinsford parish.
.....		4	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Frome Bonville, or Bomston, in Stinsford parish.
.....		1	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Part of do.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....		3	0	0	84, b. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Frome Belet, in West Stafford parish.
Duo Molini reddentes 20 solidos.....		17	0	0	80, b. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	Bradford Peverel.
.....		1	0	0	80, b. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	In Bradford Peverel parish (perhaps Muckleford).
Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....		4	0	0	83, b. 1.	St. George's Hundred.....	Frome Whitfield, in Holy Trinity, Dorchester.
"Ecclesia de Dorcestre et Bere, 1 hid. 20 acræ (2).".....			3	5 (2)	79, a. 1.	St. George's Hundred.....	In Holy Trinity, Dorchester.
Molinus 4 solidorum.....		3	0	0	79, a. 2.	St. George's Hundred.....	{ In Holy Trinity, Dorchester. Name lost. Site, on the Frome probably.
	2	73	1	3			

HUNDRED OF ETHEMINSTRE. (3)

Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....	6	15	0	0	75, b. 2.	Yetminster Hundred.....	{ Yetminster, including Chetnoll, Leigh, and Ryme
Molinus (value not given).....							{ Intrinsic.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos.....	Carucates (4)	6	0	0	82, b. 1.	Yetminster Hundred.....	Melbury Bubb.
.....		4	2	0	80, b. 1.	Yetminster Hundred.....	Melbury Osmund, Part of.
.....		2	2	0	79, b. 1.	Yetminster Hundred.....	Melbury Osmund, Part of.
Molinus reddens 12 solidos.....		6	0	0	80, a. 1.	Yetminster Hundred.....	Clifton Maubank.
Molinus reddens 50 denarios.....		3	0	0	80, a. 2.	Yetminster Hundred.....	Trill in Clifton Maubank.
.....		5	0	0	80, b. 2.	Yetminster Hundred.....	Woolcomb Maltravers in Melbury Bubb.
.....		5	0	0	84, a. 2.	Tollerford Hundred.....	Melbury Sampford.
	6	47	0	0			

HUNDRED OF GELINGEHAM. (5)

...	3	2	0	80, b. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	In Gillingham Parish, Mageston
...		1	0	84, a. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	In do. do. Ham or Wyke. (6)
...		3	0	73, b. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	In do. do. Bourton. (7)
...		1	0	84, a. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	In do. do. Thorngrove.
...		1	6	84, a. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	In do. do. Langham.
...			6	84, b. 2.	Gillingham Liberty	In do. do.
Molinus reddens 15 denarios.....	3	0	0	82, a. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	Purston in Milton tything and Gillingham Parish.
Molinus 12 denariorum	4	2	0	84, a. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	Milton on Stour, Gillingham Parish.
...	3	0	0	82, a. 2.	Gillingham Liberty	Little Kington, in Gillingham Parish.
...	2	0	0	82, b. 1.	Gillingham Liberty	In Gillingham Parish (Name lost). (5)
Tres Molini reddentes 30 solidos	17	0	0	78, b. 2.	Gillingham Liberty	{ East and West Stour, formerly in Gillingham Parish, now Parishes independent.
...	6	1	0	80, b. 1.	Redlane Hundred.....	Great Kington, Part of. (4)
...	3	3	0	84, a. 1.	Redlane Hundred.....	Great Kington, Part of.
Terra vasta est	2	0	0	79, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred.....	Ilard or Nyland, in Great Kington Parish.
...	2	0	0	80, b. 1.	Redlane Hundred.....	Ilard or Nyland, Part of.
...	1	0	0	80, b. 1.	Redlane Hundred	Ilard or Nyland, Part of.
Molinus reddens 100 denarios	7	0	0	80, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Stour Preaux, <i>vulgo</i> Stour Provost.
3 Molini reddentes 5 solidos	8	0	0	82, a. 1.	Redlane Hundred	Silton.
...	1	0	0	82, a. 1.	Redlane Hundred.....	Silton.
Non pertinebat T. R. E. ad ipsum manerium de Seltone }	1	0	0	82, a. 1.	Redlane Hundred.....	Silton, Annexed to
...	7	0	0	79, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Buckhorn Weston.
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	2	0	0	82, a. 1.	Redlane Hundred	Todhere.
Duo Molini reddentes 22 solidos	5	0	0	80, a. 1.	Redlane Hundred	Fifehead Magdalen.
...	2	0	0	80, b. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Thornton, in Marham Parish.
...	2			77, b. 2.	Gillingham Liberty	In Gillingham Parish.
	2	82	3	6		

These figures seem to imply a Hundred containing 79½ hides. Domesday, if we have rightly selected, in the above Table, the elements of Gillingham Hundred, seems to furnish materials for 84½ hides (=2 hides 3 virg. 4 acres). And this is over and above the 2 carucates of Extra-Hundredal estate, to which there had been no reference in the Inquest of 1086.

(6) GOSWIC, Father of King Harold in couple two Wiltshire estates, Mera and Hertham, at Domesday (fo. 74, a. 1). In the first case he is called Venator, in the last his successor was his father.

(7) Fitchburgh's estate, "3 virgates in Gillingham," is recognised by the Assize of 1084 as being quit of geld in respect of 2½ virgates thereof, held in Domesday. The Inquest there is recorded it as in the Dorset Hundred of Gillingham. But Domesday surveys the estate as in Wiltshire (fo. 74, b. 1).

(8) WINDHAM, sometimes variously called Windham and Wiversham, is not now traceable under any such name. It was unquestionably in the parish of Gillingham. One of Roger Arundel's successors, or one of the tenants of such successors, seems to have granted it to Shaftesbury Abbey.

(9) EORIC, Ernulf de Heeding's antecessor in Great Kington, was Ernulf's antecessor in his three Somerset Manors (Domesday, fo. 98, a.), and also in three Wiltshire Manors. In two of the latter, Eorik's widow remained Ernulf's tenant at date of Domesday (fo. 70, a. 1).

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenants, as named in the Inquest of 1084.	Domesday Tenant in Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
*Acford	Hersldus Comes	{ Rex 5 hidas de terrâ Heraldî (viz. 3½ hid. in dominio 1½ non-geldant) }	Rex Willelmus .....	... ..
*Acford	Aluuin	{ Comes de Moritonio 6½ hidas in do- minio }	{ Comes Moritoniensis .....	... ..
*Hanford	Aluuard		{ Comes Moritoniensis .....	... ..
*Werne	Seuuardus	{ Baldwin Vicecomes 4 hid. 2½ virg. in dominio }	Balduinus Vicecomes .....	... ..
*Hille (2)	Transmundus	Osbert Giffard 2 hid. in dominio	Osbernus Gifard .....	... ..
*Sudtone	Godmundus	Waleranus Venator 4 hid. in dominio	Walerannus Venator .....	... ..
Manestone	Transmundus .....	... ..	Walerannus Venator .....	... ..

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenant, if named in the Inquest of 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
*Frantone (3)	Gida	{ Cadomensis Abbas in do- minio 13 hidas; geldsvit pro 12 hidas }	{ Ecclesia Sancti Stefani de Cadomo (3). }	... ..
*Contone	Bundi	{ Hugo de Portu in dominio 6½ hid., geldat pro 3½ hidas }	Hugo de Porth .....	... ..

*** See page 111 note, for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) The Gheld Inquest of 1084 gives 37 hidas as the contents of Ferendona Hundred. The details of account, when cleared of a scribal error, give 2 acres more. Domesday appears to support the round estimate, viz., 37 hidas.

(2) HILLE. This manor was certainly in Faringdon Hundred. It is now probably represented by West Hill, a farm in Iwerne Minster Parish, but never attached to Iwerne Minster manorially, nor possessed by the Abbess of Shaftesbury.

(3) The Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen was founded and endowed by William the Conqueror and Matilda his wife. K. Henry I's charter to that House confirms "quicquid Willelmus pater meus et Matilda uxor ejus dederunt, viz., duo Maneria in Dorsetha, Frontonam videlicet et Bincome cum membris et appendiciis, Alphilicome, Bethescome, Omonskerigge, Erneleys, Sidelineh, Wintreborne, Ceirnell, et Pubich."

(3) The Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084 says under Frontona Hundred—
"FRONTONA. In hoc Hundreto sunt xxxv hidae" "Inde habet Rex per constitutos terminos £3. 12s. de terrâ Cadomensis Abbatis." (The levy being at the rate of 6s. per hide, shows the land thus taxed to be 12 hidas 0 virg.)
"Et Hugo de Portu adquisivit in alio Hundreto 3 hidas et 3 virgatas geldantis terræ quas habet in (hoc) Hundreto."
—(The geldable part of Hugh de Port's estate was then 3 hidas 3 virg.)
"Abbas Cadomensis habet xiii hidas in dominio."—(This land was therefore ingeldable 13 hidas 0 virg.)
"Et Hugo de Portu (habet vi hidas et 1 virgatum in dominio. (This also was ingeldant 6 hidas 1 virg.)

The details therefore fully bear out the preamble of the Inquest, viz., that Frontona hundred consisted of 35 hidas.

Hugh de Port's account is again stated in the same terms under Tolreford Hundred, where it seems he paid the gheld (£1. 2s. 6d.) due on his estate in Frontona Hundred.

The Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084 exhibits the Abbot of Caen as settling a gheld account on 10½ hidas in Cufordestroue Hundred. This, as Domesday afterwards makes clear, was on 2½ hidas more than Bincome his only estate, in that Hundred, contained.

"The Inquisicio Gheldi of 1084 for Aileweswoda Hundred says as to one hide therein.—"Et 1 hida quæ est Sancti Stephani Cadomensis est adquietata in alio Hundreto."

This accounts for a part of the over-settlement in Cufordestroue Hundred, but as to the balance of 1½ hidas included in that over-settlement, there is no passage in the Inquisicio Gheldi showing in what Hundred the said 1½ hidas lay; nor is there further reference in the Inquisicio to any other estate of the Abbot of Caen.

Two years after the Inquest, Domesday surveys the Manor of Frampton as follows:—
"TERRA SANCTI STEFANI DE CADOMO. Ecclesia Sancti Stefani Cadomensis tenet Frantone. Gida tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro xxv hidas et dimidia. Terra est totidem Carnceis. De ea sunt in dominio ix hidae et dimidia et ibi vii Carnceæ et xxvii servi; et (sunt) xxiij Bordarii et vi Cotarii cum xiv carneis. Ibi ii Molini reddentes xx solidos et lxiij acra prati. Pastura 1 leuua et dimidia longa et dimidia leuua lata. Silva viii quarantina longa et iij quarentina lata.
"Huic Manerio adjunctæ sunt ii hidae quas Mathildis Regina dedit Sancto Stefano. Totum valuit et reddit xl libras." (See Domesday, fo. 78, b. 1).

Domesday next proceeds to survey the Abbot of Caen's Manor of Bincombe as a Manor of 8 hidas.

Elsewhere, Domesday speaks of the Abbot of Caen's share in the "Bose of Havocumbe," as an appurtenance of Frampton. We have treated of this matter before (See pp. 85, 86), and shown how a part of Havocumb wood will have been an appendage of Frampton, at least since the time when King William had granted both to his Abbey at Caen. Here it may be well to suggest that this annexation had perhaps existed from

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE.			Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name.
	Hides.	Virg-ates.	Acres.			
no Molini reddentes 20 solidos	5	0	0	75, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Ockford Superior in Child Ockford.
edietas dñorum molinorum reddens 10 sol.	5	0	0	79, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Ockford Inferior in Child Ockford.
Molini reddentes 16 solidos	4	0	0	79, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Hanford.
Molini reddentes 12 solidos	8	0	0	81, a.	Redlane Hundred	Iwerne Courtenay <i>alias</i> Shrowton, including Faringdon
.....	2	0	0	82, b. 1.	Redlane Hundred	West-hill, (2) in Iwerne Minster Parish.
Colinus reddens 7 sol. et 6 densr.	8	0	0	82, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Sutton Walrond.
no Molini reddentes 12 solidos	5	0	0	82, a. 2.	Redlane Hundred	Manston.
	37	0	0			

HUNDRED OF FRONTONA. ⁽³⁾

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE.			Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred, or Liberty.	Modern Name, or Situation.
	Hides.	Virg-ates.	Acres.			
Molini reddentes 20 solidos ...	25	2	0	78, b. 1.	{ In Frampton Liberty about 14½ hides } { In other Hundreds about 10½ hides }	{ Frampton, Mageston, etc., in Frampton Parish. Lands in the Parishes of Bettiscomb, Hawkchurch & other parishes unknown }
.....	10	0	0	83, a. 2.	Frampton Liberty	Compton Valence or East Compton.
	35	2	0			

time immemorial, and that Earl Godwin had in his day held this share of Haucomb Wood as an appurtenance of his Manor of Frampton. For that Earl Godwin had been sometime Lord of Frampton, is clear, in that Gida, whom Domesday quotes as owner, in King Edward's time, of Frampton was no other than the Countess Gytha, the widow of Earl Godwin, and the mother of Earl Harold. Gytha's tenure of Frampton 'cum pertinentiis,' was probably part of her dower (on the death of Earl Godwin, April 15, 1053).

The Documents, quoted or alleged above, enable us to fix with some precision what were the constituents of Frampton Hundred in 1084, and what the constituents of Frampton Manor and Liberty in 1086.

In 1084 Frampton Hundred contained Frampton itself, cum appendiciis, which were 25 hides in all, and among which was a third of Haucomb Wood, in the parish of Burton (Bradstock), Burton being itself an estate of Royal Demesne.

But in 1084 Frampton Hundred did not contain Bincombe or its appurtenances, nor did it contain any of those 2½ hides which the Abbot of Caen had included in his Gheld-account in Cuferdestroue Hundred.

The 2½ hides thus excepted were,—one hide in Aileveswoda Hundred, a *half-hide*, probably near to Frampton itself, but not as yet annexed to the Manor, and one hide whose specific hundred or situation it is impossible to determine.

The Domesday Manor, or as it may be termed, Liberty, of Frampton, contained all those 25 hides which the Inquest of 1084 had assigned to the Hundred of Frampton. Also there had been added to the Manor or Liberty those 2½ hides which had been excluded from the Hundred in 1084. In other words half a hide had been added to the hidage of Frampton itself, and 2 hides had been added as gifts of Queen Matilda to Caen Abbey, one of which was, we see, locally in Aileveswoda Hundred, while the site of the other hide cannot be determined by any evidence of Domesday.

All these 27½ hides, constituting the Manor or Liberty of Frantone in 1086, are indeed included in the following list of places, but what specific quota of hidage belonged to each locality, and what specific locality belonged to each item of hidage, are questions of superfluous conjecture.—

The list is drawn, not from Domesday, nor from the Inquisicio Gheldi, but from the Charter specifying the Conqueror's and Queen Matilda's grants to St. Stephen's Abbey. The list is therefore supplementary of Domesday and of the Inquisicio.

"Frontons" (of the Charter) means the home estate of Frampton proper.

"Sidelinch" (of the Charter) means certain land on the Siding Brook. The estate is probably now represented by Little Mageston.

"Cornell" (of the Charter) means land on the River Cerne. Such a parcel of land may well have been adjacent to Frampton itself.

"Omoakerigge" and "Erneleys" (of the Charter) seem to be lost as to name. Possibly their territory is now absorbed in some other locality. Possibly one or other of them was another name for part of Haucombe Wood.

"Alphelme" (of the Charter) means Phyllyhelm, an estate in the distant parish of Hawkchurch.

"Bethescome" (of the Charter) means Bettiscombe, topographically, in the Hundred of Whitechurch, but still accounted a member of Frampton Liberty.

"Pulsh" (of the Charter) means an estate in "Purbeck," another name for the Hundred which has been mentioned above as Aileveswoda Hundred. It is of course identical with the one hide above spoken of. It is still known as "the Prior of Frampton's Land," and is to be found in the Parish of Swanwich.

POST DOMESDAY LIBERTY OF FRAMPTON. After Domesday, the Abbot of Caen's Liberty of Frampton continued to comprise all the above estates, except perhaps Phyllyhelm. It also came to include the Manor of Bincombe (called "Blencone" in the Charter), and the Manor of Winterborne Caen (also Caen), theretofore an appendage of Bincombe (and called "Wintreborne" in the Charter).

Later still, the Liberty came to include the Royal Manor of Bridetone (now Burton Bradstock), given by K. Henry 1 to Caen Abbey, and therewith other two parts of that Haucomb Wood, whereof a third part was already appended to Frampton.

Domesday Name	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Notes of Tenure, anno 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Sub-Tenure.
* Povrestoch	Ailmar	Roger Arundellus 3½ hid. in d'nio	Rogierius Arundel	Hugo
* Netecome	Cerne Abbey	{In hoc Hundreto Abbas Cerne- liensis habet xi hidas de d'nio}	Abbatia Sti Petri de Cernel	{Unus Miles 2 hidas. Albas } {in dominio 1 hid. 2½ virg....}
* Mideltone	Cerne Abbey	Supra	Abbatia Sti Petri de Cernel	Abbas in dominio 2 hidas
* Wintreburne	Cerne Abbey	Supra	Abbatia Sti Petri de Cernel	Abbas in dominio 5 hidas
* Langebride	Cerne Abbey	Supra	Abbatia Sti Petri de Cernel	{Unus Tainus habet 1 hidam } {Abbas in dominio, 3 hidas. }
Brochesale	Ailmar	...	Rogierius Arundel	Radulfus
In eadem Villā	(Ailmar, supposed)	...	Rogierius Arundel	Willelmus
Ibidem	(Ailmar, supposed)	...	Rogierius Arundel	Unus Miles
* In Welcome	Dode Monachus	Hugo Gausbert 3 virgat. in d'nio	Hugo Gosbert, Serviens Regis	...
In Wellcome	(Dodo probably)	{Unus Tainus tenet dimid. virga- tam in dominio.}	Dodo, Tainus Regis	...
Chimedecomo	Decem Taini	...	Ipsi Decem Taini	...
* Lodre	Brietric	Comes de Moriton. 1½ hidas in d'nio	Comes Moritoniensis	...
* In Lodre	(Brietric supposed)	{Duo Elemosinarii Regis ½ hid. in dominio.}	Aluric et Brietric, Taini Regis	...
* Oscherwillo	Ecclesia Tavestock	{The Abbot of Tavistock's account of Gheld in Redhave Hundred re- fers to his liability here.}	Abbatia Tavestochiæ	...
La-hoc	Aluric	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Wills (de L'Estre supposed)
* Stapleford, (suppld here, but omitted in Domesday)	...	{Willelmus Capra tenet de Rogerio Arundel 3½ hidas, de quibus non habuit Rex geldum}	(Rogerius Arundel, supposed)	(Willelmus Capra, supposed)
* Ciltecome	Brictuin	{Brictuin Præpositus habet 2½ hidas in dominio.}	Brictuin, Tainus Regis	...

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Waldic	Aluui	{Wills de Dalmereio habet 1 hid. ½ virg. in dominio}	{Willelmus de Dalmari, Ser- viens Regis}	...
Adelingtone (4)	Brictuin	...	Turstinus filius Rolf (4)	Novem Censores
* Bridio	Harding	{Berengarius Gifford tenet 1 hid. 2½ virg. in dominio}	Berengarius Gifard	(Harding) (5)
Serto	Aluric	...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Wills de Almareio
Graustan	Aluuard	...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Wills (de Almareio)
* Ad Lodro	Aluric	{Comes de Moritono tenet ½ hidam in dominio.}	Comes Moritoniensis	{Comes in dominio ½ hid. } {Alured de Comite ½ hid. (6)}
Ad Lodro	Uluiet	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Girardus
Ad Lodro	Duo Taini	...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Walter (Tonitruus)
Suere	Tol	...	Willelmus de Ow	Willelmus
In eadem villā	Toxus (7)	...	Willelmus de Ow	Willelmus

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Haulege	Shaftesbury Abbey	{Homines Abbatissæ habent in hoc Hundreto 16 hidas et 1 virgatam geldantes. Abbatissa habet in do- minio 3 hidas et 3 virgatas}	Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Seep- tesberiensis	{Duo Angli liberi 4 hidas ... } {In villanago 12½ hidas ... } {In dominio 3½ hidas ... }
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* * * See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) The Gheld-Inquest of 1084 announces the Hundred of Glochresdon to contain 66 hidas, 2 virgates; but the details which follow this announcement establish a Hundred of 66 hidas, 1 virgate.—

If we rightly collect the elements of this Hundred from Domesday, that Record seems to supply no more than 60 hidas and 9 acres of the required territory. On the other hand, the Gheld-Inquest of 1084 speaks of an estate, or part of an estate, in this Hundred as held by Wilham Capra under Roger Arundel, and which included at least 3½ hidas. No such estate is reproduced in Domesday. In this case, therefore, we are obliged to suspect an accidental omission in the latter Record. Again, we extend this apparent omission to a further omission of 2 hidas, 8½ virgates, and add 6½ hidas on both accounts to the quantities expressed in Domesday, thus making the truer elements of the Hundred to have been 66 hidas, 2 virgates. Phenomena subsequent to Domesday induce us to think that the omitted Manor of Roger Arundel's Friar was Stapleford, in the Parish of Hook; but whether Stapleford absorbed the whole of the 6½ hidas supposed to have been omitted, or whether there was some ulterior omission of another part of the said 6½ hidas we cannot determine.

(2) The Table puts Woolcomb Dingham as in Poorstock Liberty, which is only another term of the supposition that it was in the Præ-Domesday Hundred of Glochresdon (afterwards called Eggerdon). This is at the present day literally true only of the Homestead of Woolcomb (see Hutchins II. 320, 711). The land, being in the Parish of Great Toller, has, we presume, been attracted by parochial affinity into Tollerford Hundred.

(3) GOLDHONESTONA HUNDRED. In 1084 the Gheld-Assessors announce the contents of this Hundred to be 28½ hidas. The details of the Inquest bear out the calculation. Domesday, in the estates and measurements above given, seems to furnish an exact equivalent.

(4) The Inquest of 1084 says supplementarily, "Pro vii virgatis Turstini filii Rolfi quæ jacent in alio Hundreto habet Rex gildum." (10s. 6d. was the proportion payable on 7 virgates.) The allusion is to Turstin filz Rolf's estates in Whitechurch Hundred, under which the Gheld-Assessors say correspondently, "Turstinus filius Rolfi (adquietavit in alio hundreto) vii virgatas terre quas habet in hoc Hundreto."

(5) Harding is not actually named in Domesday as Berenger Giffard's Tenant in Bridie. But the previous Inquest says of Berenger Giffard's exempted land, "Hanc tenet Antecessor Berengerii de eo ad firmam."

(6) ALURIC, the Comte de Mortain's tenant in part of Lodre, also held Stanton (St. Gabriel) under the Comte (See below under Witcherke Hundred),

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE.			Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name.
	Hides.	Virg.	Acres.			
Duo Molini reddentes 3 solidos ...	6	0	0	82, b. 2	{ Poorstock Liberty, and } { Eggardon Hundred ... }	{ Poorstock and } { Wythersten in Poorstock Parish.
... ..	5	0	0	78, a. 1	Eggardon Hundred	Nettlecomb and Mappercomb, in Poorstock.
Molinus reddens 65 denaries	4	0	0	78, a. 1	Eggardon Hundred	West Milton in Poorstock Parish.
... ..	10	0	0	78, a. 1	Eggardon Hundred	Winterborne Abbas.
Molinus reddens 6 solidos	9	0	0	78, a. 1	Eggardon Hundred	Long-Bridy.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	10	0	0	82, b. 2	Eggardon Hundred	Wraxall.
... ..	3	0	0	82, b. 2	Eggardon Hundred	Wraxall, Part of.
... ..	1	0	0	82, b. 2	Eggardon Hundred	Wraxall, Part of.
... ..		3	0	84, b. 2	{ Poorstock Liberty and } { Tollerford Hundred (2) }	{ Woolcomb Bingham (2) in Great Toller Parish, } { Woolcomb Bingham, Part of.
... ..		1	0	84, b. 1		
... ..	1	0	9	84, b. 2	Eggardon Hundred	Lower Kentcomb in Great Toller Parish.
... ..	1	2	0	79, b. 2	Eggardon Hundred	Loders Bingham or Maltravers, Long Lodors Parish.
... ..		2	0	84, b. 1	Eggardon Hundred	Loders Bingham or Maltravers, Part of.
Duo Molini reddentes 7 solidos ...	3	0	0	78, b. 1	Eggardon Hundred	Askerswell.
Molinus reddens 6 solidos	2	0	0	79, b. 2	Eggardon Hundred	Heek.
... ..	6	1	2	(Omitted)	Eggardon Hundred	Stapleford in Hook Parish. (1)
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	3	0	0	84, b. 1	Uggescomb Hundred	Chilcomb.
	66	2	0			

HUNDRED OF GOLDERONESTONA. ⁽³⁾

Molinus reddens 45 denaries	2	0	0	85, a. 1	Godernthorn Hundred ...	Walditch.
Molinus reddens 15 solidos	3	0	0	50, b. 1	Godernthorn Hundred ...	Allington.
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	4	0	0	82, b. 1	Godernthorn Hundred ...	{ Bonvils Bridy in Burton Bradstock parish and Stert- } { hill Tything.
Molinus reddens 6 sol. et 3 den.	5	0	0	83, b. 2	Godernthorn Hundred ...	{ Sterthill in Burton Bradstock parish and Sterthill } { Tything.
Molinus reddens 7 sol. et 6 den. ...	2	2	0	83, b. 2	Godernthorn Hundred ...	{ Graston, in Burton Bradstock parish and Sterthill } { Tything.
... ..	1	0	0	72, b. 2	{ Lodors and Baunton } { Liberty	Upper Lodors, Part of:—in Long Lodors Parish.
Molinus 3 solidorum	1	0	0	79, b. 2	{ Lodors and Baunton } { Liberty	Upper Lodors, Part of.
... ..	1	0	0	83, b. 2	{ Lodors and Baunton } { Liberty	Upper Lodors, Part of.
Molinus reddens 16 solidos	9	0	0	80, b. 2	Uggescomb Hundred	Swyre.
... ..	0	0	0	80, b. 2	Uggescomb Hundred	Berwick, in Swyre parish. (7)
	28	2	0			

HUNDRED OF HANLEGA. ⁽⁵⁾

{ Silva 1 lenna longa et dimidia } { longa lata	20	0	0	78, b. 2	Sixpenny-Handley Hun- dred.	{ Handley, including Oussage St. Andrews and Min- } { chington.
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and 1½ virgates in Candel (Parce) under the Abbot of Athelney, who had been presented with that Manor by the Comte. Sometimes he is called 'Alured Pincerna,' with reference to his office in the household of the Comtes, under whom he held large estates in Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and Northamptonshire. In Somerset he had, inter alia, a sixth of the estate which formed the Chatellany of the Comte's Castle of Montacute. Another of his Somerset estates was Chiselburgh ('Chelseberge' Domesday fo. 92, b. 1). Chiselburgh became the name and caput of the Barony which Alured Pincerna bequeathed to his descendants. Among the Barons of Chiselburgh we note *Richard fitz Willelm*, holding 10 fees of Moretain in capite in 1163 (Lib. Nig. 27); and *Joh de Montacute* (whose father's name was Richard) who occurs from 1189 to 1228. Katherine, daughter and heir of John de Montacute, was deceased in 1244, when her Barony is presumed to have passed to her issue by one or other of her husbands.

(7) Domesday, after its notice of Swyre held by Willelmus under William de Osw, adds as follows:—"In ista villā tenet Willelmus quondam partem terræ que nunquam geldavit tempore Regis Edwardi, sed erat in dominio et in fisco Regis. Hanc præsente Toxo P (realytero) quidam Prepositus Regis; unde post eam in manu Regis. Toxus vero per Regem Edwardum iterum fuit amittus, sicut dicit, et ita tenuit eam in vita et in morte Regis Edwardi et tempore Henrici. Prius erat pascuaria modo arabilis."

Whatever be the meaning of the letters P, or Po, or Pr, inserted or rather blotted into the MS. after Toxo, it is clear that Toxus was the Grantee. But he has both understood and misunderstood the passage, making a word Toxus out of 'Toxo P,' that is, a nominative case out of a dative, and no doubt (sing. lxxviii with the Prepositus Regis).

The reason why the Domesday Commissioners had for inserting this curious note was not merely that the question about William of Ewe's title might be broadly stated, but to show why this estate could not be hidated in the Record, never having paid geld.

The man was probably Berwick-in-Swyre, and it had, previously to the grant to Toxus, been a member of the ancient demeane of Bridetone (now Burton Bradstock).

(*) In the Glouc. Assize roll of Hanleaga Hundred, "In hoc Hundredo sunt 11 hidæ."

Their amount is exactly equal to that of the 11 hides of this area were exempt as demesne, and 10½ hides were assessable as unfreehold. Domesday supplies a total and details exactly similar. The Manor of Handley was coextensive with the Hundred.

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure.	Domesday Tenant in-chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next Tenant.
*Melcome	{ Primo, Goda Comitissa Dennde, Abbatissa Sceptesberiensis. Pos- tremo Heraldus Comes { Wlgar Wit de Abbat- issa Sceptesberiensis }	{ Rex in d'nio 10½ hidas de terrâ Godo et Herald. } { Restat geldum de 2½ hidas de terrâ Vil- lanorum de terrâ Herald (2)	Rex Willielmus	Rex in d'nio 7½ hid
XII acra prati ibi- dem (1)	{ Wlgar Wit de Abbat- issa Sceptesberiensis }	...	...	Willielmus Helet
*Abristeton	Heraldus Comes	Supra	Rex Willielmus	Rex in d'nio 2½ hid
*Stocho	{ Abbatissa Sceptesbe- riensis }	Abbatissa Sti Edwardi 5½ hidas in d'nio	Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	Abbatissa in d'nio 3½ hid
*Ceseburno	{ Abbatissa Sceptesbe- riensis }	Supra	Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	Abbatissa in d'nio 2½ hid
*Eltone	Abbas Abbedesberiensis	Abbas Abbedesberiensis 9½ hidas in d'nio	Abbatia Abbedesberiensis	Abbas in d'nio 9½ hid
*Mideltune	Abbas Mideltunensis	Abbas Middletonensis 13½ hidas in d'nio	Abbatia Mideltunensis	Abbas in d'nio 9½ hid
*Liscome	Abbas Mideltunensis	Supra	Abbatia Mideltunensis	Abbas in d'nio 2 hid
Winlaude	Abbas Mideltunensis	Supra	Abbatia Mideltunensis	Abbas in d'nio 2 hid

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

*Cnolle	Bern	Walter de Clavilla, 3 hid. 2½ virg. in d'nio	Walterius de Clavile	...
*Glole	Tres Taini in paragio	Roger de Bellomonte 6 hid. 2½ virg. in d'nio	Rogierius de Belmont	...
Cnolle	Unus Tainus	{ c. 1070. Walleran Venator tenuit de Wil- helmo Comite	Walerannus Venator	Beulf
In Chenolle	Sauuinus	...	Willielmus de Braiose	Walterus
In Cric	Ednod	...	Willielmus de Braiose	Walterus
Criz	Boln	{ c. 1080. Hugo (f. Grip) dedit 1 hid. Ecce- siae de Crenburn. }	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Robt (Fruentarius)
*Horcerd	Quatuor Taini	{ 1084. Uxor Hugonis 3 hid. in d'nio	{ Ecclesia Crenburn. 1 hid. }	...
*Bradelege	Unus Tainus	1084. Rob. filius Radulfi 2 hidas in d'nio	Aulfus Camerarius	No Tenant named
*Stiple	Leunius	Supra,—Glole	Rogierius de Belmont	...
*Criz	Colebrand	Supra,—Glole	Rogierius de Belmont	...
Criz	Sirewald	...	Comes Moritonensis	Bretel
Blachmanestone	Alurie	1084. Aluricus Venator ½ hid. in d'nio	Alurie Tainus Regis	...
Herpere	Aluard	1084 v. supra Horcerd	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Robertus (Puer)
Herpere	Sauuinus	...	Eadem	Robertus Puer
*Tingeham	Brictric	{ c. 1080. Anscitil de Reginâ 1084. Anscitillus de Carisburgo habet 2 hid. 1½ virg. in dominio	{ Anscitil filius Ameline (inter Francos)	...
Tingeham	Sex Taini	...	Comes Moritonensis	Bretel
In Tingeham	Aluod	...	Comes Hugo	Willielmus (Malbane)
*In Tingeham	(Not named)	1084. Eddricus Præpositus 1 hid. in d'nio	Edric, Tainus Regis	...
*Povintono	Almar	1084. Rob. fil. Geroldi 5 hid. in d'nio	Robertus filius Geroldi	...
*Camerie	Cerne Abbey	Abbas Cerneliensis 3 hid. ½ virg. in d'nio	Ecclia Sti Petri de Cernel	Abbas 2½ hid. in d'nio
Caneliz	Brictuold	...	Willielmus de Braiose	Ricardus
In Melmore	(Not named)	...	Willielmus de Braiose	Ricardus
*Alfrunctone	Leunius	Durandus Carpentarius habet 1 virg. in d'nio	Durandus Carpentarius	...
*Alveronetune	Brictric	Walter de Clavilla (supra)	Walterius de Clavile	...
In Alvretune	(Not named)	...	Willielmus de Braiose	Walterus
*Chingestone	Shaftesbury Abbey	Abbatissa Sti Edwardi habet 3½ virg. in d'nio	Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	...
*In Warham Unn }	...	Abbas Sti Wandregisili 1 hid. in d'nio	Ecclia Sti Wandregisili	...
Ecclesia	...	Comes de Moritonio habet ½ hid. in d'nio	Comes Moritonensis	...
*In Stanberge	...	Walter de Clavilla (supra)	Walterius de Clavile	...
*Holne	Eldred	Eddricus Præpositus habet 1 hidam in d'nio	Edric, Tainus Regis	...
*Ad Holne	Sauuinus	Abbas Cerneliensis (supra)	Ecclia Sti Petri de Cernel	Abbas 2½ hid. in d'nio
*Romescumbe	Cerne Abbey	...	...	...

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

*Lodres	Heraldus Comes	{ Rex habet 8 hidas i. domnio de terra Ha- roldi. Villani tenent 10 hidas de terrâ Ha- roldi, de quibus non habuit Rex geldum... }	Rex Willielmus	{ In Domino 8 hidas In Villanagio 10 hidas... }
*In eodem Manerio..	Duo Taini	{ Non habuit Rex geldum de 2 hidas quas te- nuerunt Tagni tempore Regis Edwardi, et que sunt additæ huic Mansioni	Rex Willielmus	...

*** See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) In 1084 the Gheld-Assessors announce the summary contents of Haltone Hundred to be 86 hidas 1 virgate. Though the details of the account involve some contradiction, one of the adverse statements is in keeping with the announcement.

The constituents of Haltone Hundred, as collected from Domesday, fail to reproduce the Inquestual measurement by 1 virgate.

Possibly the 12 acres of meadow which Domesday describes as appartenant to Melcome were extra to the 10 hidas, which constituted the Manor. And, according to the older system of mensuration quoted in Domesday, 12 such old acres would exactly equal a virgate. But the Dorset Domesday never, unless this be the exception, measures meadow land according to the old system. Ordinarily speaking, "Duodecim acrae prati" means merely twelve statute acres, equal probably to only one-fifth of a virgate.

(2) Speaking of a sum of £13 10s. as assessable on 15 geldable hidas in Haltone Hundred, the Inquest of 1084 says, "Rex habet £12 et 15 solidos, sed Robertus de Oilleio retinuit inde 15 solidos usque post Pascham, quam pecuniam) nondum habet Rex."

Robert de Okeley, here spoken of, was a great Fiscal Officer of the Crown, and Fermor of Crown-lands in many parts of the kingdom. He had no private property in Dorset. His introduction in this case was probably as one of the *Congregatores* (Gheld-Collectors) of Haltone Hundred, or possibly he was Fermor of Iberton or of Melcome, and was liable for 15s. gheld, due on 2½ non-exempt hidas in one or other Manor.

The inquest continues—"Exceptis (over and above) supradictis denariis restant 15 solidi de terrâ Heroldi quæ est terra Villanorum." This is a statement of arrears due on the Villenage of 2½ non-exempt hidas in one or other of the same two Manors.

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDA GR. Hid. Virg. Acr.	Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name, or Situation.
...	10 0 0	75, b. 2	Whitway Hundred	Melcombe Horsey and Melcombe Bingham.
...	5 0 0	75, b. 1	Whitway Hundred	Ibberton.
Molinus reddens 12 denarios	5 0 0	78, b. 2	Whitway Hundred	Stoke-Wake.
Molinus reddens 15 solidos	16 0 0	78, b. 2	Whitway Hundred	Chesilborne.
Molinus reddens 20 denarios	18 0 0	78, b. 1	Whitway Hundred	Hilton.
Molinus reddens 15 solidos	24 0 0	78, a. 2	Whitway Hundred	Milton Abbas.
...	3 0 0	78, a. 2	Whitway Hundred	Liscome, in Milton Abbas Parish.
...	5 0 0	78, a. 2	Whitway Hundred	Woolland.
	86 0 0			

HUNDRED OF HASELORA. ⁽³⁾

...	2 0 0	82, b. 1	Hasler Hundred	In Church Knoll.
Ibi est Presbyter	3 2 0	80, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	Church Knoll.
...	1 0 0	82, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	In Church Knoll.
...	1 0 0	82, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	In Church Knoll.
...	0 2 0	82, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	East Creech, in Church Knoll.
...	0 2 0	84, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	East Creech, in Church Knoll.
Ibi Virgultum	1 2 0	84, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	Orchard, in Church Knoll Parish.
...	4 0 0	83, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	{ Bradle East and West, in Church Knoll and Steeple Parishes.
...	2 2 0	80, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	Steeple.
...	2 0 0	80, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	West Creech in Steeple Parish.
Una domus in Warham	2 0 0	79, b. 2	Hasler Hundred	Creech Grauge in Steeple Parish.
...	1 0 0	84, b. 1 & 2	Hasler Hundred	Blackmauston in Steeple Parish.
Molinus reddens 20 denar. } 1 Burgensis reddens 8 denar. }	3 0 0	84, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	Harpston in Steeple Parish.
...	0 2 0	84, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	Harpston, Part of.
"Hanc terram tenuit Anschitil de Regina, ut dicit, sed post mor- tem ejus Regem non requisivit"	3 0 0	83, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	Tyneham.
...	3 2 0	79, b. 2	Hasler Hundred	Tyneham, Part of.
...	1 1 0	80, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	Tyneham, Part of.
...	0 1 0	84, b. 1	Hasler Hundred	Tyneham, Part of.
Unus Burgensis in Warham red- dens 2 sol. Molinus reddens 25 solidos qui calumniatus est ad opus Regis }	8 2 0	80, b. 1	Hasler Hundred	Povington, in Tyneham Parish.
...	5 0 0	79, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	Kimmeridge.
...	1 2 0	82, a. 1	Hasler Hundred	Kimmeridge.
...	0 2 0	82, a. 2	Hasler Hundred	Snedmore in Kimmeridge Parish.
...	0 1 0	83, a. 1	Rowbarrow Hundred	Allington, in Corfe Castle Parish.
...	2 1 6	82, b. 1	Rowbarrow Hundred	Allington, in Corfe Castle, Part of.
...	0 3 6	82, a. 1	Rowbarrow Hundred	Allington, in Corfe Castle, Part of.
...	4 0 0	78, b. 2	Hasler Hundred	{ Blackenwalle in Corfe Castle Parish. Encombe in Corfe Castle Parish.
...	1 0 0	78, b. 1	Wareham Liberties	Arne in Holy Trinity, Warham.
Unus Molinus	0 2 0	79, b. 2	Hasler Hundred	St. Mary's Wareham.
...	2 1 0	82, b. 1	Hasler Hundred	Stowborough, in Holy Trinity, Warham.
...	1 0 0	84, b. 1	Hasler Hundred	West Holme in East Stoke Parish.
Silva infructuosa	5 1 0	78, a. 1	Rowbarrow Hundred	East Holme in East Stoke Parish.
	66 0 0 (3)			Rentscomb in Worth Maltravers Parish.

HUNDRED OF LODRE. ⁽⁴⁾

Duo Molino reddentes 23 sol. et 4 den.	18 0 0	75, b. 1	Lodera and Baunton Liberty	{ Long Lodera and Lower Lodera.
In hoc Manerio (Lodres) sunt 2 libere Tainland (5) que non ibi pertinent	2 0 0	75, b. 1		{ Rothenhampton, including Hyde and Wyche.
	20 0 0			

(1) The Ch. 14.1. part of 1086 gives 84 hides 1 virgate as the contents of Haselora Hundred. The details of the Inquest correspond exactly with such an estimate. The Domesday constituents of the Hundred are by no means certain. Problematically, and as arranged in the above table, they measured 83 hides, or 14 hides in excess of the Inquest. Such an increment on previous estimates is quite usual in the Dorset Domesday. The Commissioners are supposed to have detected many cases of suppressed hidage.

(2) In 1086 the Ch. 14.1. says of Lodera Hundred: "In hoc Hundredo sunt 11 libere." Domesday, in effect, reproduces the estimate.

(3) TAINLAND, strictly speaking, was land held in *capite sine media* of the King by his Thanes. But King William was Lord of Lodera, not as King, but as Comes. It was irregular, therefore, to have it incorporated in an Earl's Manor, land, the tenants of which were essentially tenants of the King, as King.

The Baron Thanes were, it seems, occasionally ousted of their tenements by the King's Officers, and their holdings surreptitiously annexed to the demerity of the Officers who had taken seizure of the premises. Thus lands which were properly Tainland became Reeve land, that is, held, not of the King himself *in capite*, but of one of his Reeves. The Domesday Commissioners looked up such cases, not with any intention of reinstating the ousted barons, but of ascertaining for the Crown the local rights.

(4) Domesday says (Ch. 14.1. a. 2) the following under the *Terra Regia* of Herefordshire: "In Gethune tenuit Wetman (T. R. E.) unam hidam et aliam et pariter in quo vobis. Hugo tenuit ad firmam de Hunfrida Comra et et rellabat 111 solidos et alius reddit tantunden. Hanc terra fuit auctum tempore Regis Edwardi et postea concessa est in Roseland et ibi dicitur Legati Regis (the Domesday Commissioners) quod ipse terra et census in infu est partim auctum Regis."

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, 1084.	Domesday Tenaot-in-chief.	Domesday Sub-Tenure.
*Blanford	Edmer	Comes de Moritonia habet 8½ hidas in dominio	Comes Moritoniensis .....	... ..
*Wintreburne	Not named	{ Canonici Constantienses habent 3½ hid. in dominio }	Canonici Constantienses	3½ hid. in dominio
Dervinestone	Quinque Taini	...	Comes Moritoniensis	Willelmus (de L'Estre)
*Derwinestone	Tres Taini	Alulfus habet 3½ hidas in dominio	Alulfus Camerarius	...
*Dervinestone	Alurie	{ Robertus tenet 1 virg. non geldantem de } { Uxore Hugonis } { Wills de Moione habet 4 hidas 1 virg. 8 } { acras in dominio }	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Robertus
*Polcham (2)	xxi Taini	...	Willelmus de Moion	...
Hame (2)	Godric	...	Willelmus de Mo on	Torstin
Fithide	Unus Tainus	...	Walerannus Venator	Ingelramnus
Plumbere (3)	Pater Suain	...	Suain, Tainus Regis	Radulfus
*Adford (4)	Quatuor Taini	{ Alured de Hispania (7) tenet de Ecclesiā } { Glastoniæ 2½ hidas quæ nunquam gelda- } { verunt }	Glastonbury Abbey	{ Uxor Hugoni (f. Grip) } { 1 hidas. Alured (Hispa- } { niensis) 2 hidas. (i) } { Chetel 2 hidas }
Alford (7)	Heraldus Comes	...	Schelin (5)	...
Torneworde (6)	Aluni	...	Alured Hispanensis	...

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

*Aisemare	Brietric (Algars-son)	{ Rex habet 8½ hidas in dominio de terrā } { Matildis Regine. } { 4 hidas de eadem terrā non geldant }	Rex, de terrā Mathildis Reginæ ..	Rex 4 hidas in dominio
*Fernham	Uluet	{ Filius Ewreboldi habet 1 hidam 3½ virgatas } { in dominio }	Odo filius Ewrebold (Francus)	...
*Fernham	Unus Tainus	Alulfus tenet 2½ hidas in dominio	Alulfus Camerarius	...
Fernham	{ Unus Tainus de Eccle- } { siā Sceptesberiensis }	...	Alulfus Camerarius	...
In Fernham	{ Alunin de Ecclesiā } { Sceptesberiensis }	...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Ilbertus
*Tarente	Alurie	c. 1080. Hugo fil. Grip de Reginā	{ Rex de terrā quam Hugo fil. } { Grip tenuit de Reginā }	Rex 2 hidas in dominio
Ibidem	Alurie in vadimonio	c. 1080. Hugo f. Grip de Reginā	Rex de eadem terrā	...
Tarente	Aluninus	{ 1084. Radulfus de Creneborna habet 1½ } { hidas in dominio }	Radulfus (de Creneburne) Francus ..	...
*Tarente	Brietric (Algars-son)	Alulfus (<i>supra</i>)	Alulfus Camerarius	...
*Stilemetune	Unus Tainus	{ Abbatissa Sancti Edwardi habet 2½ hidas } { in dominio }	Willelmus de Ow	Willelmus
Terente	Toul	{ Abbatissa Cadomensis habet 3 hid. 3½ vir- } { gatas in dominio, et Vilani ejus 6 hid. ½ } { virg. non geldantes }	Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	Abbatissa 2½ hid in d'nio
*Tarente	Shaftesbury Abbey	{ Abbas Creneburnensis habet 4½ hidas in } { dominio }	{ Ecclesia Stæ Trinitatis de Ca- } { domo (9) }	3 hid. 3½ virg. in d'nio...
*Tarente	Brietric (Algars-son)	{ Wills Cainsell habet 3½ hidas de Uxore } { Hugonis non geldantes }	Ecclesia Stæ Mariæ Creneburnensis ..	1½ hidæ in dominio
*Tarente	Cranborne Abbey	Hugo fil. Grip de Reginā. c. 1080	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Radulfus
*Tarente	Unus Tainus	Alulfus (<i>supra</i>)	{ Rex, de terrā quam Hugo filius } { Grip tenuit de Reginā }	Rex in dominio 2½ hid ..
Tarente	Unus Tainus	1084. Uxor Hugonis tenet ½ hid. in d'nio ..	Alulfus Camerarius	...
In Tarente	...	{ 1084. Episcopus Luxoviensis habet 5½ } { hidas in dominio }	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Heroldus
*Tarente	Herling	Edwin Venator habet 2½ hidas in d'nio	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Episcopus Lusiensis (10)
*Blanford	Aluni	...	Episcopus Lusiensis (10)	In dominio 5½ hid
Blanford	Uluet	...	Eduinus, Tainus Regis	...
Blanford	Alvert	...	Uluet, Tainus Regis	...
Werne	Godunus	...	Rogerus Arundel	Robert Atilett
Cotel	Unus Tainus	...	Willelmus de Moion	Goffrius
		...	Alulfus Camerarius	Airardus

* * * See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) The Gheld-Inquest of 1084 advertises the contents of Hunesberga Hundred as 79 hidas; and the details of the Inquest correspond with that estimate. The Domesday Commissioners seem to have detected 2 hidas more in some Manor or Manors composing the Hundred.

(2) POLCHAM. William de Moion's exemption in Hunesberga Hundred from the Gheld of 1084 was in respect of his demesne in Polcham (now Haslebury Bryan). In Hame (now Hammon) he had no demesne. It was subinfeudated to Torstin; a fact which is supplied by the Exon Domesday, and about which the Exchequer Domesday is silent.

(4) PLUMBER was in Pimperne Hundred (which absorbed nearly the whole of the Domesday Hundred of Hunesberga) at least as late as Edward III.'s time. Its annexation to Sherborne Hundred, at whatever later period, was merely the result of parochial attraction. It was always in the parish of Lydlinch, and Lydlinch was manorially a member of Sherborne Manor and Hundred.

(1) ADFORD. The Inquisition of 1084 gives to Alured de Hispania 2½ ingeldant hidas in Hunesberga Hundred, adding that he held them of Glastonbury Abbey. But Domesday records only 2 hidas as so held by Alured. Either there had been some modification of tenure in the interval, between the Inquest and the Survey, or else the former confused Alured's tenure under Glastonbury Abbey with his Tenure-in-capite at Turnworth.

(5) SCHELIN, Domesday Lord of Alford (from him called Ockford Eskeling and now Shillingstone), also held in capite at Domesday the Somerset Manor of Fedindone (fu. 93, a. 2).

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE. Hid. Virg. Acr.			Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name or Situation.
Molinus reddens 20 solidos	10	0	0	79, b. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Bryanstone.
Molinus reddens 12 sol. et 6 den. ...	8	0	0	79, a. 1	Pimperne Hundred	Winterborne Stickland.
... ..	2	2	0	79, b. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Knighton, in Durweston.
bi 2 acra vinea	4	2	0	83, a. 1	Pimperne Hundred	Durweston.
... ..	2	0	0	83, b. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Durweston.
Molinus red lens 40 denarios	10	0	0	81, b.	Pimperne Hundred	Haslebury Bryan.
Molinus reddens 7 sol. et 6 den. ...	5	0	0	81, b.	Pimperne Hundred	Ham-Mohun, vulgo Hammoon.
Molinus reddens 40 denarios	5	0	0	82, a. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Fifehead-Neville.
... ..	5	0	0	84, a. 2	Sherborne Hundred (3)	Pumber in Lydlinch Parish.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	8	0	0	77, b. 1	{ Sturminster Newton Hundred	Ockford Fitz-Pain.
Molinus reddens 23 sol. et 6 den. ...	16	0	0	83, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred (6)	Shilling Ockford, al. Shillingstone.
... ..	5	0	0	82, b. 1	Cranborne Hundred (6)	Tunworth.
	81	0	0			

HUNDRED OF LANGEBERGA. (8)

... ..	8	0	0	75, b. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Ashmore.
... ..	2	0	0	83, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Farnham in Tollard Farnham Parish (Wilts).
... ..	2	0	0	83, a. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Osmund's Manor in Farnham Parish, Dorset.
... ..	0	2	0	83, a. 1	Cranborne Hundred	Farnham (Dorset) Part of.
... ..	0	2	0	83, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Farnham (Dorset) Part of.
... ..	{ 3	2	0	75, b. 1 }	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Gunville.
... ..	{ 0	1	0	75, b. 2 }	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Gunville.
... ..	0	2	0	75, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Gunville.
... ..	2	0	0	83, a. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Gunville.
... ..	1	0	0	82, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Stubhampton in Tarrant Gunville.
... ..	3	2	0	80, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Gunville.
... ..	8	3	6	75, b. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Tarrant Hinton, Part of.
... ..	10	0	0	79, a. 1	Pimperne Hundred	Tarrant Launston in Tarrant Monkton Parish.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	10	0	0	77, b. 2	{ Monkton-Upwimborne Hundred	Tarrant Monkton.
{ Molinus reddens 50 denar. Octo } { quarentine pastura in silico }	5	0	0	83, b. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Tarrant Rawson or Antioch.
Molinus reddens 4 solidos	3	1	0	75, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Rushton.
... ..	2	0	0	82, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	Tarrant Rushton.
... ..	1	3	0	83, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	In Tarrant Rushton, olim Tarrant Vilera.
... ..	0	2	0	83, b. 2	Cranborne Hundred	In Tarrant Rushton, Part of Tarrant Vilera.
{ Duo Molin reddentes 30 a. l. et } { mille ang. terran	10	0	8	77, b. 1	Pimperne Hundred	Tarrant Kaynston
{ Molinus reddens 18 sol. 4 den. } { Presbyter	5	0	0	84, a. 2	Pimperne Hundred	Langton-Long-Blandford.
... ..	1	0	0	84, b. 1	Pimperne Hundred	Langton-Long-Blandford.
... ..	5	0	0	82, b. 1	Pimperne Hundred	Langton-Long-Blandford.
... ..	3	0	0	81, b.	Pimperne Hundred	Iwerne Stepieton.
... ..	1	0	0	83, a. 1	{ Monkton-Upwimborne Hundred	Chettle.
	(8)	1	2			

(*) Shillingstone and Tunworth were transported to Cranborne Hundred when subjected to the Honour of Gloucester.

(7) A ford would seem to have been wholly geldant in 1085. It was not as yet in the hands of Schelis, otherwise his demesnes there would have been exempted from geld in the Inquest of that date. In 1084 Alford was probably in the hands of some Fernor of the Crown, who was wholly liable for the said Inquest.

(8) The Gloucest. Inquest of 1084 announces the contents of Langeberga Hundred as "lxxxiiij" hides; but this is a mere textual error; and the original Inquest probably spoke of lxxxij hides.

The date of the Inquest, in proximate accordance with such a correction, indicate 58 hides and 4 acres, that is 58½ hides, as the contents of the Hundred.—

Domesday, however, if we rightly collect the constituents of Langeberga Hundred, seems to indicate a complement of 90 hides 1 virgate 2 acres; thus adding 31 hides 10 acres to the sum of some Manor or Manors as estimated in the corrected Inquest.

(9) *Recessus Sancte Trinitatis de Caversham*. The Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caversham, founded and endowed for Nuns by the late Queen Matilda who had in her lifetime held the Manor of Tarrant, in virtue of her general appropriation of the baronial estates of Heretic Algarsson.

(10) *Episcopus de Eboraco, or Eboracensis*. This is Gilbert Maunton, Bishop of Eborac, one of King William's physicians. His Dorset Fief was a Lay-Fief, that is demesne to his personal heirs, not to his successors in the Norman See of Lincoln.



Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T.R.E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
* Sidelince ²	Milton Abbey	{ Abbas Middeltonensis habet, 10 hid. 1½ virg. in } / dominio	Abbatia Middeltonensis	In dominio, 6 hidæ.....
* Stoehe	Milton Abbey	Supra	Abbatia Middeltonensis	In dominio, 3 hidæ.....
* Contone	Milton Abbey	Supra	Abbatia Middeltonensis	In dominio, 3 hidæ.....
Cerne ¹	{ Tenens non poterat ab } { ecclesiâ Middeltoniæ } { separari.....}	... ..	Abbatia Middeltonensis	Aiulfus
Cernel	Goduin, Liber Homo.....	... ..	{ Walterius Diaconus, } { Elemosynarius Re- } { gis.....}	Bernardus.....
* Seetre	Uluet	{ Rex de terrâ Matildis Reginæ habet 2 hidæ in } / dominio	{ Rex de terrâ quam } { Hugo filius Grip } { tenuit de Reginâ ... }	In dominio, 3½ hid.....
Sidelince	Suain .....	... ..	Comes Moritoniensis...	Amundus

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Abodesberie	Abbotsbury Abbey.....	Abbas Abodesberie, 13 hid. in dominio	Abbot of Abbotsbury ..	{ Abbot in demesne, 8 } hid. Abbot in vil- lanage, 13 hid.....}
Pertinens ibidem ...	Abbotsbury Abbey.....	c. 1080, Hugo (fil. Grip) cepit injuste ab Abbatiâ... ..	{ Uxor Hugonis f. Grip } { videtinet Abbatiâ... }	...
Aleurde	Alestan .....	... ..	Willelmus de Ow	Anfridus
Bessintone	Ailmarus .....	... ..	Rogierius Arundel	{ Not named, ? } { Rex in dominio, 3½ } hid. In villanagio de Rege, 1½ hid.}
* Flete	Heraldus Comes	{ Rex in d'nio 3 hid. de terrâ Haroldi. Fulred } { dat geldum de 1½ hid. in alio Hundreto ³	Rex Willelmus.....	...
* Ecclesia de Flote ⁴...	... ..	Bollo Presbyter ½ hid. in dominio.....	{ Bollo Presbyter, Ele- } { mosinarius Regis ... }	...
* Langetone	Aluuard	Rex 1½ hid. in dominio de terrâ Matildis Reginæ...	{ Rex de terrâ quam } { Hugo filius Grip te- } { nuit de Reginâ ... }	...
* Langetone	Unus Tainus.....	Uxor Hugonis 2 hid. et 1½ virgatas in dominio ...	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	...
* Portesham	Abbotsbury Abbey.....	Supra, ("Abbas Abodesberie")	Abbot of Abbotsbury ..	In d'nio Abbatis, 5 hid.
Pertinens ibidem	Abbotsbury Abbey.....	c. 1080, Hugo (filius Grip) cepit injuste ab Abbatiâ	{ Uxor Hugonis filii } { Grip vi tenet	...
Sevemctone.....	Abbotsbury Abbey.....	Comes Moriton. 5 virg. in dominio	Abbot of Abbotsbury...	Bollo Presbyter
* Seilfemetune	Tres Taini	Eduin Venator, 2 hid. ½ virg. in dominio	Comes Moritoniensis ..	...
* Seilfemetone	Aluui	Unus Tainus tenet 2½ hid. de Ainlo non geldantes	Eduinus Tainus Regis	...
* Tatetun	{ Unus Tainus, de Ec- } { clesiâ Cerneliensi ... }	Unus Tainus tenet 2½ hid. de Ainlo non geldantes	Aiulfus Camerarius ...	...
* In Tatentone	{ Duo Taini prastitò, de } { Abbatiâ de Cernel..... }	{ c. 1080, Hugo (filius Grip) cepit injuste super } { Abbatem. Anno 1084, Uxor Hugonis (supra) }	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	...
Corfetone.....	Duo Taini in paragio.....	... ..	Rogierius de Curcelle ...	Vitalis.....
* Wadone	Tres Taini ⁵	Abbatiâ de Monasterio Villari, 5½ hid. in d'nio...	{ Ecclesia sanctæ Ma- } { riæ Villaris Monas- } { terii, de dono Hu- } { gonis f. Grip	...
* Wadone ¹⁰	Aluuard	{ c. 1080, Hugo f. Grip dedit in excambio Bric- } { tuino. Anno 1084, Bristuinus Praepositus } { habet 1 hid. 3½ virg. in dominio	Brietuin, Tainus Regis	...
* Litelbride	Cerne Abbey	Abbas Cerneliensis, 4 hid. in dominio	Abbot of Cerne.....	{ In dominio Abbatis, } 5 hidæ. In villanagio ejusdem, 6 hid.
Pomacnole	Aluuard .....	... ..	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	{ Willelmus de Mo- } { nasterii.....}
* ("Manor" unnamed)	Duo Fratres	Hugo de Nemore Herberti, 5 hidæ in dominio ...	Hugo de Bosco-herberti	...

* * * See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

¹ *Morberga Hundred.* In 1084 the assessors of Gheld in Morberga Hundred announce its contents as lxiiij hides. This is a mere scribal error for liiiij, as the details of the Inquest sufficiently prove.

The Domesday manors presumed to have furnished such an area contain half a hide more. This is probably because one of the said Domesday manors was divided as to its Hundred and lay partly in another Hundred. If so, Cerne was probably the manor in question, and a half-hide of Domesday area was perhaps in Stane Hundred (Vide infra, p. 138, note 7).

² Sydling St. Nicholas, remained in Modbury Hundred till Henry VIII.'s time; since then it has been a distinct Liberty, merely as having been granted to Winchester College.

³ Chalmington and other places in Cattistock parish were, at Domesday, manorial members of the Abbot of Milton's estate of Sidelince—29 hid.

⁴ The identity or site of the Abbot of Milton's estate on the Cerne does not seem to be determinable by any subsequent evidence. The Abbey had no such estate at the Dissolution. If on the upper part of the Cerne, as the mill-value (20d. per annum) would suggest, it must have been a *deta h* of Morberga Hundred, and its site near Mintern. If Aiulf, the Domesday Tenant, were Aiulf Vicecomes, it is possible that he wrested the estate from the Church and annexed it to the Royal Demesnes which pervaded that district.

However, we incline to think that the Abbot of Milton's Cerne was in, or adjacent to, Hillfield, which latter was certainly an isolation of Modbury Hundred. Such a site would be quite consistent with a site near Mintern and on the Upper Cerne. In the thirteenth century an estate of the Abbot of Milton, which, in every respect, save name, seems to correspond with Hillfield or with Cerne, was called Side-hugh (Monasticon ii. 627, vii).

⁵ "Walterius Diaconus tenet de Rege Chesnecote (Witelai Hund. Gloucest.). Ibi 4 hidæ et dimidia. Goduin tenuit et potuit ire quo voluit (Domesday fo. 169, a.). Walter Diaconus also occurs as a Tenant in the Suffolk Fief of Richard Fitz-Gilbert (de Clare)."

⁶ The Preamble of the Inquest of 1084 announces 104 hides as the contents of "Ogleseoma Hundred." The details of account, when sifted, present a total of 104 hides, 8 acres.

If we have rightly selected the Domesday constituents of the Hundred, they give a complement of 103 hides 1 virgate for the Hundred, that is 3 virgates 8 acres less than the Inquest.

Domesday Features.	Domesday Hidge.	Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred.	Modern Name or Situation.
Duo Molini reddentes 7 sol. et 3 den.	hid. virg. acr. 29 0 0	78, a. 1	{ Cerne, Totcumb, and } { Modbury Hundred ... }	{ Sydling St. Nicholas, ² including Hillfield and part of } { Cattistock. ³
Molinus reddens 15 denarios	10 0 0	78, a. 2	Ditto	Cattistock.
... ..	5 0 0	78, a. 2	Ditto	Compton Abbas, or West Compton.
Molinus reddens 20 denarios	1 2 0	78, a. 2	Ditto	On the River Cerne. ⁴
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	3 0 0	79, a. 1	Ditto	Godmanston.
... ..	5 0 0	75, b. 2	Ditto	Upsydling, Part of; in Sydling St. Nicholas Parish.
... ..	1 0 0	79, b. 1	Ditto	Upsydling, Part of; in Sydling St. Nicholas Parish.
	54 2 0 ¹			

HUNDRED OF OGLEScoma,⁶ now UGGESCOMB, HUNDRED.

Duo Molini reddentes 16 sol. et 3 den.	21 0 0	78, a. 2	Uggescomb	Abbotsbury.
... ..	1 0 0	78, a. 2	Uggescomb	In or near Abbotsbury.
... ..	2 0 0	80, b. 2	Uggescomb	Elworth (in Abbotsbury parish).
... ..	9 2 0	82, b. 2	Bindon Liberty	West Bexington (in Abbotsbury parish).
... ..	5 0 0	75, b. 1	Uggescomb	Fleet.
... ..	0 2 0	79, a. 1	Uggescomb	Fleet Church.
... ..	1 2 0	75, b. 1	Uggescomb	Langton Herring, Part of.
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	1 2 0	83, b. 2	Uggescomb	Langton Herring, Part of.
... ..	12 0 0	78, b. 1	Uggescomb	Portesham
... ..	0 1 0	78, b. 1	Uggescomb	In or near Portesham.
... ..	1 1 0	78, b. 1	Uggescomb	Shilvington West (in Portisham parish).
... ..	1 1 0	80, a. 1	Uggescomb	Shilvington.
... ..	2 2 0	84, b. 1	Uggescomb	Shilvington.
... ..	3 0 0	83, a. 1	Uggescomb	Tatton (in Portisham parish).
... ..	2 0 0	83, b. 2	Uggescomb	Tatton (in Portisham parish).
... ..	5 0 0	80, a. 2	Uggescomb	Corton (in Portisham parish).
... ..	6 0 0	79, a. 2	Uggescomb	Broad Waddon (in Portisham parish).
... ..	2 0 0	84, b. 1	Uggescomb	East, or Little, Waddon (in Portisham parish).
... ..	11 0 0	78, a. 1	Uggescomb	Little Bridy (in Long Bridy parish).
Molinus reddens 12 sol. et 6 den.	5 0 0	83, b. 2	Uggescomb	Puncknoll, or Puncknowle.
Molinus reddens 30 denarios	10 0 0	83, a. 2	Uggescomb	Litton Cheney.
	103 1 0			

It may be that the Inquest contemplated a part of Phillyholm in Hawkechurch, as in Oglescoma Hundred, which part will have been different from that which is surveyed or implied in other Inquestual or Domesday entries (see page 126. note). At that rate the non-survey of such different part have been an omission of Domesday.

But it is perhaps better to leave the apparent discrepancy between the Inquest and Domesday unexplored; for it is by no means certain that the part of Phillyholm which belonged to Abbotsbury Abbey is not contemplated and included in the Survey of "Abodesberie" itself. And this would account for the phenomenon of the present day, viz., that Phillyholm is still reputed to be a tything of Uggescomb Hundred.

¹ *Bessintone*. Roger Arundel's Tenant at West Bexington is not named in Domesday. It is an omission; for, had Arundel held the estate in demesne, he would have been acquitted of a certain quota of gheld in the Oglescoma Gheld-Roll of 1084.

² *Flete*. The Inquest of 1084 seems to understate the King's Demesnes in Flete by half a hide.

³ *Fulred*, said in the Inquest to pay gheld in another Hundred "on 13 hides of Harold's land," was probably responsible, as Tormor under the King, for the non-exempt part of Fleet. However, his payment in any other Hundred of this specific item of gheld is not recorded under any such other Hundred.

⁴ *Fleet Church*. The Inquest of 1084, in its exemptions of gheld in Oglescoma Hundred, says:—"De dominicu habet Bollo Presbyter dimidiam hidam de qua vadavit Regem ad garantiam." It may be doubted whether the Priest's voucher of the King's warrantry for this exemption was in respect of the tenure of Fleet Church, whose glebe was half a hide, or whether he was Tenant in capite of yet another half-hide in Fleet, which had been granted to him gold-free, and would represent the half-hide above stated to be missing in the mention of the King's own demesnes.

⁵ *Wadone*. The three Thanes who held Broad Waddon, T.R.E., held partly by service to Abbotsbury Abbey: "Hanc terram dedit Hugo filius Grip ad eam Ecclesiam Monte Villers Abbey in Normandy." De ea habebat Ecclesia Abodesberiensis vi. acras messis et ij. Carececz de consuetudine. Sed Hugo filius Grip nunquam dedit." The meaning is that Fitz-Grip had deprived Abbotsbury of its Seignury here.

⁶ *Wadone*. East Waddon. The Comte of Morcain, held at the date of Domesday, the estate, wherever it was, which Hugo Fitz-Grip got in exchange for East Waddon from the Thane, Brictun. The estate was worth double of East Waddon. It cannot be identified in the Comte's Domesday ref. Possibly this is another omission in that Record.

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T.R.E.	Prie-Domesday Tenants as named in the Inquest of 1084.	Domesday Tenant in Chief.	Domesday Mesne, or next, Tenant.
Newentona	Glastonbury Abbey	{ In 1084 the whole estate paid gheld as on 34½ } { hides, with no exception	{ Abbot of Glastonbury, 14 carucates } { 18 hides	{ The Abbot in demesne, 14 carucates. } { The Abbot in villenage, 10 hides. } { Waleran, of the Abbot, 6 hides. } { Roger, of the Abbot, 1 hide. } { Chetel, of the Abbot, 1 hide. } { Goscelinus Cocus de Rege, 4 hides
* Haintone	Shaftesbury Abbey	{ Abatissa in dominio, 1½ hid. } { Homines Abbatisse, 6½ hid. }	Abbess of Shaftesbury	{ The Abbess in demesne, 3 hides. } { The Abbess in villenage, 5 hides
* Fifhide	Shaftesbury Abbey	Chetellus habet 4 hidas et 2½ virgatas in dominio...	Abbess of Shaftesbury	Chetellus, de Abbatisse

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

* Piretone *	Heraldus Comes	Rex habet in dominio 5½ hidas de terrâ Haroldi.	Rex Willelmus.....	{ Rex in d'nio, 2 partes } { Rex in villanagio, 5 partes
* Pidele	{ Heraldus Comes abstulit Pidele de Ecclesia Sceptesberiensis } Mater Heraldus Comites	Non habet Rex gildum de 1 hida de terrâ Haroldi	Comes Moritoniensis ..	{ None stated } { Rex in d'nio, 2½ hid. } { Rex in villanagio, 2½ hidas
Litel Pidele	Cerne Abbey.....	...	Rex Willelmus.....	Willelmus
* Litel Pidre	Haroldus Comes	Serlo de Burecio, 6½ hid. in dominio	Abbot of Cerne	{ Uxor Hugonis filii } { Grip
Pidele	Agelricus	...	{ Bishop of Salisbury, } { by exchange with } { the King	Hunfridus
Pidele	Unus Tainus.....	...	Comes Moritoniensis ..	Hunfridus
Pidele	Duo Taini, libere.....	...	Comes Moritoniensis ..	Rogerus (Boisellus) *
Ceoselburne	Elgar et Alstanus	{ c. 1080, Hugh Fitz Grip, said to have held it of } { Abbotsbury Abbey, but the Abbot denied it, 1086 }	{ Uxor Hugonis filii } { Grip de Rege	Willelmus (Malbane) ..
Elsangetone	{ Elnod de Heraldus Comite qui abstulit euidam Clerico	...	Comes Hugo	Willelmus (Malbane) ..
Tineladene	Elnod	1084, Abbas Middletoniensis, 2 hid in d'nio (infra)	Comes Hugo	{ Abbas in d'nio, 8 hid. } { in villanagio, 10 hid. }
Clive	Milton Abbey	1084, Abbas Abodesberiensis, 8 hid. in dominio ..	Abbot of Milton	{ Abbas in d'nio, 5 hid. } { in villanagio, 5 hid. }
* Pidele	Abbotsbury Abbey.....	{ Abbas de Majori Monasterio habet in dominio, } { 5½ hidas de terrâ Cometis Moritonie	Abbot of Abbotsbury ..	{ Abbas in d'nio, 2½ hid. } { in villanagio, ½ hid. }
* Pidele	Duo Taini	1084, Abbas Middletonensis, 2 hidas in dominio ..	Abbot of Marmontier ..	Otboldus
* Pidele	Milton Abbey	...	{ Bishop of Salisbury, } { by exchange with } { the King	Mathiw de Moretaine ..
Pidele	Agelricus	{ Matthew de Mauritania, 3 hidas et 3½ virgat. } { in dominio	Comes Alanus	{ Comes in d'nio, 5 hid. } { in villanagio, 10 hid. }
* Meleburne	Johannes	Comes Alanus in dominio, 5 hidas	Bollo Presbyter	...
* Devenis	Brietric	...	Rex Willelmus.....	...
Pitretone-Ecclesia *	...	...	...	...
In Mapertune *	Heraldus Comes	...	...	...

*** See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

1 The Assessors of 1084 announce 47 hides as the contents of Newentona Hundred, but the details of their account prove a total of 47½ hides.

Domesday suggests a different mode of measuring the same estates, the total result being 35 hides and 14 plough lands, as in the above Table. This may be explained as follows:—In the Inquest of 1084 the Assessors of Newentona Hundred appear to have assessed, and to have received gheld upon, the whole of Newentona Manor (14 plough lands and 22 hides). In other words, they appear to have assessed 14 plough lands of demesne, ingheldable by prescription, as 12½ geldable hides.

Domesday supplies other instances of disfavour shown to Glastonbury Abbey at this period, but when Domesday says of these 14 plough lands, Abbatial Demesne in Newentona that “nunquam geldaverunt,” the meaning was that the said land was never lawfully geldant. (See page 21).

2 The change of certain estates from Newentona Hundred to Cranborne Hundred was effected very shortly after Domesday, when the said estates having been taken from their former owners,—viz., the Abbot of Glastonbury and the Abbess of Shaftesbury,—were annexed to the Honour of Gloucester.

The seizure of Bagbere, or the greater part thereof, was effected by the Crown before Domesday. Fifehead St. Quintin, and therewith Belchalw were taken from the Abbess and her tenant, Chetel, soon after Domesday.

3 In 1084 the Assessors of Gheld estimated the area of Pideltona Hundred to be 91 hides, but the details of their account show that this was speaking as it were, in brevity, for these details suggest a total of at least 91 hides and 10 acres.

Domesday, being scrutinised for the probable materials of such a Hundred, exhibits in actual measurement only 80 hides; but to this we may presume to add 1 hide and 1 virgate for the second manor on the above list, which, though cursorily mentioned in Domesday, is not surveyed nor measured.

And this exact quantity of 1½ hides is suggested to have been the measure of the said estate by the Inquisicio Gheldi, which speaks of 6½ hides having been “Terra Haroldi,” while Domesday, measuring two other of Harold's estates as 5½ hides, leaves a balance of 1½ hides for the measure of manor which it does not fully survey. In this way we establish, with 2 acres added, the area of 91 hides and 10 acres supposed to have been assigned

Domesday Features and Peculiarities.	Domesday Measurements.				Domesday Folio.	Modern Hundred or Liberty.	Modern Name or Situation.
	Plough-lands.	hid.	virg.	acr.			
res Molini reddentes 40 solidos ...	14	18	0	0	77, b. 1	{Sturminster Newton} {Hundred	{Sturminster Newton, Newton &c. (in Sturminster Newton parish). {Marnhull (in Marnhull parish). {Bagbere, Part of (in Sturminster Newton parish).
Molinus reddens 3 sol. et 9 den.	...	4	0	0	77, b. 1	Cranborne ² Hundred.....	{Bagbere, ² Part of (in Sturminster New'on parish).
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	...	8	0	0	78, b. 2	{Sturminster Newton} {Hundred	{Hinton St. Mary's. {Margaret Marsh.
Molinus reddens 5 solidos	...	5	0	0	78, b. 2	Cranborne ² Hundred	{Fifehead St. Quintin and Belchalwell ² (in Belchalwell parish).
	14	35	0	0			

HUNDRED OF PIDELTONA.³

Duo Molini reddentes 32 solidos. } Huic Manerio adjacet Tercius } Denarius de totâ scirâ Dorsete ... }	...	0	2	0 ⁴	75, a. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Puddletown, The Capital Manor. ⁴
... ..	...	(1	1	0 ³)	78, b. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Puddletown, Part of (not distinguishable).
... ..	...	5	0	0	75, b. 1	Puddleton Hundred	{Little Puddle, adjoining Comb Deverel (in Puddletown parish).
... ..	...	3	2	0	77, b. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Little Puddle, Part of (in Puddletown parish).
Molinus reddens 3 solidos	...	10	0	0	82, b. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Puddle Walterston (in Puddletown parish).
... ..	...	4	0	0	77, a. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Puddle Bardolfeston (in Puddletown parish).
Molinus reddens 40 denarios	...	1	2	0	79, a. 2	Puddleton Hundred ... }	{Lovard, Puddletonford, and Comb Deverel (all
Molinus reddens 40 denarios	...	2	2	0	79, b. 1	Puddleton Hundred ... }	{ in Puddletown parish).
Molinus reddens 30 denarios	...	2	0	0	83, b. 1	Puddleton Hundred	Little Cheselborne (in Puddletown parish).
Molinus (not valued).....	...	2	0	0	80, a. 1	Puddleton Hundred	Ilington (in Puddletown parish).
... ..	...	2	0	0	80, a. 1	Puddleton Hundred	Tineleton.
... ..	...	2	0	0	78, a. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Cliff (now in Tineleton parish).
Duo Molini reddentes 20 solidos ...	...	18	0	0	78, b. 1	Puddleton Hundred	Tol-Puddle.
... ..	...	10	0	0	79, a. 2	Puddle Hinton Liberty...	Hine-Puddle, or Puddle-Hinton.
Molinus reddens 40 denarios	...	3	0	0	78, a. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Puddle Burstun, or Burleston.
Molinus reddens 67 denarios	...	4	0	0	77, a. 2	Puddleton Hundred	Athelhampston, or Puddle-Athelhampston.
Molinus reddens 32 denarios	...	5	0	0	82, b.	Puddleton Hundred	{Milborne St. Michael (in Milborne St. Andrew's parish).
... ..	...	15	0	0	79, a. 1	Liberty of Dewlish.....	Dewlish and Milborne St. Andrew's.
... ..	...	91	1	0			
... ..	...	0	2	0	79, a. 1	Puddleton Hundred	Puddletown Church-land. ⁵
... ..	...	0	2	0	75, a. 2	?	? (See page 118, note 10).
	92	1	0 ³				

the Inquest for the Pre-Domesday Hundred of Puddleton.

As regards this particular estate of 1½ hides, its history, as derivable from the Records as above construed, was as follows:—It belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey in King Edward's time. Earl Harold coveting it, probably as an annexation to his great manor of Piretone, took it from the Abbey. In 1064 King William held it as an escheat of Earl Harold, and some part, if not most part, was held by the King in demesne. Before 1086 the King had given the estate to his brother, the Comte of Moretain; and the Domesday Commissioners found it in the Comte's holding, but said nothing about its area, condition, or value. Afterwards it becomes wholly indistinct; and it is supposable either that the Comte annexed it to one of his other estates in Pideltona Hundred, or that King Henry I., on the forfeiture of William, Comte of Moretain, re-annexed it to Puddletown (Piretone).

⁴ Piretone, now Puddletown. The half-hide prescribed by Domesday for the manor of Piretone (or Piretone) was nominal and had regard to the ancient privilege of a vast estate, which in Saxon times had been annexed to the earldom of Dorset. The half-hide in question probably represented an area which in ordinary and unprivileged cases would have stood as 18 hides.

Domesday supplements its notice of Piretone with this passage:—"Huic Manerio pertinet 1 hida et dimidia in Porbi, et in Mapertune dimidia hida. Terra est 1 carucis et dimidia."

The 1½ hides in Porbi (alias Alfeverwoda) Hundred has been given under that Hundred (Supra, pp. 111, 112). We have presumed to annex the half-hide in Mapertune to Pideltona Hundred, though it probably lay at a distance, and, locally, in Beaminster or in Cereberga Hundred. We cannot identify the estate nor trace any subsequent connexion between Puddletown and any such outlying member.

⁵ Puddletown Church. Domesday, under the head "Terra Elemosinariorum Regis," has this passage following, "Hollo Presbyter Ecclesiam habet de Piretone et de Calvedone" (East Chaldon) et de Flote (Fleet). His adjacet una hida et dimidia. Reddit 57 solidos et 6 denarios.

We have added the half-hide supposed to be the portion of Puddletown Church to the area of Puddletown Hundred. The non-mention thereof in the Inquest of 1084 suggests that it was geldable and probably Intra-Hundredal.

⁶ Roger Bulsel appears as Roger Arundel's tenant of Sutone (Somerset), 5 hides, and Bechintone (Somerset) 6 hides (Domesd. fo., 94, b. 2).

Domesday Name.	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure, anno 1080, 1084.	Domesday Tenant in Chief.	Domesday Sub-tenure.
*Litel-frome	Brietric	{ c. 1080. Matildis Regina. 1084. Rex in d'nio 6½ hidas de terrâ Regine. Villani non geldant de 4 hidas de terrâ Regine }	Rex, inter terras quas tenuit Matbildis Regina	{ Rex in dominio 10½ hid. Rex in villanagio 2½ hid. }
*Sture	Aluuard	{ Hunfridus Camerarius in d'nio 5 hidas de quibus dedit Ecclesiæ dimid. hid. per assensum Regis }	Hunfridus Camerarius (1) .....	... ..
In Sture	{ Alnod tenuit de Edwardo Lipe }	... ..	Wills Belet, Serviens Regis .....	... ..
*Werne	Aluuardus	Edwin Venator 2 hidas 5 acras in d'nio	Eduinus, Tainus Reg's	...
*Aisse	Duo Taini	David de Willo de Braiose	Willelmus de Braiose	David ..
*Tarente (2)	Shaftesbury Abbey	{ "Abbatissa Sti Edwardi 1 hid. 6 acras in d'nio, quas postea dedit cuidam servienti" (3) }	Abbatia Sceptrisberiensis	...
Iwerne	Duo fratres in paragio	...	Robertus filius Geroldi	Robertus ..
*Nortforde	Alurie	{ c. 1080 Hugo filius Grip de Reginâ. 1084 Rex 6½ hidas, etc. (supra Litel- frome) }	Rex de terrâ quam Hugo filius Grip tenuit de Reginâ	{ }
Nodford	Alnod .....	... ..	Wills Belet Serviens Regis .....	... ..

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

*Powrtone	Tavistock Abbey	{ Abbas de Tavistoe reddidit gildum de 2½ hidas Unus Anglus dimid. virgat. etc., de Rogero Arundello }	Abbatia Tavestock	Abbas in dominio 1 hid ...
*Povertone	Aluinus et Ulf	...	Rogerus Arundel .....	... ..
Povertone	Septem Taini (6)	...	Ernulfus de Heding	Septem Villani
*Bourtone	Abbotsbury Abbey	{ Abbas de Abodesberie reddidit gildum in alio Hundreto de dimidâ hidâ }	Abbatia Abodesberiensis	Duo Villani cum 1 carucâ
Pourtone	Oeto Taini	...	David Interpres (Francus) ...	Godescal
*Chimedecome	Quinque Taini (6)	{ Unus Anglus dimid. virg. de Arnulfo de Hedinge }	Ernulfus de Heding	{ Quinque Villani cum 1 carucâ

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

*Cerneli	{ Abbas Cerneliensis 18 hid. Brictuin de Abbate Cerneliensi 4 hidas }	{ Abbas Cerneliensis habet 1½ hidas in dominio Bristunus non geldat de 2½ hidas quas tenet de Abbate Cerneliensi c. 1075 Roger Arundel. a. n. 1084, Abbas Wintonie habet 17 hid 1½ virg in dominio. Villani Abbatiss Wintonie non geldant de 1 virgatâ }	Ecclesia Sti Petri Cerneliensis	{ Abbas in dominio 3 hidas Villani & ceteri 15 hidas Brictunus 4 hidas Abbas in dominio 17 hid. 1½ virg. Villani Abbatiss 9½ hid. Unus Miles et Quedam Vidua 3 hidas Episcopus in dominio 2 carucat Eduard, de Episcopo 2½ hid. Roger, de Episcopo 2½ hid. Villani, de Ep'o 1 hid. Ausgerius ..
*Pidrie	{ Almar et Aluard pro duobus maneriis }	...	Ecclesia Sti Petri Wintoniensis	...
Altone ..	Episcopus Sarisberiensis .....	... ..	Episcopus Sarisberiensis	...
Sidelinee	Edmar .....	... ..	Comes Moritonensis	...

* * * See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.
(1) The Gheld Inquest of 1084 gives 34 hidas 2 virgates as the contents of Pimpra Hundred. The details of the Inquest realize two acres more; to which Domesday seems to add further 10 acres.
(2) TARENTE — The Abbess of Shaftesbury's Manor of Tarrant Hinton was mainly in Langeberga Hundred; but its appendage of Hyde was in Pimperne Hundred, the former containing 8 hidas 3½ virgates, the latter 1 hide and ½ virgate. The distinction of Hundreds, apparently recognized in the Inquest of 1084, is lost in Domesday, which, taking no note of Hundreds, surveys this manor of Tarente in gross as containing 10 hidas. (Compare p. 132).
(3) This note is quoted from the Inquisicio of 1084, and relates of course to Hyde, the whole of which the Abbess purports to have held sometime in demesne and for which she was on that account still claiming to be non-geldant. The Assessors' remark, that she had recently granted this estate in Serjeantry to some dependant, was a protest against her exemption, and, it would seem, a valid one, for whereas she had claimed exemption in 1084 on 2½ hidas + 1 hide ½ virg in respect of her gross demesnes in Tarente and its member, Domesday reduces her demesnes in the collective Manor to 2½ hidas.
(4) HUMFRIDUS CAMERARIUS. — He held in capite 5 Manors in Gloucestershire (Domesday fo. 170, a. 1). In two of these, viz. Norcote and Sudintone, his antecessor T. R. E. had been Eduard alias Aluuard. In two others, Actune and Wichon (in Bahestanes Hundred), his Antecessors had been "Heroldus homo Eluui Miles" and "Tres Homines Brictei filii Algar;" of all of whom it is said that "poterant ire quo volebant." Of these last two Manors Domesday says, "Hic 11 Villas dedit Regina Huntrido;" (viz.) "Actune et Wichon".
At the date of Domesday Hunfridus (the same person) was farming under the King the three Gloucestershire Manors of Turneberie, Sopeberie, and Fareforde, at an aggregate rent of £105 per annum (Domesday fo. 163, b. 2). These three Manors had T. R. E. belonged to Brietric filiz Algar, Lord of the Honour of Gloucester. Queen Matilda, wresting the whole Honour of the said Brietric to herself, had held them for life. She it was doubtless, who first committed them to term to Humphrey Chamberlain.
In Somerset, where Hunfridus Camerarius is classed with the King's Tenants by Serjeantry, he holds five Manors in capite (Domesday fos. 95, b. 1, and 99, a. 1). Of three of these estates it is said that they had been added to the lands of Brietric, though held by Free Tenants T. R. E. The Queen had

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE.			Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred or Liberty.	Modern Name or Situation.
	Hides.	Virgates.	Acres.			
Molinus reddens 4 solidos	13	0	0	75, b. 1.	Tollerford Hundred	Frome St. Quintin and Evershot.
Molinus reddens 3 solidos	6	1	6	83, a. 1.	Pimpern Hundred	Stour-Pain.
... ..	1	2	6	85, a. 1.	Pimpern Hundred	Stour-Pain, Part of.
Molinus reddens 2 solidos	3	0	0	84, a. 2.	Pimpern Hundred	{Lacerton, a vill on the Iweru River and
... ..	2	2	0	82, a. 1.	Pimpern Hundred	{ in Stour-Pain parish.
... ..	1	0	6	78, b. 2.	Pimpern Hundred	{Hyde (3) near Pimpern, part of Tarrant
Molinus reddens 3 solidos	3	0	0	80, b. 1.	Pimpern Hundred	{ Hinton parish.
... ..	2	2	0	75, b. 2.	{Pimpern Hundred & Blandford Forum Liberty	Ranston, in Shrowton parish.
... ..	1	2	6	85, a. 1.	{Pimpern Hundred & Blandford Forum Liberty	{Nutford, partly in Pimperne parish, partly
	34	3	0 (1)			{ in Blandford parish.
						{Nutford Locky, partly in Stour-Pain
						{ parish, partly in Blandford parish.

HUNDRED OF REDEHAVA. (5)

... ..	2	0	0	78, b. 1.	Hundred of Redhove and Beaminster Forinsecum.	North Porton.
... ..	2	0	0	82, b. 2.		North Porton.
... ..	0	2	0	80, b. 1.		North Porton.
... ..	0	2	0	78, b. 1.		Burecomb, in North Porton parish.
Molinus (not valued)	1	2	6	83, a. 2.		South Porton, in Poorstock parish.
... ..	0	3	3	80, b. 1.		Over Kentecomb in Toller Porcorum parish.
	7	1	9			

HUNDRED OF STANE. (7)

Molinus reddens 20 solidos	22	0	0	77, b. 2.	{Cerne Toteumb & Modbury Hundred Puddle Trenthide Liberty}	{Cerne Abbas. Nether Cerne. Great Mintern, part of. Middlemarsh. Hawkechurch.
res Molini reddentes 60 solidos	30	0	0	77, b. 2.	Puddle Trenthide Liberty	Puddle Trenthide.
Molinus reddens 15 solidos	2	6	0	75, b. 2.	Alton Pancras Liberty	Alton Pancras.
	5	0	0	79, b. 1.	Cerne Toteumb and Modbury Hundred	Sydling Fifehead (in Sydling St. Nicholas Parish).
	2	6	0			

... had them and had given them to Humphrey. In Wiltshire (Domesday fo. 73, a. 1.) Hunfridus Camerarius held one Manor, Schernecote, of the King. Here his Saxon Antecessor had been Alnuard.

(1) The Guild Inquest of 1184 announces the contents of Redehava Hundred as 7 hides.

The items of account, when added, indicate 7 hides two virgates 6 acres; but 2 virgates thereof being reckoned in manifest error, the corrected inquest purports 7 hides 6 acres as the contents of the Hundred. Domesday, if we rightly collect the constituents of the Hundred, gives them a collective value of 7 hides 1 virgate 9 acres.

(2) The seven Thanes who had preceded Ernulf de Heading in North-Porton and the five Thanes who had preceded him in Over Kentecomb had apparently termed themselves his Suzerainty at the Conquest, and are represented in each case by so many Villens of the Domesday Survey. There are other names of the protection or advocacy of Ernulf de Heading having been sought by Saxons having power so to dispose of their tenements. It is noticeable that of the twelve individuals whom Domesday describes as Thanes, referring to their status in King Edward's time, and as Villens in 1086, only one was registered in the Inquest of 1184, and he is called an "Anglian" in that Record. The entry is, "Non habuit Rex gillum pro dimidia virgata quam tenet Anglus de Ernulf de Hesele." (See p. 134 n.)

(3) In 1184 the Collectors of Guild in Stane Hundred announce its contents as 63½ hides. The details of their account (scribally inaccurate) may be easily corrected, so as to tally with that assumption, or else with a Hundred of 64 hides.

We can collect from Domesday the elements of only 63 hides, that is, half a hide less than the corrected Inquest would lead us to look for.

This deficiency of half a hide in Stane Hundred is curiously counter-balanced by an excess of half a hide in the supposed Domesday materials of Morberga Hundred (see p. 134 n.).

Probably that quantity of land which appears in 1086 to be in Stane Hundred reappears in 1186 as involved with some Manor of Morberga Hundred, or with Cerne, 1½ hides, which lay perhaps in two Hundreds. (See pp. 37 n. and 137 n. for analogous cases in Coedern and Pimpern Hundreds.)

Having supposed this Cerne to have been in the Upper Cerne and near Mintern, the latter conjecture becomes still more plausible (See p. 134 n.).

Domesday Name.	Saxon Ownership, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenure stated in the Inquest of 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Subtenure.
* Meleberie	Shaftesbury Abbey	Abbatissa habet 10 hidas et 3 virgatas de hac terrâ in dominio.	Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	{ In dominio 3 hidae
* Cuntone	Shaftesbury Abbey		Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	{ In villanagio 7 hidae
* Fontemale	Shaftesbury Abbey		Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	{ In dominio 4½ hidae
* Euneminstre	Shaftesbury Abbey		Abbatia Sceptesberiensis	{ In villanagio 5½ hidae
				{ In dominio 3½ hidae
				{ In villanagio 11½ hidae
				{ In dominio 5½ hidae
				{ In villanagio 12½ hidae

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

		Non habet Rex gildum de 2 hidis et 1½ virgatis quas tenent Villani Episcopi Os- mundi (1)	A.D. 1086.	Ep's cum Villanis suis, 12 hidas Otholdus de Episcopo, 4 hidas Sinod de Episcopo, 5½ hidas Ingelbertus de Episcopo, 3 hidas Waleran de Episcopo, 3 hidas Radulfus de Episcopo, 3 hidas Uxor Ingonis f. Grip de Ep'o, 2 hidas Sex Taini de Episcopo, 2½ hidas Episcopus in dominio, 14 carucate Sinod de Episcopo, 1 carucate Edwardus de Episcopo, 1 carucate
* Scireburne	{ Primò Aluuoldus Epis- copus de Sireburn (3) Deinde Eddid Regina.	Non habet Rex gildum de 1½ hidis quas tenet Ansgerus Cocus de dono Regis (5)	Episcopus Saresberiensis 13 hidas	{ Sinod de Episcopo, 1 carucate Edwardus de Episcopo, 1 carucate Monachi ipsi, 8½ carucates Lambertus de Monachis, 1 carucate
		Episcopus et sui Monachi habent in dominio xxv caru- catus que nunquam dederunt gildum	Episcopus Saresberiensis 16 carucatas	
			Episcopus Saresberiensis ex parte Monachorum 9½ caru- catus	
Scireburne	{ Primò Episcopus Sire- burnie: Deinde Al- uuardus de R. Edw. }	...	Episcopus Saresberiensis	Sinod
Obeerne	Episcopus de Sireburn	...	Episcopus Saresberiensis	Robertus
Woeburne	Episcopus de Sireburn	...	Episcopus Saresberiensis, ex (parte Monachorum de Sireburn	{ Monachi in dominio, 2 hidas Monachi in dominio, 3 hidas Monachi in dominio, 1½ hidas Monachi in dominio, 1½ hidas
Torneford	Episcopus de Sireburn	Monachi (de Sireburn) habent in dominio ix hidas et i virgatum		
Bradeford	Episcopus de Sireburn			
Cuntone	Episcopus de Sireburn			
In Candele	Sawardus	Sewardus de Rege in dominio	Sawardus Tainus Regis	
Not named (6) but ..	Duo Bordarii, libere .. }	...	Duo Bordarii	
In Candele, supposed }				

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

Newetone	Aluuardus		Walerannus Venator	{ In dominio ½ hid. (In villanagio 5½ hid.)
Frome	Tres Taini in paragio ..		Willelmus de Moion	{ Duo homines (Dode- man et Nigellus)
Frome	Aluuardus		Willelmus de Moion	Robertus
* Wenfrot	Alestanus	{ Willelmus de Ou 7 hid. et 3½ virg. }	Willelmus de Ow	{ In dominio 6 hid. In villanagio 8 hid.
Frome	Alestanus		Willelmus de Ow	Anfridus
Tolre	Aluuardus		Walerannus Venator	Ogerius
* Celberge	Alvert (8)	Rogerius Arundellus 3½ hidas in dominio	Rogerius Arundel	
* Celberge	Godrie	Ranulf 1 hid. de Willo de Moine	Willelmus de Moion	Ranulfus
* Ramesham	Leuvinus	Ward tenet 3½ hid.	Episcopus Baiocensis	Wadard
Cum hoc Manerio de Ramesham	Quinque Taini		(Episcopus Baiocensis)	Wadard

* * * See page 111 for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) In 1084 the Gheld Assessors estimate Sexpenn Hundred to contain 50 hidas; and the details of their account go to bear out such an assumption. However, in the four Manors which, unquestionably, formed this Hundred, the Domesday Commissioners found 53 hidas. Such discoveries occurred in other Hundreds. Further, it will be seen from the above Table that in 1084 the Abbess of Shaftesbury's demesnes in this Hundred were registered as 10½ hidas. But in Domesday the extent of her Demesnes in the four Manors composing the Hundred was 16 hidas.

(2) In 1084, the Assessors of the gheld in Sireburna Hundred announce its contents to be 75½ hidas and 25 ungeldable carucates. Their account suggests a possible addition of only 2 acres. In 1086, the Domesday Commissioners certainly found half a carucate more of ungeldable land in this Hundred, and, if we rightly collect and estimate its other constituents, they detected 1½ virgates (or 21 gheld-acres) more of hidated land than had been announced in the Inquest of 1084.

(3) ALUOLDUS EPISCOPUS.—“Eddid Regina tenuit Scireborne T. R. E. et ante eam Aluuoldus Episcopus.” (Domesd. fo. 77, a. 1). Ælfwold, Bishop of Sherborne appears to have died between the years 1055 and 1058. Herman, previously Bishop of Wilton, then an exile at St. Bertin's, returned to England and eventually procured the union of the two Sees of Wilton and Sherborne for his Episcopate. Before he effected this, and while the See of Sherborne was in manu Regis, it would seem that Queen Edith occupied most part of the Episcopal Manor of Sherborne, while Alward Wit, one of the greatest Dorset Thanes, obtained ingress into a portion. The status of the Sherborne Monks at this epoch probably was that they held their carucates in Sherborne under the Queen, not that they were dispossessed.

(4) VILLANI EPISCOPI OSMUNDI.—None of the hidated episcopal estate (of 10 hidas and more) was held, in 1084, to be in demesne or prescriptive exempt from Gheld. But, of the 12 hidas thereof held in Villeinage, the Villeins, occupying 2 hidas 1½ virgates, had not paid their quota. It follows that the Villeins, occupying 9 hidas 2½ virgates, were only solvent. Their quota of gheld, being £2. 17s. 9d., was therefore part of the gross sum of £18. 12s. 3d., which the King actually received from this Hundred.

HUNDRED OF SIREBURN. (2)

HUNDRED OF TOLREFORDA. (7)

The son of Olo Carnarius, viz., the above claimant of William de Malton's Manor of West Chelborough, was also a King's Serjeant. He appears in the *Topicalia* of G. Hall as 'Hungerus filius Arnolphi,' and in another page of the Domesday Tricentary (fo. 85, a. 1) as 'Hungerus filius Arnolphi.' In both cases he is introduced as holding in capite the valuable and extensive Manor of Broad Winton.



Domesday Name	Saxon Owner, T. R. E.	Præ-Domesday Tenant if named in the Inquest of 1084.	Domesday Tenant-in-Chief.	Domesday Sub-Tenure.
*Calvedone	Heroldus Comes	Rex in d'nio 5½ hid. de terrâ Haroldi	Rex de Terrâ Heraldî Comitis ..	{ In dominio 6 hidæ
Celveduno	Novem Taini .....	.....	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	{ In Villanagio 7 hidæ
*Cume	Alurie	{ Episcopus Luxoviensis 6½ hidæ in } dominio	Episcopus Lisiacensis	{ " In dominio 6½ hidæ "
Welle	Tres Taini .....	.....	Comes Moritoniensis	{ In villanagio 3½ hidæ
*Wille	Alwardus	Alward Præpositus 1 hid. in d'nio ..	Comes Moritoniensis	Bretel et Malger
*Wille	Alwardus	Unus Bedellus 1 virg. in dominio ..	Alwardus, Tainus Regis .....	.....
*Cume	Duo Taini	Walter de Calvilla ½ hid. in dominio ..	Almarus, Tainus Regis .....	.....
*Windestorte ..	Tres liberi homines	Osmund Pistor 3 virg. in dominio ..	Walterius de Clavile .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Osmund Pistor, Serviens Regis ..	.....
*Loloworde (2) ..	Alsi	{ Comes de Moritonio 1 hid. 3½ virg. } in d'nio. Robertus tenet ½ hid. } de Comite	Comes Moritoniensis (2)	(Robert fitz Ivo probably) (2) ..
*Luluorde	Alured Vicecomes	Aiulfus 7½ hid. in dominio	Aiulfus Camerarius .....	.....
*Loloworde (2) ..	Trawinus	Comes de Moritonio (<i>supra</i>)	Comes Moritoniensis (2)	(Drogo probably) (2)
*Stoches (2)	Edmer	Comes de Moritonio (<i>supra</i>)	Comes Moritoniensis (2) .....	.....
Ecclesia de Calvedone } Ecclesia de Winfrode }	.....	.....	{ Bollo Presbyter Elemosyna- } rius Regis .....	.....

TABLE OF THE PRÆ-DOMESDAY

*Simondesberge ..	Cerne Abbey	{ Abbas Cerneliensis 5 hid. in d'nio; } 3 hidæ tenent Villani Abbatis; } ½ hid. tenet Bollo Presbyter de } Abbate	Sanctus Petrus de Cernel	In dominio Abbatis 5 hidæ ..
*Windsore	Bondi	{ Hungerus filius Audoeni habet 8 } hidæ in dominio	{ Hungerus filius Odini Serviens } Regis .....	.....
*Ad Stoeche	Sauvinus .....	.....	{ Edric Tainus Regis .....	.....
*Ad Shtlege	Sauvinus	{ Edricius habet 3 hidæ et 2½ virg- } atæ in dominio	{ Edric Tainus Regis .....	.....
*Pilesdone	Sauvinus .....	.....	{ Edric Tainus Regis .....	.....
*Ad Stodlege	Sauvinus .....	.....	{ Edric Tainus Regis .....	.....
Burewinestoch ..	{ Unus Tainus, de quo } { Alnod tulit T. R. E. .... }	.....	Comes Hugo .....	.....
Ertacomesstoeche ..	Milton Abbey .....	.....	Abbatia Middeltunensis	Herveus (filius Ansgeril)
*Lime	Alveve	Wills Belet 3 virgat. in dominio	Wills Belet, Serviens Regis	XIV Salinarii et 1 Villanus ..
Lym	Bishop of Sherborne ..	.....	Episcopus Saresberiensis	{ Piscatores reddentes 15 soli- } dos Monachis (de Sire- } burn) ad pisces
*Mordaet	Alricus	Fulcredus 7 virgat. in dominio	Fulcred (Francus) (6) .....	.....
Lym	{ Uluiet, de Abbate } { Glastingberiensis } .....	.....	Abbas Glastingberiensis	Uluiet
*Widetone	Abbotsbury Abbey	{ Abbas Abodesheriensis 1 hidam } in d'nio, et acquietavit in alio } Hundreto 3½ hidæ quas habet } in hoc Hundreto	Abbatia Abodesheriensis	In dominio 1 hidæ
*Atrem	Abbotsbury Abbey .....	.....	Abbatia Abodesheriensis	Bollo et Una Vidua
*Stoches	Uluiet	{ Turstinus filius Rolli acquietavit } in alio Hundreto, vii virgatas } quas habet in hoc Hundreto ..	Turstinus filius Rolli	Rannulfus
*Stoches	Brietrin .....	.....	Turstinus filius Rolli	Rannulfus
Cerneude	Algar .....	.....	Comes Moritoniensis	Robertus
*Cerneli	Aldebertus	{ Nunquam habuit Rex eildam de } 1 hidâ quam tenet Willelmus de } Estra de Comite de Moritonio, } Medietas cuius hidæ est de firmâ } Regis	Comes Moritoniensis	Willelmus (de Estra)
*In eadem villâ ..	Rex Edwardus .....	.....	Comes Moritoniensis	Willelmus (de Estra)
In Stantone (5) ..	Eduui .....	.....	Comes Moritoniensis	Alured
Wodetone (5)	Edmer .....	.....	Comes Moritoniensis	Bretel
*Wodetone	Ulfret	{ Dimidium hid. tenet Bretell de } Comite de Moritonio	Comes Moritoniensis	Bretel
*Odetun	{ Briesi, Miles Regis } { Edwardi	Hugo tenet 1½ hid. de Aiulfo	Aiulfus Camerarius	(Not named)
Ecclesia de Witcece ..	.....	.....	Ecclesia Sti Wandregisili .....	.....
Ecclesia de Brideport ..	.....	.....	Ecclesia Sti Wandregisili .....	.....

(1)

(1)

*** See page 111 (note) for the meaning of these symbols.

(1) In 1084 the local Gheld-Collectors announced "Winfrode Hundret" to contain 49½ hidæ. Their accounts, not wholly free from error, substantiated on the whole that preamble. Domesday, however, if we rightly collect from its pages the elements of the Hundred, presents a total area of 52½ hidæ.

It seems probable that the Commissioners discovered some 3 hidæ of this Hundred which the Collectors of 1084 had either concluded to have belonged to some other Hundred, or to have been Extra-Hundredal.

(2) LOLOWORDE, LOLOWORDE AND STOCHES. These three estates of the Comte of Moretain comprised 7½ Domesday hidæ. Of this territory, only 1 hidæ 3½ virgates had been exempted from gheld in 1084 as the Comte's demesne. Whereas Domesday omits to mention the Comte's Tenant in any of the three estates, we cannot conclude from that Record which of the three was of the Comte's demesne. Other and later evidences satisfy us that Robert fitz Ivo was the Comte's Tenant in a part at least of Loloworde, 3½ hidæ; that Drogo de Montacute will have been Tenant of Loloworde, 2 hidæ; and that Stoches, 2 hidæ, was the Manor containing all or most of the Comte's demesne.

(3) The Inquest of 1084 announces Whitechere Hundred to contain "84½ hidæ præter firmam Regis." This is a mere scribal error; the context of the account proving that what was really meant was "87½ hidæ præter firmam Regis." The actual items of account amount to 87½ hidæ and 2 acres over. The account also mentions by chance a half hide of land which was "De firmâ Regis," and so ungeldable; and this half hide (it was in Cernel, ne Catherston) does not go to make up the total of 87½ hidæ 2 acres deducible from the text of the Inquest. Now, the hidated members of Whitechere Hundred, if we rightly select them from Domesday, give an area (as above) of 95 hidæ. This excess of nearly 7½ hidæ over the Inquest is not perhaps

Domesday Features.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE. Hides. Virg. Acres.			Domesday folio.	Modern Hundred or Liberty.	Modern Name or Situation.
Molinus reddens 10 solidos	13	0	0	75, b. 1	Winfrith Hundred	East Chaldon or Chaldon Harang.
... ..	5	0	0	83, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	West Chaldon or Chaldon Boys.
... ..	10	0	0	77, b. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Combe-Kaynes.
... ..	1	3	0	79, b. 2	Bindon Liberty.....	Wool.
... ..	1	2	0	84, b. 2	Bindon Liberty.....	Wool.
... ..	0	1	0	84, b. 2	Bindon Liberty.....	Wool.
... ..	3	0	0	82, b. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Adjacent to Wool and Combe-Kaynes.
... ..	0	3	0	85, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	Woodstreet in Combe-Kaynes Parish.
... ..	3	2	0	79, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	East Lulworth,(2) Part of, including Gatmerston.
... ..	8	3	0	83, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	East Lulworth,(2) Part of.
... ..	2	0	0	79, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	West-Lulworth, Part of.
Molinus reddens 15 solidos	2	0	0	79, b. 2	Winfrith Hundred	{ East Stoke,(2) including St. Andrews and Belhuish,
... ..	{ 0	2	0 }	79, a. 1	Winfrith Hundred	{ partly in Lulworth p'sh but chiefly in East-Stoke p'sh.
... ..	{ 0	1	0 }			{ East Chaldon Church.
	52	1	0			{ Winfrith-Newburgh Church.

HUNDRED OF WITCHIRCA.⁽³⁾

... ..	Caru- cates.	19	0	0	78, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Symondsburry.
... ..		20	0	0	85, a. 1	Broad Windsor Liberty ...	Broad Windsor.
Molinus reddens 40 denarios ...		1	0	0	84, b. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	In Whitchurch P'sh, but untraceable as to identity.
... ..		2	0	0	84, b. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	In Whitchurch P'sh, but untraceable as to name.
... ..		3	0	0	84, b. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Pillesdon.
... ..		0	1	0	84, b. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	In Whitchurch P'sh, but untraceable as to name.
... ..		3	0	0	80, a. 2	Whitchurch Hundred	Burstock.
{ Hoc Manerium fuit semper de } dominio Monachorum. }		10	0	0	78, a. 2	Whitchurch Hundred	Stockland.
{ Ibi tres Mol.reddentes 37 den. }		1	0	0	85, a. 1	Lyme Regis, Liberty	Lyme Regis, Part of.
{ Ibi Molinus reddens 39 denarios }		1	0	0	85, a. 1	Lyme Regis, Liberty	Lyme Regis, Part of.
{ Hæc terra est ad 1 carucam et } nunquam geldavit. Episco- } pus habet ibi 1 domum red- } dentem 6 denarios	I	0	0	0	75, b. 2	Lyme Regis Liberty.....	Lyme Regis, Part of.
... ..		2	0	0	83, a. 2	Lyme Regis Liberty	Lyme Regis, Part of.
Ibi xiii Salinarii reddentes 13 sol		3	0	0	77, b. 1	Lyme Regis Liberty.....	Colway, in Lyme Regis.
... ..		2	2	0	78, b. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Abbots Wootton in Whitchurch Parish.
... ..		2	0	0	78, b. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Stoke Atram in Whitchurch Parish.
... ..		1	0	0	80, b. 2	Whitchurch Hundred ... }	{ Stoke Waleys in Whitchurch Parish, now ab- sorbed in other Manors.
... ..		0	3	0	80, b. 2	Whitchurch Hundred ... }	
Ibi xvi Salinarii		3	0	0	80, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Charmouth.
Molinus reddens 3 denarios		3	0	0	80, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Catherston.
{ Hæc dimid a hida fuit de do- } minio firmâ Cerne T. R. E. }		0	2	0	80, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Catherston.
Terra est vi carucis		0	2	0	80, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Stanton St. Gabriel. (3) (5)
{ Molinus reddens 15 denarios }		2	0	0	80, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Wootton Fitz-Paine. (5)
{ Terra vii carucis		0	2	0	80, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Wootton Fitz-Paine.
Terra 1 carucæ		12	0	0	83, a. 1	Whitchurch Hundred	Marshwood (supposed).
{ Duo Molni reddentes 15 sol. }		1	2	0 }	79, b. 1	{ Whitchurch Hundred ...	Whitchurch Church-fee.
{ Duo Arpenz Vinem		1	2	0 }			
... ..	1	95	0	0 (4)			Bridport Church-fee.

be accounted for in the usual way, viz., by supposing that the Domesday Commissioners considered the areas of certain Manors to have been greater than had been previously reckoned, but in one of three other ways — (1) Perhaps the Assessors of 1085 had considered certain estates or parts of estates to be "infra firmam Regis" and ungeldable, which were not really so. (2) Or else, this balance had passed by feoffment from the King's demesnes to the geldable portion of the Hundred in the interval between the Inquest and the Survey. (3) Or, lastly, some of the estates which we select from Domesday, though listed in that Record, were not intra-Hundredal nor geldable; and this was actually the case as regarded the half-hide in Cerne above mentioned. Domesday hides it, but adds that T. R. E. it was "infra dominium firmam de Cerne." And in support of this last theory, it is remarkable that of several estates amounting to the whole to 7½ hides, Domesday does not say of any one that it had been gelded T. R. E. The estates alluded to are "Ad Stoeche" 1 hide, "Ad Stoeche" 2 hides, "Ad Stodleg" 4 hide, "Cerne" 4 hide, "Stanton" 4 hide, "Whitchurch Church" 1½ hides, "Bridport Church" 1½ hides. (4) The last part of 1084 adverts to an estate, which the Assessors reckoned to be in Whitchurch Hundred, in these terms:—"Non habuit Rex gildum de u. & hida et u. & virgata que tenet Vilfrid de Wilfrido Capra." No corresponding estate is registered in the Dorset Domesday. It is curious that in another case (see p. 127) Wilfrid Capra's name is mixed up with an estate which cannot be discovered in Domesday. (5) The hideage recorded in Domesday for the Counts of Mortain's estates of Stanton (2 virgates) and Wootton (2 hides) was prescriptive, and implies more or less of privilege designed for the original grantee. Stanton St. Gabriel, whose Baron Lord, Edm., was probably Earl Edm., contained a territory perhaps twice times as great as is suggested by its nominal hideage; Wootton perhaps three times as great. (6) The territorial position of the Francus was so that of the Tannus; only one was French, the other English-born.

THEIR CAPITA, TRYSTING-PLACES, PROPRIETORSHIP, AND MODERN REPRESENTATION OR DISTRIBUTION.

Name of Præ-Domesday Hundred, A.D. 1084.	Caput, or Capital Manor, to which the Lordship of each Hundred was annexed.	Tryst, or Meeting-place of the Hundred-Court.	Seignorial Lord of the Hundred A.D. 1084-6.	Modern Hundreds or Liberties, representative of the Præ-Domesday Hundred, or its parts.
Ailereswoda, <i>alias</i> Purbee	{Puddletown, or perhaps its member, Leeson in Purbeck}	{Arleswood, in Corfe Castle} Parish	The King, as Comes.....	Rowbarrow Hundred.
Albretesberga	Cranborne.....	A Barrow (site lost)	{The King, by courtesy} of England	{Cranborne H. Upwimborne St. Giles H. Upwimborne-Monkton H.
Bedeberia	Wimborne.....	Badbury Hill.....	The King, Jure Coronæ	Cranborne H. Badbury H.
Beleminstre	Beaminster	Near Beaminster	The Bishop of Salisbury.....	{Beamminster & Redhove H. Halstock L. Bindon L. Broad-Windsor L.
Bera	Bere Regis	Near Bere Regis	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Bere Regis H. Barrow H. Winfrith H. Puddleton H. Bindon Liberty.
Bochena	Buckland Newton	Near Buckland Newton	The Abbot of Glastonbury	Buckland Newton H. Whitway H.
Brunesella	Gillingham	Brownshall (name lost)	The King, Jure Coronæ	Brown-hall H. Sherborne H.
Canendona	Wimborne.....	A Dún (site unknown)	The King, Jure Coronæ	Cranborne H. Badbury H.
Cereberga	Charborough	Loose-barrow	The King, as Comes.....	Loosebarrow H. Rushmore H.
Celberga	Winfrith (Newburgh)	Chalbury Hill	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Winfrith H. St. George's H. Cullifordtree H. Ower-Moigne L.
Chenoltuna	Knowlton (now Woodlands)	Near Woodlands	The King, Jure Coronæ	Knowlton H. Badbury H.
Cocdena	Cerletone (Charlton Marshall)	Cogdean, near Corfe-Mullen	The King, Jure Coronæ	Cogdean H.
Coneresdic	Winterborne (Zelston)	{Combsditch, a foss running from Shaftesbury to Wimborne} {A Tree on Culliford Barrow, in Whitcombe Parish}	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Combsditch H. Pimper H. Cranborne H.
Cuferdstroue	Sutton (Poynitz)	Near Dorchester	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Culliford-tree H. St. George's H. Uggescomb H. Frampton L.
Dorecestra	Dorchester	Near Yetminster	The King, Jure Coronæ	St. George's H.
Etheminstre	Yetminster	Near Yetminster	The Bishop of Salisbury.....	Yetminster H. Tollerford H.
Ferendona	Child-Ockford	Faringdon, in Shrowton.....	The King, as Comes.....	Redlane H.
Frontona	Frampton	Near Frampton	The King, as Comes.....	Frampton Liberty.
Gelingeham	Gillingham	Near Gillingham	The King, Jure Coronæ	Redlane H. Gillingham Liberty.
Glochesredon	Kingston (Russell).....	A Dún (name lost)	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Eggardon H. Uggescomb H. Poors-toek Liberty.
Golderonestona	Bridetone (Burton Bradstock)	A Monolith (site unknown)	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Goderthorn H. Uggescomb H. Lodgers and Baunton Liberty.
Halstone	Ibberton	A Tree in Hilton Parish	The King, as Comes.....	Whitway Hundred.
Haltega	Handley	Near Handley	The Abbess of Shaftesbury	Sixpeenny-Handley Hundred.
Haelora	West Lulworth	Hasler, a Barrow near Steeple.....	The King, Jure Coronæ	Hasler H. Rowbarrow H.
Honesberga	Pimper, or Blandford	A Barrow (name lost).....	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Pimperne H. Cranborne H. Sturminster-Newton H.
Langeberga	Ashmore	A Barrow (name lost).....	{The King, by courtesy} of England	{Cranborne H. Pimperne H. Upwimborne-Monkton H.
Lodre	Long Lodgers	Near Lodgers	The King, as Comes.....	Lodgers and Baunton Liberty.
Morberga	Sydhing, or Compton Abbas.....	Molbury Hill	The Abbot of Miltou?	Cerne, Totcomb, and Modbury H.
Newentona	Sturminster Newton	Near Sturminster Newton.....	The Abbot of Glastonbury	{Sturminster-Newton H. Cranborne H. Hundred.
Oglescoma	Wyke Regis	Uggescomb, a Comb near Portisham	The King, Jure Coronæ	Uggescomb H. Bindon L.
Pidelitona	Puddletown	Near Puddletown	The King, as Comes.....	Puddleton H. Dewlish L.
Pimpre	Pimper	Near Pimper	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Pimper H. Tollerford H. Blandford Forum Liberty.
Redehava	Bradpole	Redhove, a hamlet in NorthPoorton	The King, Jure Coronæ	Redhove & Beaminster Forinsecum H.
Saxpene	Iwerne Minster	Near Iwerne Minster	The Abbess of Shaftesbury	Sixpeenny-Handley H.
Sireburua	Sherborne	Near Sherborne itself	The Bishop of Salisbury.....	Sherborne H.
Stane	Cerne Abbas	A Monolith (name lost)	The Abbot of Cerne	{Cerne, Totcomb and Modbury H. Alton-Paneras L. and Puddle Trent-hide L.
Tolreforda	Great Frome (See pp. 92, 93)	Tollerford in Frome Vauchurch P.	The King, Jure Coronæ	Tollerford H.
Winfrode	Winfrith (Newburgh)	Near Winfrith itself.....	The King, Jure Coronæ	Winfrith Newburgh H. Bindon L.
Witcherca	Whitchurch (Canonicorum)	Near Whitchurch.....	The King, Jure Coronæ	{Whitchurch H. Broad Windsor L. Lyme-Regis L.

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE ABOVE TABLE.

COLUMN I. gives the name of each Hundred, as written in the Inquisicio Gheldi of A.D. 1084.

COLUMN II. assigns the Capital Manor to which the Lordship of each Hundred was, more or less probably, to have been attached.

COLUMN III. assigns the Rendezvous, or Trysting-place, of the several Hundred Courts in all cases where the locality is precisely known. In cases where this is left indeterminate the Trysting-place was probably in the vicinity of the Capital-Manor. Thus, inhabited places will have been the Trysts of 24 Hundreds; Barrows or Hills, of 8 Hundreds; Dunes, or Downs, of 2 Hundreds; Monoliths, of 2 Hundreds; a Comu or Valley, of 1 Hundred; a Tree, of 1 Hundred (viz., Cuferdstroue now Culliford tree); a point in the line of an ancient Foss, of 1 Hundred (viz., Coneresdic, now Combsditch); while to 1 Hundred (viz., Saxpene) attached a name which points to no sort of locality, existent, or forgotten, and which was perhaps bestowed rather with reference to some Custom of Court than to any place of Tryst.

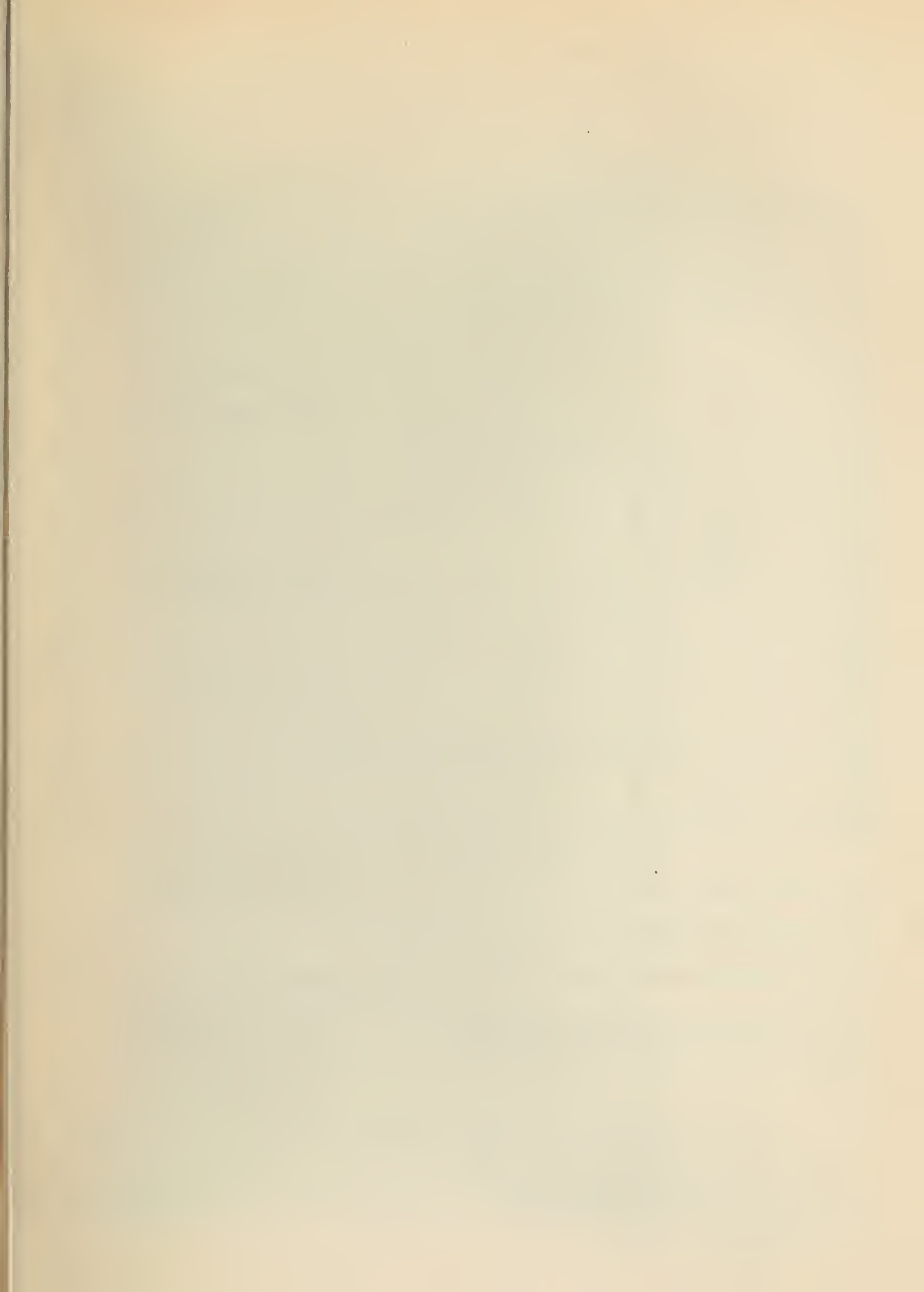
COLUMN IV. suggests the person in whom the Lordship of each Hundred was vested at the date of Domesday. Thus—

The King, in right of his Crown, and as annexed to various Manors of Ancient Demesne, seems to have	...	21 Hundreds.
The King, as holding in hand the escheated Earldom of Dorset, seems to have	...	7 Hundreds.
The King, by courtesy of England, and as surviving Queen Matilda (who in her day possessed the whole escheated Honour of Brietric Agarson) seems to have in his hand	...	2 Hundreds.
The Bishop of Salisbury was Lord of 4 Hundreds; the Abbot of Glastonbury of 2 Hundreds; together	...	6 Hundreds.
The Abbess of Shaftesbury had the Jurisdiction, as well as the Manorial equitments of	...	2 Hundreds.
The Abbots of Milton and of Cerne are taken to have been Lords of those Hundreds, in which their manorial interests were respectively paramount, viz., of the Hundreds of Morberga and Stane	...	2 Hundreds.

Total 39 Hundreds.

The last assumption as to the Jurisdiction over the two Hundreds of Morberga and Stane perhaps requires some further explanation. The Abbot of Milton is so set down as Lord of Morberga Hundred only by construction. He was Lord of four-fifths of the territory which nominally composed that Hundred, and his jurisdiction over his own estates was Hundredal. There is hardly as much reason for setting down the Abbot of Cerne as Lord of Stone Hundred. His Hundredal jurisdiction extended only to Cerne Abbas and its members, and over the estates of the Bishop of Salisbury or of the Abbot of Winchester. The latter, though nominally in Stone Hundred, were Liberties in themselves.

In both the Hundreds of Morberga and Stane, whatever of Hundredal jurisdiction was left unappropriated by Ecclesiastical Franchisees, was doubtless in the Crown.



CHAPTER V. THE DORSET DOMESDAY.

DOMESDAY HIDAGE, COMPARED WITH MODERN ACREAGE.

This Chapter is chiefly intended to illustrate the subjoined Table; the object of both being—first, to reduce all the Domesday denominations indicative of, or analogous to the Hide, into one denomination, viz. that of the Hide itself;—secondly, to compare the Hidation or Quasi-Hidation of the whole County of Dorset with its now ascertained Parochial Acreage.

THE HIDES, THE CARUCATES, AND THE PLOUGH-LANDS (OR TERRÆ AD UNAM CARUCAM) OF DORSET, AS COLLECTED FROM THE INQUISICIO GHELDI OF 1081, AND FROM DOMESDAY, COMPARED WITH THE EXISTING PAROCHIAL ACREAGE OF THE COUNTY.

Names of Hundreds in the Inquisicio Gheldi.	Carucates and Plough-lands in Domesday.	Hidage announced in the Inquisicio Gheldi.	Hidage inferred from the details of the Inquisicio.	Hidages according to Domesday, but { supplemented in a few instances by the Inquisicio (see notes).	Parochial Acreage.
		Hid. Virg. Acr.	Hid. Virg. Acr.	Hid. Virg. Acr.	
Aileweswoda	...	73 0 0	78 1 6½	79 0 9	22,249
Albretesberga	...	47	47	46 2 6	19,099
Bedeberia	...	32 1	32 1	32 2 4	{ Hereof 8 hid. 3 virg. 6 acres are } { added from the Inquisicio ... }
Beleminstre	6 Carucates	105 3	105 3	105 3 0	37,582
Bera	...	49 1	49 1	49 1	12,491
Bochena	8 Plough-lands	38 3	38 3	39 0 1	{ Hereof 2 virg. 6 acres are supplied } { from the Inquisicio ... }
Brunesella	...	52 2	53	53	11,572
Canendona	...	48 3 0	49 1 0	49 0 8	17,419
Cereberga	...	41 2	41 2 0	41	9,883
Celberga	...	51 2	52	51 3 8	14,108
Chenoltuna	...	36 2	36 2	37 2	9,253
Cocdena	...	86	85 1	90 2	30,363
Coneresdie	...	76 2	76 2	76 3	13,768
Cuferdestrouc	...	108	108 1 6	108 1 6	19,713
Dorcestra	2 Plough-lands	73 1	73 1	73 1 3	13,021
Etheminstre	6 Plough-lands	47	47	47	10,000
Ferendona	...	37	37 0 2	37	6,331
Frontona	...	35	35	35 2	7,599
Gelingeham	2 Plough-lands	78 3 6	79 0 4	82 3 6	17,965
Glochresdon	...	66 2	66 1	66 2 0	{ Hereof 6 hid. 1 virg. 3 acres are } { added from the Inquisicio ... }
Golderonestona	...	28 2	28 2	28 2 0	3,934
Haltone	...	86 1	86 1	86	16,354
Hanlega	...	20 0 0	20	20	5,928
Haselora	...	64 1 0	64 1	66	15,549
Hunesberga	...	79	79	81	15,612
Langeberga	...	81	88 0 4	90 1 2	21,019
Lodre	...	20	20	20	2,451
Morberga	...	63	54	54 2 0	10,624
Newentona	14 Plough-lands	47	47 1	35	{ Here the Domesday deficit of hidage } { is represented by Plough-lands }
Oglescoma	...	104	104 0 8	103 1 0	18,953
Pideltona	...	91	91 0 10	92 1	16,984
Pimpre	...	34 2	34 2 2	34 3	5,887
Redehava	...	7	7 0 6	7 1 9	1,200
Sexpena	...	50	50	53	10,871
Sireburna	25½ Carucates	75 2	75 2	75 3 9	23,657
Stano	2 Plough-lands	63 2	63 3	63	11,079
Tolreforda	...	59	59	59 3 0	12,201
Winfrode	...	49 1	49 1	52 1 0	9,615
Witchirea	1 Plough-land	84 3	87 3 2	95	28,173
		2295 1 6	2301 0 2½	23 0 2 11	545,769
One hide, mentioned, but without any indication of its locality, in Domesday (see page 126; note, lines 12 and 16)				1 0 0	Existing parochial area of Bettiscombe, a Vill not included in the above estimate of such areas (see p. 126) ... }
31½ Carucates (above named) taken to represent				2321 2 11	667
35 Ingeldable Plough-lands (above named) here taken as indicative of as many hides				31 2 0	
				35 0 0	540,436
Gross Hidation or Quasi-Hidation of Dorset Hundreds				2388 0 11	Existing parochial area of the four Dorset Boroughs ... }
Nominal Hidage of the four Dorset Boroughs				45 0 0	10,069
17 Ingeldable Plough-lands of Group I. (Portland Isle Group) of the Vetus Dominium Corone, here taken as representative of as many hides				2433 0 11	Existing parochial area of the Vills constituting Group I. (the Portland-Isle Group) of Ancient Domesnes ... }
200 Ingeldable Plough-lands of Groups II. III. IV. V. and VI. of the Vetus Dominium Corone, here taken as representative of so many hides (see pp. 100, 115)				17 0 0	5,002
				200 0 0	Existing parochial area of the Vills constituting Groups II. III. IV. V. and VI. of Ancient Domesnes (see p. 100) }
					60,709
					Add the acreage somewhere omitted in the above collection (see note) }
					6 8,216
					1,693
Total Hidage and Quasi-Hidage				Hid. Virg. Acr. 2650 0 11	corresponding with a gross acreage of 632,000

The several columns and entries in the above Table require further explanation than could be given within the compass of the Table itself.

DOMESDAY AND THE INQUISICIO GHELDI.—THE HIDAGE gathered from the letter of Domesday is (see column 5) 2321 hides, 2 virgates, 11 acres:—and it exceeds the Hidage advertised in the Inquisicio, viz. (see column 3) 2295 hides, 1 virgate, 6 acres, by 26 hides, 1 virgate, and 5 acres.

This increment of Domesday over the Inquisition would have stood at the higher figure of 51 hides, 1 virgate, 8 acres, except for the following incidents (noted in column 6 of the Table, but here more fully set forth):—

(1) Domesday either omits or discharges from hidation a portion of Bedeberia Hundred, which the Inquisicio, calling it 'Albrie's land,' had put at 8 hides, 3 virgates, 6 acres.

(2·3) Domesday altogether omits 2 virgates, 6 acres in Boehena Hundred, and 6 hides, 1 virgate, 3 acres in Glochresdon Hundred, which were recognised and brought into account by the Assessors of the previous Inquisicio.

(4) Domesday reckons, under the form of "Terra ad xiv carucas," a portion of Newentona Hundred, which the Assessors of 1084 had gelded unlawfully, or at least irregularly, as 12 hides, 1 virgate.

The whole excess then for which we have to account was one of (26 hid. 1 virg. 5 acr. + 8 hid. 3 virg. 6 acr. + 2 virg. 6 acr. + 6 hid. 1 virg. 3 acr. + 12 hid. 1 virg. =) 54 hides, 1 virgate, 8 acres, which, but for incidental circumstances, above set forth, would have been the difference between the reputed hidage of 1084 and that of 1086. This is done as follows:—

(1) The Inquisicio of 1084 contains internal evidence (see columns 3 and 4 of the Table) that its advertised hidage (2295 hides, 1 virgate, 6 acres) was less than its constructive hidage (2301 hides, 2½ acres), by 15 hides, 2 virgates, 8½ acres.

(2) There are several parcels of estate, in Witcherca Hundred especially, but also elsewhere, to which Domesday gives a specific hidage without saying that they were geldable. The probability is, that they were neither geldable nor Intra-Hundredal, and that on those accounts the Inquisitors of 1084 had omitted them from their estimates of Hundreds (see the notes on Witcherca Hundred, pp. 141, 142).

(3) The residue of the Domesday excess of hidage cannot be distinguished accurately from the last item; but, whatever it may have been in comparative degree, it was obviously produced by the Domesday Commissioners rating a number of Manors at a greater hidage than had satisfied the Commissioners of 1084.

The differences of Hidage between the Inquisicio and Domesday being so far explained, a further note is required as to a single hide of land, mentioned in Domesday, but without any indication of its locality (see Table, column 5). This was one of two hides, given by Queen Matilda to St. Stephen's Abbey at Caen. Both hides are mentioned in Domesday as appendiciæ of Frampton, but neither of them was in Frampton Manor, nor, as yet, in Frontona Hundred. One of them is fixed by the Inquisicio of 1084, as having then been in Aileveswoda Hundred; the other, though perhaps alluded to in the Inquisicio, is not so alluded to under its proper Hundred. It was possibly identical with Bettiscombe, a Manor which had no cognizable notice in the Inquisicio, and which, except it were the other of these two hides, has no distinct notice in Domesday. (If it were Bettiscombe, we may add, then it was topographically in Witcherca Hundred, and its geldation, though not accounted of in 1084 under Witcherca Hundred, where it was, will have been accounted of under Cuferdestrone Hundred, where it was not. The area of Bettiscombe (667 acres) is indeed great to represent a single Domesday hide, but the case was perhaps one of originally favourable hidation—see pages 6-10.)

Summarily, then, it appears that, so far as Hundreds and their constituent Manors were concerned, and so far as the term "Hide" was directly applied to, or its essence can be detected in, any Dorset Territory, on the evidence of the Inquisicio and of Domesday;—it appears that the ancient Hidation of Dorset was (as in the Table) 2321 hides, 2 virgates, and 11 acres (or 2321½ hides).

The Table next proceeds (in column 5) to reduce to Hidage what we take leave to call—

THE QUASI-HIDATION OF DOMESDAY.—Of the CARTCATE, enough has been said already (pp. 16-23) to show that, as a conception of quantity, it was in near relation to the hide;—it was just as compressible, and just as elastic as the Hide. In Dorset it was parallel with the hide in all things; only it was ingeldable, and therefore Extra-Hundredal. Therefore in reducing all Domesday Dorset to the level system of hidation, our Table takes the 31½ carucates spoken of in Domesday to be tantamount to 31½ average hides. Similarly, of Ingeldable Plough-lands,—the Plough-gang, or "Terra ad unam carucam," was per se and when measured, only 120 acres. But, whereas, in the above Table, its mention implies not only itself but its usual co-ordinates of meadow, wood, and pasture, it too may be taken to represent the Hide. So we assume in the Table that 35 Ingeldable Plough-lands, mixed up with the geldable hides of Domesday were 35 Quasi-Hides. The Ingeldable Plough-lands of the King's Demesne are similarly converted in the Table into 217 hides; and this is reasonable, for though many of them are found, with their co-ordinates, to have measured as much as 630 acres each, that is merely a discovery that the Quasi-Hides which they represented were in point either of prescription, privilege, or valueless accessories, very capacious hides. Ample are the instances where the Hide proper, the Hundredal Hide, is found to be represented by an acreage proportionably as small as the acreage of this Royal Quasi-Hide is great. What we have here to ascertain is the average representation of the Hide or Quasi-Hide in modern acres. The extremes here alluded to will be found in a future Table to result in a very intelligible mesne.

BOROUGH-LANDS.—Under the head of Quasi-Hidation we further class those merely nominal and antiquated hidages which Domesday bespeaks for the four Dorset Boroughs. Taken separately, and as a measure of extent, these hidages were capricious and mutually unequal, but taken altogether, the 45 hides given to the four Boroughs were average hides as regards extent of territory. We are quite satisfied then to add, in the Table, these 45 nominal Hides as 45 real Hides, in order to establish a proximate estimate of the Total Hidage or Quasi-Hidage to which we are reducing all Domesday denominations indicative of, or analogous to, the Hide.

The result is (as at the foot of the Table) a virtual Hidage, for the Dorset of Domesday, of 2650 hides, 11 acres (or 2650½ hides).

PAROCHIAL ACREAGE.—In the seventh column of the Table, entitled Parochial Acreage, it is attempted to include the whole area of Domesday Dorset, as measured by modern ascertainment. It is not suggested that the quantity of Acreage placed opposite a particular Hundred, or other Group of Territory corresponds with or represents the exact Hidage or Quasi-Hidage of such Hundred or Territory. It often represents more, sometimes less than such Hidage, according as the King's Forest or some Baronial Chase did or did not intrude on the said Hundred.

Conversely, as to the King's demesne;—the area of its Villa or settled parts, viz. (5002 + 66,709 =) 71,711 acres, given in the Table, is, as we well know, to be supplemented by 57,692 acres of an area which in the shape of Forest or Pasture pervaded the county, and is consequently included, in the Table, with the acreages of Hundreds and Vills, now measured by the standard of parochial Maps and Surveys.

DOMESDAY HIDAGE, COMPARED WITH MODERN ACREAGE.

Recurring now to the main subject of this Chapter, we observe once more, that what the Table essentially contemplates is, not so much a minute balancing of details, as a juxtaposition and comparison of two whole systems of mensuration, each of which in its day has represented the same gross area. Thus we hope to arrive at a solution of the question, so important in identifying Domesday Vills with modern Manors, viz.—

"By what number of modern acres is the average hide of Dorset represented?"

The Table tells us, at first sight, that 2650½ hides, or virtual hides, purport to be represented by 628,216 statute acres. The proportion then is that of 237½ statute acres to the Domesday Hide.

But there is another way of looking at the question, and of better concluding it.—

The parochial areas embodied in the Table are gathered from the Dorset County History, and from other more recent authorities, none of them uniformly accurate. (*) On the other hand, we are assured by scientific calculations, authoritatively put forth, that, when Dorset is measured in the gross, the total area obtained for the same county as existed in Domesday is 632,909 acres. (†) And this is doubtless a more correct area than that gathered piecemeal from imperfect details, which it supplements (as in the Table) by 4693 acres.

At this rate 632,909 acres, representing 2650½ Hides, leaves the proportion of 238½ statute acres as the typical equivalent of the Domesday Hide of Dorset. (‡)

(*) For example, Hutchins gives the area of the Parish of Milton Abbas as 4650 acres. The Dorset Directory, on what authority we cannot say, puts the same at 2420 acres.

The discrepancy was so startling that, at the time we were calculating the gross area of Hattone (now Whitway) Hundred, we referred the question to a better authority, viz. the Rev. Richard Roberts, Incumbent of Milton Abbas. From him we learnt that the parochial area of the Parish which Hutchins had put at 4650 acres, and the Directory at 2420 acres, was, in point of fact, 5130 acres, viz. Milton Abbas 4724 acres, and its ancient member, Liscombe, 406 acres.

This enabled us to correct our previous estimate of the contents of Whitway Hundred by some 1910 acres; and in our Table we have embodied the said emendation. There still remains a deficiency of 4693 acres (see Table, column 7), which we suppose to be due to our having adopted similarly erroneous statements in our calculations of the areas of some other Hundreds.

(†) This is made out as follows.—The total area of existing Dorset is authoritatively said to be 627,265 acres
But this is not the Dorset of Domesday, nor yet the Dorset of the beginning of the present century.—

We must add to this estimate the 5699 acres of Stockland and Dalwood, places reckoned of in the Dorset Domesday, but which are now annexed to Devon 8,000 acres

635,265 acres

And we must deduct the acreage of Holwell, a Manor of modern Dorset, but which was in Somerset at Domesday, and until the 19th century 2,356 acres

632,909 acres.

The result, viz. 632,909 acres represents the Dorset of Domesday, and enables us to correct the imperfect details of the Table by a supplementary item of 4693 acres, so as to bring them up to the better ascertained total of 632,909 acres.

(‡) We find nearly the same proportions of acreage to the Domesday Hide of another county, viz. Salop, where the Hide is represented by a little over 240 acres (see Antiquities of Shropshire, xi-1).

In the Province of Kent (see Kent, xii-1) the Domesday Carucate (tantamount to the Hide of other counties) seems to be represented by 244 modern acres.

In the Province of Lincoln (see Lincoln, xii-1), the Domesday Carucate is represented by more than 500; in the Province of Humber (Lincolnshire) by more than 1000 modern acres.

In Devon and Cornwall the average Domesday Hide is represented by still larger areas of modern acreage, and the (geldable) Hide, in some instances, by more than 10,000 acres.

MENSURATION AND VALUATION.

Having, in the last Chapter, compared the Domesday Hidage of Dorset with the modern parochial acreage of the county, we next proceed to compare the exacter measures of the Survey with the same modern acreage. We also propose a parallel statement of Domesday Values,—a subject which seems fitly to combine with that of Mensuration.

§ The subjoined Table, with its notes, will perhaps be the best form of exhibiting the whole subject of the present Chapter.

THE EXACTER MEASURES OF THE DORSET DOMESDAY BALANCED WITH THE EXISTING PAROCHIAL ACREAGE OF THE COUNTY.

Names of Hundreds.	Domesday Ploughlands reduced to acres.	Domesday Pratum Acres.	Domesday Pastura reduced to Acres.	Domesday Silva reduced to Acres.	Domesday Gross Acreage.	Parochial Acreage (Modern.)	Domesday Excess.	Domesday Deficit.	DOMESDAY VALUATIONS.			
									£	s.	d.	
Aileveswoda.....	8,760	71	4,010	1,722	11,563	22,219		7,686		81	13	0
Albretesberga.....	6,060	59½	5,390	7,562	19,071½	19,099		27½		64	15	0
Bedeberia.....	1,530	99	990	333	5,952	6,573		621		27	12	6
Belemustre.....	15,060	239	9,554	4,997	29,850	37,582		7,732		113	8	4
Bera.....	4,155	269½	4,048	588	9,090½	12,491		3,400½		30	12	5
Bochena.....	5,520	172	1,446	2,150	9,288	11,940		2,652		42	19	0
Bruncesella.....	5,460	103	310	703	6,576	11,572		4,996		39	17	6
Canendona.....	5,400	250	4,585	2,604½	12,839½	17,419		4,579½		51	4	6
Cereberga.....	3,120	114	390½	1,530	5,154½	9,883		4,728½		36	0	6
Colberga.....	5,760	143	4,491		10,394	14,108		3,714		52	14	7
Chenoltuna.....	3,360	90	3,560	3,030	10,040	9,253	787			36	10	9
Coedena.....	8,460	479	11,630	4,621	28,190	30,363		2,173		150	10	0
Coneresdie.....	6,285	170	2,426	243½	9,124½	13,768		4,643½		50	2	10
Caferdestrone.....	9,970	309	4,442	748	15,169	19,713		4,544		101	1	8
Dorcestra.....	6,560	221½	2,550	20	9,381½	13,021		3,639½		66	17	3
Etheminstre.....	6,000	106		2,900	9,216	10,060				49	10	0
Ferendona.....	4,560	196	740	192½	5,688½	6,331		642½		46	0	0
Frontona.....	4,020	99	3,240	240	7,599	7,599				58	0	0
Gelingeham.....	8,985	236	184	2,615	12,320	17,965		5,645		64	13	6
Glochresdon.....	7,110	141	4,549	1,747	13,538	11,986	1,552			86	9	2
Golderonestona.....	2,760	110	801	46	3,717	3,934		717		31	0	0
Haltone.....	7,680	111	8,610	990	17,391	16,354	1,037			86	0	0
Hantega.....	2,400	7	0	720	3,127	5,928		2,801		12	0	0
Hascloia.....	7,230	104	4,470	280	12,084	15,549		3,465		78	15	3
Hunesberga.....	9,360	377	5,460	5,827	21,024	15,612	5,412			94	0	0
Langeberga.....	9,270	258	3,075	4,516½	17,119½	21,019		3,899½		103	5	0
Lodre.....	2,160	40		30	2,230	2,451		221		34	10	0
Morberga.....	4,920	60	2,839	1,770	9,589	10,621		1,032		47	15	0
Newentona.....	5,760	118	10	3,790	9,678	9,906		228		38	0	0
Oglescoma.....	9,780	219	9,074	350	19,423	18,953	470			115	14	8
Pideltona.....	9,840	383½	3,765	280	14,268½	16,984		2,715½		160	4	2
Pimpre.....	2,820	97	1,341	754½	5,009½	5,887		877½		33	5	0
Redehava.....	1,080	11	356	50	1,497	1,200	297			6	12	6
Sexpenn.....	6,480	29	480	962	7,951	10,671		2,720		52	0	0
Sireburna.....	12,600	217	1,921	6,487	21,125	23,657		2,532		125	8	3
Stane.....	5,880	55	1,040	980	10,955	14,079		3,124		77	0	0
Tolreforda.....	5,280	102	12,200	2,379	19,961	12,201	7,760			57	10	0
Winfrode.....	4,620	92½	2,512	360	7,584½	9,615		2,030		46	16	8
Witchirea.....	11,820	243	2,773½	4,646	22,482½	28,173		5,690		109	5	6
Royal Demesnes. Group I.	253,905	6201½	135,294	73,661½	469,062½	545,769	17,315	94, 21½		2,557	14	5
Groups II. III. IV. V. VI.	2,040	8	640		2,688	5,002		2,311		68	5	0
	21,000	595	70,560	30,960	126,115	66,709	61,706	2,300		416	0	0
	279,945	6804½	206,494	104,621½	597,865½	617,480	79,021	98,652½		3,041	19	5
Four Royal Burghs of Dorsetshire represented in Domesday as 45 Gheld-hides, but not otherwise measured				10,069	10,069				{ For value of Buronghs (viz.) £3 + £312 + £2. 13s. 4d.) See pp. 70, 71.	317	13	4
Appendages of Frampton represented in Domesday as 2 hides but not otherwise measured				607,934½	627,549	79,021		98,635½		£3,359	12	9
"Pidele," mentioned but not measured in Domesday, and supposed to have been 1½ hides or 207 acres (Supplementary of Domesday).				810		810						
Two estates in the Hundreds of Glochresdon and Bochena, neither mentioned nor measured in Domesday, but accidentally omitted;—ascertained from the Inquisicio Gheldi to have contained 6 hides 3½ virgates				207		207						
Territory designedly omitted in Domesday because irrelevant to the Survey				1,680		1,680						
(Supplementary of Parochial Acreage).				22,277½		22,277½						
Area of Bettiscombe, somewhere included in the above measurements of Domesday, but not included in the above Parochial acreage					667			667				
Other Parochial Acreages, somewhere included in the above measurements of Domesday, but not included in the above Parochial acreages					4,693			4,693				
					£32,909	632,909	103,995½	103,995½				

I. The first column of the opposite Table names all the 39 Hundreds of *Præ-Domesday Dorset*. Lower down, this column makes reference to the different Groups of Royal Domesnes, all of which were extra-hundredal. Lower still, this column occupies the space of five columns, and makes reference to all such estates or items of estate as are not included under the Hundreds or the Domesnes, and consequently are not measured in detail by Domesday.

II. The second column of the Table represents all the Plough-lands (*Terræ ad Carucas*) named in the Dorset Domesday, each Plough-land being supposed to contain 120 statute acres. But the 4530 acres of plough-land assigned to Bedeberia Hundred includes 2130 acres *cum pertinentiis*, representative of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land in that Hundred which are not surveyed at all in Domesday.

Also, the 15,060 acres of plough-land assigned to Beleminstre Hundred includes 1440 acres as the acreage of 6 Carucates not otherwise measured in Domesday.

Also, the 5520 acres assigned to Boचना Hundred includes 8 ingeldable plough-lands *cum pertinentiis*, which were in Buckland Newton, and were duly measured in Domesday.

Also, the 6560 acres assigned to Dorcestra Hundred includes 480 acres as the acreage of 2 ingeldable plough-lands *cum pertinentiis* in Charminster, which are not otherwise measured in Domesday.

Also, the 6000 acres of plough-land assigned in the Table to Etheminstre Hundred includes 6 ingeldable plough-lands, which were duly measured *cum pertinentiis* in Domesday.

Also, the 8955 acres of plough-land assigned in the Table to Gelingeham Hundred includes 240 acres as the arable portion of 2 ingeldable plough-lands, *sine pertinentiis* in Gillingham.

Also, the 5760 acres of plough-land assigned in the Table to Newentona Hundred includes those 14 ingeldable plough-lands which were duly measured *cum pertinentiis* in Domesday.

Also, the 12,600 acres of plough-land assigned in this column of the Table to Sireburna Hundred includes all the plough-lands attaching to 25½ Carucates in Sherborne, which plough-lands are distinctively named in Domesday as elements of the said Carucates.

Also, the 5880 acres of plough-land assigned in this column to Stane Hundred includes 2 ingeldable plough-lands in Altone, which were duly measured, *cum pertinentiis*, in Domesday.

Lastly, the 14 820 acres of plough-land, assigned in this second column of the Table to Witcherca Hundred, includes the plough-land (120 acres), which was the chief element of the Bishop of Salisbury's ingeldable ploughland at Lyme.

III. The third column of the Table purports to register every acre of meadow-land instanced in the Dorset Domesday.

IV. The fourth column of the Table purports to reduce to acres, and to register, every item of pasture-land alleged in the whole of the Dorset Domesday. The 5390 acres of pasture assigned to Albretesberga Hundred include 240 acres of heath (*Bruaria*), which were in Boveridge.

V. The fifth column of the Table purports to reduce to acres, and to register, every item of wood (*Silva*, or *Silva Modica*, or *Silva Minuta*), alleged in the whole of the Dorset Domesday. The 4621 acres of wood assigned hereby to Coedena Hundred includes 240 acres of Brush-wood (*Broca*), which were appurtenant to the two manors of Canford and Lyckett.

VI. The sixth column of the Table is, for three parts of its extent, merely a summing of the contents of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th columns, that is, of all the areas specially indicated by, or measured from, the exacter Domesday data. Then follows the presumed measure of the four Dorset Borough-lands, an area as to the extent of which Domesday gives no hint, and which we are therefore obliged to assign from modern acreage. Then follows the presumed Domesday acreage of two parcels of estate, not measured in Domesday, except by hidage, but mentioned therein.

Lastly. This sixth column, ceasing to be a measure of Domesday Areas is supplementary of Domesday, in that it assumes to measure two estates, which were accidentally omitted in the Record, and also to measure a large territory, which seems to have been designedly, and on principle, excluded from the survey as irrelevant to its general purposes.

VII. The seventh column of the accompanying Table is merely a reproduction of the parochial acreage of Dorset as ascertained in a former Table (p. 144). Though here the sequence of items is somewhat altered, the result, a total of 632,909 acres is the same.

VIII. The eighth column, headed "Domesday Excess," in the accompanying Table, instances all the case where the Domesday appendages of particular Hundreds or Estates are found to have been in net excess of the modern parochial area of such Hundreds and Estates, as measured by their constituent Villis.

The four last entries in this column are not, strictly speaking, of Domesday excess, but are rather symbols of the increments discovered, whether in Domesday or apart from Domesday, and already registered in the sixth column.

IX. The ninth column, headed "Domesday Deficit," in the accompanying Table, instances all the cases where the Domesday measures of particular Hundreds or Villis are found to have been in net deficit of the modern parochial area of such Hundreds or Villis. In these cases certain lands which were topographically and parochially associated with the given Hundred or Vill, must be taken as subject to the domination of the Crown or other great Feudalist, and so appurtenant to some external Hundred or Franchise or Manor.

The two last entries in this column are not, strictly speaking, of Domesday Deficit, but are rather symbols of parochial areas which should be deducted from, or rather set against, the gross Domesday Acreage already ascertained and summed in the sixth column, though we cannot determine which exact item in the said sixth column should be charged with these limitations.

X. The tenth column in the accompanying Table is explanatory, or else makes reference to explanations given elsewhere.

XI. The Values and Valuations scheduled in the eleventh column of the accompanying Table give only such Values as are alleged in Domesday to pertain to the period of the Survey. Former values are so irregularly quoted in the Record as to convey no idea of the general state of the county at any pre-existent period. Even as regards the current values, they are sometimes omitted in the Dorset Domesday, but not to any such extent as would leave it supposable that the whole profits of the county, whether territorial or jurisdictional, amounted to so much as £1000 per annum.

These remarks are independent of a more opinion that two-thirds of the *Placita Coronæ* in certain Hundreds are nowhere included among the detached items of Royal Revenue. These *Placita* belonged to the King as King. They were of course subject to annual variation according to the King's peace was more or less preserved in any current year. If we may take the supposed value of the Earl's Tertium Denarius of these pleas as any guide (*Vide supra*, p. 68), we may equally suppose that the King's two-thirds would average about £12 per annum. We can instance in Domesday no gross item of Royal Revenue likely to have included such a factor.

§ The Table-notes on the previous page are here supplemented by some further observations, which could not well be printed in conjunction with the Table-notes themselves, and which are less relevant to the structure of the Table.

APPENDIX TO NOTE V. A hidage is often given by Domesday to small estates, of which it registers none of the minuter details, such as plough-land, meadow, pasture, or wood. These cases are not here taken into account, because, in some of them, such detailed measurements are clearly excluded in the survey of the preceding manor. In other cases where it is clear that such and such an estate must have involved some independent area, that area has already been conjecturally assigned in our Tables.

In some counties Domesday speaks of *waste* as if it were measured, or at least reckoned of, in the Survey. The Dorset Domesday never speaks of *waste* in that sense. It speaks of *terra vasta*, or *vastata*, once or twice, but only as a temporary condition of certain land capable of restoration.

APPENDIX TO NOTE VI. Of the large territory, spoken of in this note as "designated and on principle excluded from the Domesday Survey," we now attempt to give a sketch and the ratio of its exclusion from that Record.

There can be no doubt that Dorset was subtended, as it were, by large areas of utterly profitless estate which, though now included in the gross parochial area of the county, Domesday could not class under any of its exacter denominations, neither as *terra ad carucas*, nor as *pratium*, nor as *silva*, nor as *pastura*. The areas which we see must have been thus excluded from any Domesday category (hidage excepted), are perhaps not fully represented by the terms "water and foreshore," so much in vogue with modern surveyors. If such terms as "sands," "shingle," or "barren beach," mean something more than "water and foreshore," then all the five terms together satisfy our conception of what was excluded from Domesday notice.

Now, there are and were in the following Hundreds and Districts the following quantities of acreage of which Domesday gives no detailed account whatever:—

In Aileveswoda (now Rowbarrow Hundred)	...	...	...	7,686	acres.
In Coedena (now Cogdean) Hundred	...	...	...	2,173	acres.
In Cuferdestrouc (now Culliford-tree) Hundred	...	...	...	4,244	acres.
In the Manor of Swyre (whose Hundred has been changed)	...	...	...	206	acres.
In Hasclora (now Hasler) Hundred	...	...	...	3,465	acres.
In Winfrode (now Winfrith Newburgh) Hundred	...	...	...	2,030½	acres.
In Witelireca (now Whitechurch-Canonicorum) Hundred	...	...	...	5,690½	acres.
In Portland Isle and its constituent estates of Ancient Domesne	...	...	...	2,314	acres.
Total				27,809	acres.

Doubtless we may venture to deduct from this total the quantity

which we hold to have been pretermitted in Domesday as

utterly profitless 22,277½ acres.

5,531½ acres.

The remainder, of 5531½ acres, we need hardly say, will have been appurtenant to the Royal Forests. In that aspect it came under the purview of the Domesday Commissioners, and probably formed a part of those 12,960 acres of *Silva* which we have seen that they assigned to the Winfrith Group of Royal Domesnes.

There are two other ways, by which this deficit of 22,277½ acres, supposed to be unmeasured in Domesday, may be theoretically supplied as if it were no deficit, but as if it existed in the measured areas themselves, whose capacity, it may be sug-

gested, that we have somewhere or other misconceived. For instance, suppose the lineal perch used at the date of Domesday, instead of being 5 yards 18 inches, were 5 yards 22 inches, thus making the square perch greater than the statute perch by $1\frac{1}{8}\frac{9}{1}$ square yards; the result would be that the statute acreage of Dorset already ascertained (without including these 22,277 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres) to have been 610,631 acres, would be increased by 24,640 acres, that is, by an acreage somewhat greater than would satisfy the Domesday deficit, alleged by ourselves.

Or again, suppose the average contents of the Domesday Plough-land (*terra ad unam carucam*) instead of being 120 acres, as we have all along put it, had been 130 acres, that again would supplement the said 610,631 acres, with more than the necessary quantum of 22,277 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

These theories, perhaps the most plausible that could be suggested, will neither of them stand the test of collation with individual cases. We refer to what has been said on the same subject in former pages. (*Vide supra*, pp. 23-24, 29, 67).

APPENDIX TO NOTE XI. The cases of "omitted value" (alluded to in this note) are usually where the estate was so small, or its circumstances so meagre, as that its value will have been hardly appreciable.

By mere accident Domesday omits to register any value for the Abbot of Cerne's important Manor of Aff-puddle (9 hides). The Domesday scribe curtailed the entry in question to avoid transgressing further on a marginal space, which he had already invaded. The omitted value would be from £6 to £7. Two mills on the estate are valued at 15s. per annum; an item of the survey, which, coming before the final valuation, the scribe had no ground for omitting.

As to the Crown-Pleas and Hundred Courts alluded to in the Table-note (XI.), the whole question is beset with anomalies and difficulties which we can solve by no ascertainment as to their precedents or consequents.

In counties where the earldom was, or became, dissociated from the Crown, the Earl's Tertius Denarius was always commuted for a definite annual payment out of Crown Revenues.

As to Hundreds and Hundred-Courts, both before and after the Conquest, certain Hundreds were retained by the Crown, while certain other Hundreds were given to subjects; but in the former case it is presumed that the Earl's Tertius Denarius was still chargeable on the profits of the Hundred-Courts, and in the latter case the King and Earl each retained his proportionate right to the Placita Coronæ.

There are instances too in other counties where the King, retaining his paramountcy over a Hundred, the Tertius Denarius thereof was annually given to the Earl.

Whether the Earl of Dorset's Tertius Denarius (attaching to his Manor of Piretone) involved the Tertius Denarius of the King's Hundreds as well as of the Placita Coronæ of the whole county, is a question already treated of, though not settled. The value of the Earl's Tertius Denarius, viz., more than £12 per annum, would induce one to conclude that it involved both perquisites.

CHAPTER VII.

§ This Chapter is devoted to Domesday Statistics, some of which will best be established by the subjoined Table.

THE DORSET DOMESDAY, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO FIEFS, NUMBERED AS IN THE RECORD.

The Tenants-in-Chief, with the nature and extent (in Hides or Quasi-Hides) of each Tenure, and the adult male population assigned to each Fief by Domesday.

	Tenant-in-Chief.	Nature of Tenure.	DOMESDAY HIDAGE or Quasi-Hidage.			Free Ten- ants, Num- ber of	Adult male population, Numbers of	
			Hides.	Virg.	Acres.			
I	Rex	Jure Coronæ	217	0	0		817	
	Rex	Jure Comitatus (Earldom)	60	2	0		224	
	Rex	Per legem Angliæ	40	1	8	3	158	
	Rex	{ Per esenctam Hugonis filii Grip } defuncti	19	0	0		59	
	Rex	{ Per esenctam Godæ Comitissæ } defunctæ	25	0	6	3	85	
II	Episcopus Saresberiensis	Jure Episcopatus	103	2	0	16	361	
III	Idem.	Jure Monachorum de Sireburn	85	2	0	4	197	
II (itm)	Idem.	Jure Episcopatus	52	1	0	9	165	
II (itm)	Idem.	Ratione Exceambii	19	2	10	6	63	
IV	Episcopus Haioecensis	Per Baroniam	6	3	0	1	17	
V	Episcopus Constantiensis	Per Baroniam	6	2	0	1	19	
VI	Episcopus Lisieacensis	Per Baroniam	26	0	8		70	
VII	Episcopus Lundonensis	Jure Clericali	0	2	0			
VIII	Abbas Glastingberiensis	Per Baroniam	80	0	0	7	268	
IX	Abbas Sti Petri Wintoniæ	Per Baroniam	30	0	0	1	70	
X	Abbas Creneburnensis	In elemosynâ	23	0	0	2	85	
XI	Abbas Cerneliensis	Per Baroniam	121	2	0	3	298	
XII	Abbas Middeltunensis	Per Baroniam	120	3	0	2	286	
XIII	Abbas Abodesberiensis	Per Baroniam	76	2	0		185	
XIV	Abbas Hortunensis	In Elemosynâ	7	0	0		17	
XV	Abbas Adelingensis	In Elemosynâ	4	1	8	1	16	
XVI	Abbas de Tavestoe	Per Baroniam	5	0	0	2	36	
XVII	Abbas Sti Stefani de Cadomo	In Elemosynâ	35	2	0		72	
XVIII	Abbas Sti Wandregisili	In Elemosynâ	5	0	0		2	
XIX	Abbatissa Septesberiensis	Per Baroniam	167	0	0	3	463	
XX	Abbatissa Wiltuniensis	Per Baroniam	9	2	0		32	
XXI	Abbatissa S. Trinitatis de Cadomo	In Elemosynâ	10	0	0		21	
XXII	Canonici Constantiensis	In Elemosynâ	8	0	0		37	
XXIII	Abbatissa Villaris Monasterii	In Elemosynâ	6	0	0		13	
XXIV	Elemosynarii Regis	In Elemosynâ	16	0	8	1	33	
XXV	Comes Alanus	Per Baroniam	15	0	0		38	
XXVI	Comes Moritoniensis	Per Baroniam	195	2	11	16	490	
XXVII	Comes Hugo	Per Baroniam	36	0	0	2	113	
XXVIII	Rogerus de Belmont	Per Baroniam	47	2	4	1	148	
XXIX	Rogerus de Curelle	Per Baroniam	5	0	0	1	12	
XXX	Robertus filius Geroldi	Per Baroniam	22	2	0	1	57	
XXXI	Edwardus Saresberiensis	Per Baroniam	38	0	0	0	127	
XXXII	Ernulf de Hesding	Per Baroniam	15	3	3	1	46	
XXXIII	Turstin filius Rolf	Per Baroniam	11	1	0	11	32	
XXXIV	Willelmus de Ow	Per Baroniam	92	3	0	5	219	
XXXV	Willelmus de Faleise	Per Baroniam	13	0	6	1	32	
XXXVI	Willelmus de Moion	Per Baroniam	56	0	6	7	170	
XXXVII	Willelmus de Braiose	Per Baroniam	26	1	8	6	50	
XXXVIII	Willelmus de Scolies	Per Baroniam	11	0	0	0	29	
XXXIX	Walscinius de Dwai	Per Baroniam	9	0	0	2	17	
XL	Walerannus Venator	Per Baroniam	35	0	0	7	114	
XLI	Walterius de Clavile	Per Baroniam	13	1	0		32	
XLII	Balduin Vicecomes	Per Baroniam	8	0	0		17	
XLIII	Berenger Gifard	Per Baroniam	4	0	0		14	
XLIV	Osbernus Gifard	Per Baroniam	2	0	0		6	
XLV	Aluredus Hispanensis	Per Baroniam	5	0	0		19	
XLVI	Mathiu de Moritania	Per Baroniam	14	3	0		29	
XLVII	Rogerus Arundel	Per Baroniam	69	2	11	7	137	
XLVIII	Serlo de Burei	Per Baroniam	13	0	0		33	
XLIX	Aulfus Camerarius	Per Baroniam	57	0	8	2	116	
L	Hunfridus Camerarius	Per Baroniam	10	1	6		22	
LI	Hugo de Porth	Per Baroniam	10	0	0		25	
LII	Hugo de Sancto Quintino	Per Baroniam	4	2	6		11	
LIII	Hugo de Boscherberti	Per Baroniam	11	2	0		24	
LIIII	FRANC.—Hugo de Luri	Per Feoffamentum	5	0	0	1	12	
	Hugo Silvestris	Per Feoffamentum	0	2	0		2	
	Fulred	Per Feoffamentum	4	2	0		13	
	Ricardus de Redvers	Per Feoffamentum	6	0	0		18	
	Sehelin	Per Feoffamentum	16	0	0		46	
	David Interpres	Per Feoffamentum	1	2	8	1	8	
	Anschetil fil. Ameline	Per Feoffamentum	3	0	0		13	
	Radulf de Creneburne	Per Feoffamentum	4	0	0		17	
	Odo filius Erebaldi	Per Feoffamentum	5	2	0		11	
LV	Uxor Hugonis filii Grip	Per Baroniam	115	0	8	10	260	
	Iseldis	Per Feoffamentum	1	0	0		11	
LVI	Taini Regis (36 in number)	Per Thenagium	123	2	5	5	354	
LVII	Servientes Regis (10 in number)	Per Serjantiam	49	2	6		148	
LVIII	Comitissa Boloniensis	Per Baroniam	11	0	4		17	
	(Number of Residents among the above, say 76)		2591	1	10	161	7275	
	Rex et Barones sui	{ 4 Boroughs containing 500 houses } standing in 1086	45	0	0		1000	
			2636	1	10	161	8275	
	Tenants not named in Domesday	{ Lands and Occupants, omitted in } Domesday by inadvertency.....	13	3	1		41	
	Tenants-in-Chief.	76	Hidage (as page 144)	2550	0	11	161	8316

DOMESDAY STATISTICS. POPULATION.

ADULT MALE POPULATION OF DORSET, A.D. 1086 AND A.D. 1871.

The annexed Table shows in detail how the adult male population of the County of Dorset, as actually deducible from Domesday, was in number about 7512.¹

To these we may add 1000 adult males as occupants of 500 Borough-houses, standing at the date of Domesday.²

Again, we may add (41+447=) 488 more, for adult male population, which we calculate may have been omitted from various causes in Domesday.³

¹ A total of 7512 adult males enumerable from Domesday, and *quoted above*, is furnished as follows.—

Among the Tenants-in-Chief, the number of permanent residents is.....	76
Of Knights and Free Tenants, the number deducible from Domesday is	161
Tenants in Villanage, and others less than free, annexed to the land, and counted according to Domesday are, in number	7275
Total	7512
² The Total of 1000 adult males resident in the four Dorset Boroughs includes eight Mintmen, and all other officers or servants, whether of the King or his lieges, who may be supposed to have been lodged in 500 Borough-houses spoken of as standing at the date of Domesday	1000
³ The total of 488 males, not furnished by Domesday, nor alluded to therein, but, as suggested above, supplementary of Domesday, consisted, as we further suggest, of some such items of population as these following.—	
Dwellers, say 41, on 13 hides, 3 virgates, 1 acre of hidated land, which land, as well as the Dwellers thereon, were accidentally omitted in Domesday	41
I. Dwellers in Todbere, and on from 50 to 60 smaller estates which, though named and hidated in Domesday, have no population assigned by the Record.	
II. Soldiers, Stewards, Bailiffs, Præpositi, Law Clerks, Tax-Collectors, Foresters, Verderers, and other Officers, holding neither Burgages nor lands, but employed in the King's Castles or Houses, or cultivated demesnes, or Hundred-Courts, or Forests.	
III. Analogous Officers employed in the concerns of the Bishop of Salisbury, of the Comtesse of Boulogne, and of about 30 other non-resident persons, or Corporations, holding Dorset lands in capite.	447
IV. Analogous Officers, etc. employed in the affairs of the Abbess of Shaftesbury, of Hugh fitz Grip's Widow, of the Sheriff Aulf, and of about 15 other Resident Tenants in capite.	
V. The Parochial Clergy of the whole County, over and above some eight or ten Priests named in Domesday	
VI. The Clergy of Collegiate Churches.	
VII. The Monks domiciled in the several Abbeys of Cranborne, Cerne, Milton, Abbotsbury, and Horton.	

The Total will be an adult population of about 9000 inhabiting Dorset A.D. 1086.

Now, at the Census of A.D. 1871, the males of all ages counted in Dorsetshire were in number 95,616. Supposing that 50,616 of these were infants or youths under age, the remaining 45,000 is only an increase of five-fold on the Domesday population; in other words, the adult male population of Dorset was in A.D. 1871 only 500 per cent. greater than in A.D. 1086.

The interval of nearly eight centuries, thus marked by an increase of 500 per cent. in the matter of population, has been also marked by an increase of about 3500 per cent. in the denominational price of corn and cereals, by an increase of about 6000 per cent. in the denominational price of live-stock, and by an increase of 24,000 per cent. in the denominational price, or rent, of land.

These remarks suggest further comment on another branch of Dorset statistics—

VALUES OF LAND OR OF PRODUCE IN DORSET, A.D. 1086 AND
A.D. 1878.

If we put the Domesday valuations of the whole land of Dorsetshire as averaging $1\frac{1}{40}$ pence, per acre per annum, it will be allowing an ample margin for a few cases of valuation, omitted in the Record, and will be rather over than under the mark.

If we put the existing rent-value of the whole County as, averaging (£1 1s.) one guinea per acre per annum, it will be very near, and rather over than under, the mark.

So, then, in eight centuries (as above assumed), land has increased two hundred and forty per cent. in denominational value; that is, it renders in current money 24,000 per cent. more in 1878 than it rendered in A.D. 1086.

The term, 'denominational value,' is here used advisedly, for, as to real value, there is an ulterior question. The real value of a thing is its market price, and the real value of money is its capacity for securing more or less of a marketable commodity.

Now the shilling of Domesday, as it would pay the rent of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mixed land, so would it suffice to purchase perhaps two store-sheep, or perhaps a quarter of blended wheat and rye. So, in point of change, and of real value, the Domesday shilling has changed like other things.—In one case it was

as efficient, and therefore as valuable, as 240 shillings of our day. In other cases it was sufficient to purchase as much of marketable produce as 35 shillings, or as 60 shillings, would now purchase.

To say then that land has increased in denominational value, or that money has decreased in efficient value, since Domesday, is only to say the same thing in different terms.—But there is a further phenomenon in this matter, and a more relevant question. How comes it that land has increased so much more in real as well as denominational value than the products of land have increased in real value?

The answer is, that the increase in the value of land has been caused by forces about five-times as great as those which have operated upon produce. One-fifth only of such forces consists in the specific marketable increase per head, or per quarter, of land-products. The remaining four-fifths of such forces consist in the circumstance that land has been brought to produce from four-fold to twenty-fold as much in bulk or quantity as it did at the date of Domesday.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN RELATION TO PLOUGH-LANDS AND TEAMS.

Generally speaking, in the Dorset Domesday, the ratio of male population is found to be more constant in regard to arable land than to any other denomination of territory, or any other element of territorial value.

In other words, the proportion of males found with the *Terra ad unam carucam*, or reputed plough-land, is more constant than the proportion found in connection with the realised Caruca, or Team itself.

The following Précis will show (in decimal figures) the proportion of males attaching to the plough-lands (of 120 acres each) in several districts and fiefs, at the date of Domesday.

I. In the seven Manors which constituted Faringdon Hundred there were, at date of Domesday—107 males to 38 plough-lands, or 2·815 males to each plough-land.

II. In 15 Manors of Albretesberga Hundred there were—153 males to 50½ plough-lands, or 3·0003 males to each plough-land.

III. In five of the six groups of estate which formed the King's demesne, there were collectively—621 males to 200 plough-lands, or 3·105 males to each plough-land.

IV. In three Manors, once Earl Harold's, but granted to subjects by the King before Domesday, there were—87 males to 28 plough-lands, or 3·107 males to each plough-land.

V. In seven Manors, once Earl Harold's, and retained in the King's hand at the date of Domesday, there were—169 males to 50½ plough-lands, or 3·3465 males to each plough-land.

VI. In ten Manors, once Brictric-Algars-son's, and forfeited at the Conquest, there were—222 males to 64½ plough-lands, or 3·4418 males to each plough-land.

VII. In four Manors, constituting the Abbess of Shaftesbury's Hundred of Sexpena, there were—197 males to 54 plough-lands, or 3·648 males to each plough-land.

A second Précis will show (in decimal figures) the proportion of males co-ordinate with the teams or ploughs actually employed in the same Districts and Fiefs at date of Domesday.

I. The 107	} Males of each group are co-ordinate, re- spectively, with	30	} ploughs ; and give a pro- portion of	3·5666	} males per team.
II. The 153		41½		3·0686	
III. The 621		156		3·9807	
IV. The 87		20		4·3500	
V. The 169		35		4·8285	
VI. The 222		52½		4·2285	
VII. The 197		54		3·648	

It will be seen that the ratio between males and plough-lands varies in the seven groups of estate, only between 3·648 to 2·815 males, or to the extent of ·833 males. But, between males and working teams, the variation is from 4·8285 to 3·0686, or to the extent of as many as 1·7599 males.

Thus we fortify, or rather illustrate, out of Domesday itself, the well-known theory that the agricultural workers of that date were rather *ascripti gleba* than *ascripti Domino* ; they belonged rather to the soil than to the Lord of the soil ; they followed the material estate rather than the industries applicable thereto ; the capital which might enable a Manor-lord to supply fresh teams, and perhaps more serfs, to his estate, would not enable him to buy up the villeins, or boors, or cotters which belonged to an adjoining Manor.

In later times, during the Wars of the Roses, when the greater feudalists came to vie with one another as to the number of retainers which each could lead to the battle-field, it was necessary to emancipate the villeins, in order to enlist them as soldiers.

THE HIDE OR QUASI-HIDE OF DORSET IN ITS SEVERAL PHASES, AND AS REPRESENTED BY, OR CO-ORDINATE WITH, STATUTE ACRES.

The Hide or Quasi-Hide of the whole County is represented on an average by $238\frac{4}{5}$ statute acres ; the Hide or Quasi-Hide of the 39 collective Hundreds by 231 statute acres ; the Quasi-Hide or Plough-land of the King's demesnes by $330\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres ; the nominal Hide of the four Dorset Boroughs is co-ordinate with $223\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres : the Hide of seven collective estates of Queen Matilda was represented, on an average, by 445 Domesday acres ; the Hide of Albretesberga Hundred is represented, on an average, by 414 statute acres ; that of Canendona Hundred by 354 statute acres ; that of Beleminstre Hundred by $339\frac{1}{3}$ acres ; that of Cocdena Hundred by $335\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; that of Witcherca Hundred by $293\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; that of Bera Hundred by $253\frac{3}{5}$ acres ; that of Haselora Hundred by $235\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; that of Brunessella Hundred by $218\frac{1}{3}$ acres ; that of Sexpena Hundred by $201\frac{1}{3}$ acres ; that of Hunesberga Hundred by $192\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; that of Pideltona Hundred by 186 acres ; that of Oglescoma Hundred by $183\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; that of Cuferdestroue Hundred by 182 acres ; that of Concredie Hundred by $179\frac{2}{3}$ acres ; that of Dorcestra Hundred by 173 acres ; that of Ferendona Hundred by $172\frac{1}{5}$ acres ; that of Haltone Hundred by 168 acres ; that of Pimpre Hundred by 168 acres ; that of Golderonestona Hundred by 138 acres ; and that of Lodre Hundred by $122\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Here are 25 phases of the ordinary Dorset Hide. The 25 Hides, thus instanced, contain collectively 5980 acres. It will be seen that the average acreage, representative of the Hide, was nearly 239 acres ;—an ascertainment remarkably consonant with one at which we have already arrived by a different process.¹

¹ *Vide supra*, p. 145. A privileged hide, such as was Earl Harold's half-hide at Piretone, would represent 8252 statute acres. That case is extremely abnormal ; and, though it does not disturb the averages calculated upon a survey of the whole county, it would be out of place here, where we are calculating the average contents of only 25 hides, indifferently chosen, but each of them typical of a class.

§ *The Table already given (p. 150) enables us to deal summarily with this matter.*

Supposing that the whole Domesday territory of Dorset were divided into 265 parts. Then, there will have belonged—

To the King, either in demesne, or by lapse or escheat	... nearly	36½	such parts
To the Bishop of Salisbury, and other Ecclesiastical persons or bodies	... ..	102	such parts
To Earls, Barons, and the greater Feudalists	... ..	98	such parts
To the lesser Feudalists or <i>Franci</i> , ¹ to the King's Thanes, to the King's Serjeants, to the four Boroughs of Dorset, and to a few unclassified Landholders	 about	28½	such parts
Total	... ..	265	

Again, the King was the richest of the Dorset territorialists, having nearly 36½ such parts. The Bishop of Salisbury came next, having nearly 26 such parts. The King's brother, the Comte of Moretain, came next, having more than 19½ such parts. The Abbess of Shaftesbury had more than 16½ such parts. The Abbots of Cerne and of Milton had, each, more than 12 such parts. Hugh fitz Grip's widow had 11½,—William of Ewe had more than 9¼,—the Abbot of Abbotsbury had more than 7½,—Roger Arundel had nearly 7,—the existing Sheriff, Aiulf, had nearly 5¾,—and William de Moione over 5½ such parts.

Of the Fiefs distinctively enumerated in the Record, the smallest was that of Iseldis. The single hide assigned to her was equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of such a part.

The great and marvellous feature in this disposition of Dorset lands is, that the Church, with her vassals and dependents, enjoyed more than a third of the whole county, and that her patrimony was greater than that of all the Barons and greater Feudalists combined.

¹ For the relative condition of the *Franci* and the Thanes, see page 142, note (6).

INDEX OF PLACES.

* * * Domesday spellings are usually rendered in Italic Type.

Reference to the page or pages which contain special notice of any place or district is made by the larger figures.

The letter P. stands for Parish; H. for Hundred.

The abbreviation *al.* stands for *alias*; *n.* or *n.* for "note"; *v.* for *vide*.

A.

Abbotsbury (*Abedesberie*), 28, 133-4, 151 *n*
In eâdem (una hida), 133-4
 Abbots-Fee (in Sherborne), 140
 Abbott-street (in Wimborne), 87
 Abbotts Wooton (in Whitchurch) (*Wideton*), 141-2
 Axford, *v.* Ockford
 Acton (in Langton Wallis) (*Tucatone*), 111-12
 Actune (Gloucester), 137 *n*
 Adford (read *Axford*), 131-2, *v.* Ockford Fitz-Pain
 Afflington (in Corfe-Castle P.) (*Alvrontone*, *Alvrontone*), 111-12 *bis*, 129-30 *ter*
 Affpuddle, 115-16, 149
 Aileveswoda H. 68, 103, 107, 109, 111-112, 125 *n*, 143-4, 145, 146, 148
 Albretsberga Hundred, 62, 66-7, 104 *bis*, 107 *bis*, 111-112, 143, 144, 146, 147
 Alford (read *Axford*), 57, 131, 131 *n*, *v.* Shillingstone
 Allington, 46, 127-8
 Allwell (Frome St. Quintin P.), 92
 Almer, East, 120 *n*
 Almer, West, 58
 Alphillcome, 125 *n*, *v.* Phillyholm
 Alton Pancras (*Altone*), 29, 137-8, 147
 Alton Pancras Liberty, 138, 143
 Anderson, *v.* Winterborne Anderson
 Arne (in Holy Trinity P., Wareham), 71, 73, 130
 Arnelay, 86 *n*
 Ashe (Stourpaine P.) (*Aiase*), 137-138
 Ashmore (*Aisemare*), 104, 105, 107, 131-2, 143
 Ashton, Winterborne, *v.* Winterborne Ashton
 Askerswell (*Oasherwille*), 7, 127-8
 Athelhampton (*Pudele*), 135-6
 Atrem, *v.* Stoke Atman
 Aylwood or Aylswood (Corfe Castle P.) (*Aleunde*), 111-112, 143

B.

Bachestanes Hundred (Glouces.), 137 *n*
 Badbury Hill, 143
 Badbury Hundred (old), 89, *v.* Bedeberia
 Badbury Hundred (new), 97, 114 *nonies*, 118 *decies*, 143 *ter*
 Bagbere (Sturminster Newton), 135 *n*, 136 *bis*
 Baggeridge Street, *al.* Knoll (in Horton psh.), 97, 119, 120
 Bardulf-Weston, *v.* Puddle-Bardolfston
 Barnsley (Wimborne), 87
 Barrow Hundred, 116 *pluries*, 143
 Batcomb, 92, 100
 Beaminster, 18, 64, 113-114, 143
 — Hundred, 64, 114 *pluries*
 Beaminster Foreign and Redhove Hundred, *v.* Redhove
 Bedchester, 140
 Bechinton (Somerset), 136 *n*
 Bedeberia Hund., 37 *n*, 87-8, 89, 90, 105 *bis*, 107 *bis*, 113-114, 113, 144, 144 *n*, 146, 147
 Bere Hackett, 140
 Belchalwell, 135 *n*, 136
 Belminstre Hundred, 113-114, 143, 144, 146, 147
 Belhuish, 142
 Bera Hundred, 65, 73, 115-116, 143, 144, 146
 Bere Regis, 84-5, 100, 115 *n*, 116 *bis*, 143
 — Church, 43, 85, 115-16, 116 *n*, 123 *n*
 Bere Regis Hundred, 116 *pluries*, 143
 Berwick in Swyre, 128, 128 *n*
 Bestwall (East-Stoke P.), 115-116
 Bettiscombe, 125, 126, 126 *n*, 144, 146
 Bexington, West (*Bessintone*), 133-4, 134 *n*
 Bincombe, 125 *n*, 126 *n*
 Bindon Liberty, 114, 134, 142 *ter*, 143 *ter*
 Bishop Candel, *v.* Candel
 Blackenwall (in Corfe Castle P.), 130
 Blackmanston (*Blachmanest-on*), 129-30

Blackmore, 93
 Blackmore Bosc, 100
 Blandford Forum, 11, 82, 95-6, 100, 143
 Blandford Forum Liberty, 138, 143
 Blandford St. Mary, 12, 121-122 *sexies*, 121 *n*
 Bloxworth (*Blochesorde*), 121-2
 Bochimpton (Stinsford P.), 123-4
Bochelande (Somerset), 122 *n*
Bochena, *al.* *Bochelande* Hundred, 106, 107, 109,
 115-116, 143, 144, 145, 146 *bis*, 147
Bochenham (in *Bileminstre* H.), 113, 114 *n*
Boseumbe (Wilts.), 120 *n*
 Bothenhampton, 104, 107, 130
 Bourton (in *Gellingcham*), 91, 123-4
 Boveridge (*Bovehric*), 34, 38, 111-112, 147
 Bovington (Wool P.), 115, 116
 Bowood (*Bovewode*), 113-14
 Bradford Abbas, 139-40
 Bradford Peverel (*Bradeford*), 123-4
 Bradle (*Bradelege*), 129, 130
 Bradpole, 84, 85, 100, 143
 Brenneville (Normandy), 76
 Briansecombe (*Brunesume*), 111-12
Bridetone cum appendiciis, 81, 84-7, 100
 Bridge, 122 *ter*, *v.* *Briga*
 Bridport, 8, 70-73, 93
 —, Church, 43, 73, 141-142, 142 *n*
 Bridy, Bonvill's (*Bridie*), 127-8
 Bridy, Little (*Litelbride*), 133-134
 Bridy, Long, 86
Briga, 50, 51, 83, 121 *ter*, 122
 Broad Windsor (*Windsore*), 113-114, 140 *n*, 141-
 142
 Broad Windsor Liberty, 114, 142, 143
 Broad Mayne, 52, 119-20
 Broad Waddon, *v.* Waddon
 Broadway, 105, 107, 119 *n*, 120, 121-2 *quater*
 Brockhampton (Buckland Newton), 116
 Brockhampton (Wimborn S. Giles), 111-12
 Brownshall H. 118 *octies*, 143
Brunesella H. 94, 117-118, 113, 144, 146
 Bryant's Puddle (*Pidete*), 115-116
 Bryanstone (*Blaneford*), 131-2
 Buckham (Beaminster P.), 113-14
 Buckhorn Weston (*Westone*), 123-4
 Buckland Abbas or Newton (*Bochelande*), 20, 21,
 115-16, 147
 Buckland Newton, 109, 116 *pluries*, 143
 Buckland Ripers, 121-2
 Burcomb (N. Poorton P.) (*Bourtone*), 137-8
Burewinestock, *v.* *Burstock*

Burleston, *v.* Puddle Burleston
 Burstock (*Burewinestock*), 141-2
 Burton, Higher and Lower (Charminster P.), 91,
 100
 Burton Bradstock (*Bridetone*), 100, 126 *n*, 128 *n*
 — Church, 43, 141-2
 Burton, Long (nr. Sherborne), 140
 Buxcomb (N. Poorton P.) (*Bourtone*), 137-8,
v. *Burcomb*

C.

Caen (Normandy), St. Stephen's Abbey at, 21, 85-
 6, 111, 125, 125 *n*, 126 *n*, 145
 Canell (Somerset), 120 *n*
 Candel Beyn, 117 *n*
 Candel, Bishop, 117-18
 Candel Haddon, 117 *n*
 Candel Malherbe, 117 *n*
 Candel Marsh, 48, 139 *bis*, 140 *ter*, 140 *n*
 Candel Purse, 117-18 *bis*, 128 *n*
 Candel Stourton, 117-18 *quater*
 Candel Wake, 117-18
Candetone (Somerset), 121 *n*
Canendona Hund. 37 *n*, 87, 90, 104, 106, 107 *bis*,
 117-118, 143, 144, 146
 Canford Magna (*Cheneford*), 28 *n*, 32, 37 *n*, 52,
 119-20, 120 *n*, 147
 Caun, *al.* St. Rumbolds, 71, 73
Carbihan (Cornwall), 15-16
Carentone (Somerset), 122 *n*
 Castleton (Sherborne), 140
 Castletown (Portland Isle), 83
 Catherston, Lewestone (*Cerneti*), 41, 141-2 *bis*,
 141 *n*, 142 *n*
 Catsley, (*Catesclire*), 113-14 *bis*, 114 *n*
 Cattistock (*Stoche*), 7, 60, 133-34
 Cattistock, Parts of, 133 *n*, 134
 Caundle. See Candel
 Ceirnell (Frampton fee), 125 *n*, 126 *n*
Celberga Hundred, 37 *n*, 98, 106, 107, 119-120,
 119 *n*, 143, 144, 146
Cereberga Hund. 58, 103, 107, 117-118, 118 *n*,
 143, 144, 146
 Cerne, 123 *quater*, *v.* *Foston bis*; Little Herring-
 ton; and Polington
Cerne (Abbatia Midelton) (near Minter), 133-34,
 138 *n*
 Cerne Abbey, 151 *n*, *v.* Cerne, Abbot and Convent
 of, in Index of Persons, page 170
Cerne Ansgeri, 123 *bis*, *v.* *Foston*

- Cernel* Episcopi Sarum, 123-4
Cernel Hugonis de Boscherbert (Wolveton), 123-4
Cernel Comitibus Moritoniam, 123-4
Cernel Walteri Diaconi (Godmanston), 133-4
Cerneli (Cerne Abbas), 137-8, *v.* Cerne Abbas
Cerneli (Catherstone Leweston) 141-2 *bis*
Cerne (Milton Abbey's), 133, 133 *n*, 134
Cernemude, *v.* Charmouth
Cerne, Nether, 60-1, 138
Cerne, Toteumb, and Modbury Hundred, 134 *separatim*, 138 *bis*, 143 *bis*
Cerne, Up, *v.* Up-Cerne
Cerne River, 41 *n*, 126 *n*, 133 *n*, 134, 138 *n*
Chalbury and Didlington, 117-18
Chalbury Hill, 58, 143
Chaldon, East, or Harang (*Calvedone*), 103, 107, 141-2
— Church, 43, 136 *n*, 141-2
Chaldon, West, or Boys (*Celvedune*), 55, 141-142
Chalmington, 7, 133 *n*
Charborough (*Cereberie*), 57-8, 103, 107, 117-18, 143
Chardstock (*Cerdestoche*), 34-5, 64, 113-14, 114 *n*
Charlton Marshall, 22, 95-6, 100, 143
Charminster (*Cerminstre*), 20, 41 *n*, 52, 100, 123-124, 147
Charmouth (*Cernemude*), 41 *n*, 50, 141-2
Char River, 41 *n*
Chelborough, East (*Celberge*), 139-40
Chelborough, West (*Celberge*), 139-40
Chenoltone 100, *v.* Woodlands
Chenoltuna Hundred, 119-120, 119 *n*, 143, 144, 146
Chesil (Portland Isle), 83
Chesilborne, 129-30
Chesilborne, Little (*Coselburne*), 135-6
Chisnecote (*Witelai* Hund. Glouc.) 133 *n*
Chetnoll (in Yetminster), 124
Chettle (*Ccote*), 131-2
Chickerell, West, 121-2
Chidecock (*Cidihoc*), 81, 84-5-6, 100
Chilcombe (*Ciltecome*), 127-8
Child Ockford, 55, 143, *v.* Okelord
Chilfrome (*Frome*), 62-3, 139-40
Chirgestone, *v.* Kingston Abbess
Chinwardstone (Somerset), 77
Chirce, 100, *v.* Crichel, Little
Chiselborough (Somerset), Barony of, 128 *n*
Church Knoll, or Knowle (*Knolle*, *Glale*, or *Chenolle*), 40, 130 *quater*
—, Church of, 45
Cirencester Church, 116 *n*
Clifton Maubank, or Maybank (*Cliston*), 123-4
Clyffe in Tincleton (*Clive*), 135-136
Cocdena Hundred, 37 *n*, 73, 96, 119-120, 120 *n*, 143, 146, 147, 148
Cogdean (near Corfe Mullen), 143
Cogdean Hundred (New), 120, 143
Cogges (Oxfordsh.), 75
Colebury (Sturminster Newton), 84-5, 100
Colliton-Row (Dorchester), 73, 91
Colway, or Colbeigh (*Lym*) (in Lyme Regis), 50, 141-2
Comb Deverel (nr. Little Puddle), 136
Combe Keynes (*Cume*), 76, 141-2
Combe (near Combe Keynes), *v.* *Cume*
Comb (*Come*), in Langton Maltravers, 111-12
Combsditch, 143
Combsditch H. 122 *pluries*, 143, 143 *n*
Compton Abbas or West (*Contone*), 7, 133-34
Compton Abbess (*Contone*) 139-40
Compton, East (*Contone*), 125-6
Compton, Over and Nether (*Contone*), 139-40
Compton-Valence, *v.* Compton, East
Compton, West, *v.* Compton Abbas
Concresdic H. 97-8, 121-122, 121 *n*, 143, 144, 146
Contone (Wilts.), 121 *n*
Corfe Castle ('*Castellum Warham' Domesd.*), 42 *n*, 43, 111 *n*, 112, 120 *n*
Corfe-Castle Parish, 112 *pluries*, 130 *pluries*
Corfe Mullen (*Corf*), 41, 119-20, 120 *n*
Cornwall, 5, 23, 145 *n*
—, Honour of, 91 *n*, 93
Corcombe and Cheddington (*Corcumbe*), 113-114 *ter*
Corton (Portesham) (*Corfetone*), 133-134
Cosseham (Wilts.), 35
Cowgrove (Wimborn), 87
Cranborne (*Creneburne*), 42, 45-6, 62, 67, 104, 107, 111-12, 143
Cranborne Abbey, 123, 151 *n*
Cranborne Hundred, 62, 89, 114 *quater*, 118 *nonies*, 122, 132 *sedecies*, 135 *n*, 136 *bis*, 143 *series*
Crawford, Grent, 117-18 *ter*
Creech, East (*Cric* or *Criz*), 130 *bis*
Creech, West (*Criz*), 130
Creech Grange (*Crist*), 52, 130
Crichel Goviz and Crichel Lucy (*Chirce*), 119-20, 119 *n*
Crichel, Little (*Chirce*), 87-8, 89, 100
Crichel, Long (*Circel*), 50, 69, 119-20
Crichel, More (*Cireel*), 50, 119-20

Cricketway (in Broadway P.), 122
 Croxton, *al.* Cruxton (Maiden Newton P.) (*Frome*).
 63, 139-40
Cuferdestroue H. 94, 105, 107, 121-122, 122 *n*,
 125 *n*, 143, 143 *n*, 144, 145, 146, 148
 Culliford-tree Hundred, 94, 120, 122 *pluries*, 143,
 143 *n*
 Culliford Barrow, 143, 143 *n*
Cume (nr Combe-Kaynes), 141, 142

D.

Dalwood, 93, 100, 145 *n*
 Didlington (*Dedilintone*), 117-18
 Devon, 23, 93, 145 *n*
 Dewlish (*Devenis*), 32, 135-36
 Dewlish Liberty, 143
 Doddingsbere (*Bere*), 85, 115-16 *bis*
Dorcestra Hundred, 37 *n* 123-124, 123 *n*, 143,
 144, 146
 Dorchester (Borough), 8, 11, 52, 70-73, 90, 143
 —, Church of Holy-Trinity, 123-4, 123 *n*
 — Churches, 43, 73
 — Group of Royal Domesnes, 73, 90-95, 100
 Dorchester Hundred (now St. George's Hundred),
 72-3, 91, 94, 143
Dorsintune (Gloucestershire), 76 *n*
 Dudsbury (West-Parley), 117-18
 Duntish (Buckland Newton P.), 116
 Durnford (*Torne*) (in Worth Maltravers and Lang-
 ton Maltravers), 111-12 *bis*
 Durweston, 11, 39, 131-2 *ter*.

E.

Eastbury (Sherborne), 140
 East Chaldon, *v.* Chaldon, East
 East Chelborough, *v.* Chelborough
 East Chickerell, *v.* Chickerell
 East Compton, *v.* Compton
 East Creech, *v.* Creech
 East Holme, *v.* Holme
 East Lulworth, *v.* Lulworth
 East Morden, *v.* Morden, East
 East Orchard, *v.* Orchard
 East Ringstead, *v.* Ringstead
 East-Stoke, *v.* Stoke, East
 East-Stoke parish, 115 *n*, 116
 East and West Stour, *v.* Stour
 Easton (Portland Isle), 83
 Edmondsham, 104, 107, 111-12 *ter*

Eggardon Hundred, 128 *quatuordecies*, 143
Eltone (Wilts.) 121 *n*
 Elwell (Upway), 83, 100, 121-2
 Elworth (Abbotsbury) (*Aleurde*), 119 *n*, 133-134
 Encombe (in Corfe-Castle P.), 130
 Eptleg, 93, 100
Erneleys, 125 *n*, 126 *n*
Etiminstre, 123-4, *v.* Yetminster
Etheminstre (Yetminster) Hundred, 123-4, 123 *n*,
 143, 144, 146, 147
Euneminstre, 41, *v.* Iwerne Minster
 Evershot, 60, 92, 138
 Ewerne, *v.* Iwerne

F.

Fareforde (Glouces.), 137 *n*
 Farnham (*Fernham*), 131-2 *quater*
 Farnham, Tollard (Wilts.), 132
 Faringdon (Iwerne Courtenay), 126, 143
Ferendona Hundred, 63, 107, 125-126, 125 *n*,
 143, 144, 146
 Fifehead Magdalen (*Fifhide*), 123-4
 Fifehead Neville (*Fifhid*), 131-2
 Fifehead St. Quintin (*Fifhide*), 135 *n*, 135-6
 Fifehead, Sydling, *v.* Sydling
 Fleet, 84 *n*, 103-107, 133-4, 134 *n*
 — Church, 43, 133-4, 134 *n*, 136 *n*
Fodindone (Somerset), 131 *n*
 Folke, 140
 Fontanell Abbey (Normandy), 42, 72, 85
 Fontmell Magna, 40-1, 139-40
 Fordington, 90-94, 100
 Foston, *al.* Fofsardstone (*Cerne*), 123-4 *bis*
 Frampton (*Frantone*), 85-6, 125-6, 125-6 *n*, 143,
 145, 146
 — Liberty, 122, 125-6, 125-6 *n*, 143 *bis*
 Frampton-fee, in Swanage, 112, 125-6 *n*
 "Frenches" (*Winburne*) (in Wimborn All Saints
 P.), 111-12
 Friar Mayne (*Maine*), 119-20
 Friar Waddon, *v.* Waddon
 Frome (Royal Domesne), 90, 92, 93, 100, 143
 Frome Billet or Belet, 53, 56, 123-4
 Frome Bouvill, *al.* Bomston, 123-4 *bis*
 Frome, Great, 92-94, 143
 Frome, Little, 92, 104, 107, 137-8, *v.* Frome St.
 Quintin
 Frome St. Quintin, 54, 60, 92, 137-38
 Frome Vauchurch (Frome), 68-9, 119 *n*, 139-40
 Frome Whitwell, 73, 91, 92 *n*

Frome Whitfield, 123-4,
Frome River, 60, 92
Frontona Hundred, 125-126, 125 *n*, 126 *n*, 143,
144, 145, 146

G.

Galton, 46, 119-20 *bis*
Gardinum (Orchard), 40
Gatmerston (in East Lulworth), 142
Gelingeham Hundred, 37 *n*, 94, 123-124, 123 *n*,
124 *n*, 143, 146, 147
Gelingeham, Estates *in*, 123 *series*, *v.* Ham or
Wyke, Bourton, Thorngrove, Langham
Gelingham (Mageston), 123-4
Gelune (Herefordshire), 130 *n*
Gillingham Regis (Royal Demesne), 90-91, 94,
100
In eadem (ii *carucatæ*), 123-4, 123 *n*
Gillingham, Church of, 43, 11 *n*
Gillingham Liberty, 124 *duodecies*, 143
Glanville's Wootton, *v.* Wootton Glanvill
Glastonbury Abbey, 20-22, 85, 135, 135 *n*
Glochresdona Hundred, 127-8, 127 *n*, 143, 144,
145, 146 *bis*
Gloucester, Honour of, 60, 62, 91, 97, 132 *n*, 135 *n*
Goderthorn Hundred (New), 128 *quinquies*, 143
Gloucestershire, 17, 76
Godmanstone (*Cernel*), 133-34
Golderonestona Hundred, 37 *n*, 127-8, 127 *n*,
143, 144, 146
Gomersay (Stalbridge P.), 118
Gorewood (Mintern), 100
Graston (*Grauston*), 127-8
Great Bindon Liberty, *v.* Bindon
Great Hinton, *v.* Hinton
Great Toller, *v.* Toller Porcorum
Grimston (in Charminster), 124
Gussage Regis, or All Saints (*Gessig*), 119-120
Gussage St. Andrew's, 128
Gussage St. Michael (*Gessig*), 119-20

H.

Halstock, 64, 114, 114 *n*
Halstock Liberty, 143
Halton (near Wareham), 73, *v.* Holton
Haltone Hundred, 59, 61, 103, 106, 107 *bis*,
129-130, 12 *n*, 143, 144, 145 *n*, 146, 155
Ham, or Wyke (*In Gelingeham*), 123-4
Ham Chamberlain, 118

Hame, *v.* Hampreston
Hammoon (*Hame*), 12, 38, 131-2, 131 *n*
Hampreston (*Hame*), 104, 107, 118 *quater*
Hamworthy, 120 *n*
Handley (*Haulege*), 127-8, 143
Handley Hundred, *v.* Sexpenny Handley Hun-
dred
Hanford, 125-6
Haullega Hundred, 37 *n*, 127-8, 128 *n*, 143, 144,
146
Harpston (in Steeple), (*Herpere*), 52, 56, 129-
130 *bis*
Hargrove (Fontmell Magna), 140
Hartley (Minterne), 93, 100
Haselbury Bryan (*Poleham*), 40, 53, 131-2, 131 *n*
Haselora Hundred, 73, 98, 111 *n*, 129-130,
130 *n*, 143, 144, 146, 148, 155
Hasler Barrow, 143
Hastings (Sussex), 76 *bis*, 77
Hawcumbe, or Havercombe, or Havocumbe, or
Haucumbe, Wood, 84-5, 86, 100, 125 *n*, 126 *n*
Hawkechurch, 60-1, 126, 126 *n*, 138
Haydon, 140
Heffleton (*Hafeltone*, *Ælfatune*), 115-116 *ter*,
115 *n*
Helston (Cornwall), 9, 10
Hemsworth, West (Shapwick P.), 88, 113-114
Hemsworth, East (Wichampton P.), 113-114
Henlistone (Cornwall), 9
Hermitage, 92-3, 100
Herringstone, Little (*Cernel*), 123-4
Herston (Swanage P.), 111-112
Hertham (Wilts), 124 *n*
Hasler Hundred (new), 130 *pluries*, 143, 148
Higher Kingcombe, *v.* Kingcombe
Hillfield, 7, 133 *n*, 134
Hille (West-hill), 125-6, 125 *n*
Hilton (*Eltone*), 129-130
Hinton, Great, or Martel, 44, 52, 78-9, 106, 107,
117-118
—— Church, 44
Hinton, Little, 44, 106, 107, 118
Hinton St. Mary's (*Haintone*), 37, 135-136
Hives (Win. de Ou's), (Muckleford?) 123-4
Holme, East (*Holne*), 129-30
Holme, West (*Holne*), 129-30
Holnest, 140
Holtone (Haltor, Wareham), 73, 119-20
Holwell (Somerset), 123, 145 *n*
Holworth (*Holverde*), 61, 119-20
Hook (*La-hoc*), 127-8

Horton, 36, 43, 52, 97, 117-18, 151 *n*
 Houghton, Winterborne, *v.* Winterbourne
 Hoghton
 Hoyland (Lincolnsh.), 23, 145 *n*
 Hundredsberg, *al.* Barrow, Hundred, 115 *n*, *v.*
 Barrow Hundred
Innesberga Hundred, 96, 131-132, 131 *n*, 143,
 144, 146, 155
 Huntingdon, 14 *n*, 48
Hustille (Somerset), 121 *n*
 Hyde (near Pimperne), 137 *n*, 138
 Hyde (Stock Gaylard), *v.* Lydlinch Barct
 Hyde (in Bothenhampton), 130

I.

Ibberton (*Abristetone*), 59, 103, 106, 107, 129-
 130, 129 *n*, 143
 Ilington (*Elsangtone*), 135-6
Iland, *al.* *Inlande*, postea *Iland* or *Nyland*, 56,
 123-4 *ter*
 Iwerne Courtenay (*Werne*), 63-4, 125-6. *v.*
 Shrowton
 Iwerne (*Werne*), *v.* Lacerton
Iwerne (Ranston), 63-4, 137-138
 Iwerne Minster (*Euneminstre*), 40, 63, 126, 139-
 140, 143
 Iwerne Stapleton, 63, 131-2
 Iwerne River, 63-4, 138

K.

Kentcomb, Higher, or Over (Toller Porcorum
 parish), (*Chimedecome*), 137-8, 138 *n*
 Kentcombe, Lower (Toller parish), (*Chimedecome*),
 127-8
 Ketstevern (Lincolnsh.), 23, 145 *n*
 Kimmeridge (*Camerie* or *Cunelis*), 129-30 *bis*
 Kingcombe, *v.* Kentcombe
 Kingston Abbess (*Chingstone*), 43, 111-112,
 111 *n*, 129
 Kingston Crubb, 73, 91
 Kingston Lacy, 87
 —, Honour of, 89 *n*
 Kingston Marwood, *v.* Kingston Crubbe
 Kingston Russell, 81, 86, 100, 143
 Kingston, Winterborne, *v.* Winterborne Kingston
 Kingston Magna (*Chintone*), 76, 123-4 *bis*, 13 *n*
 Kingston, Little (*Chintone*), 123-4
 Kinson, 28 (*Chinestinetone*), 28 *n*, 119-20
 Knighton (in Durweston), 131-2

Knighton, West (*Chenistetone*), 121-2
 Knoll (Buckland Newton), 116
 Knoll, 130, *v.* Church Knoll
 Knolton, 97, *v.* Knowlton
 Knowle (Horton), 98
 Knowlton Regis (now Woodlands), 97-8, 143
 Knowlton (Comitis Moritonie), 97, 119-20
 Knowlton Hundred, 97-8, 118, 143

L.

Lacerton (Stour Pain), (*Werne*), 137-138
 La Lee (Winterborne Whitechurch), 122
Langeberga Hundred, 104, 105, 107 *quater*, 131-
 132, 132 *n*, 137 *n*, 143, 144, 146
Langeford (in Cranborne), 111-112
Langeford (Wilts.), 112 *n*
 Langham (*in Gelingeham*), 123-4
 Langton Herring (*Langetone*), 105, 107, 133-
 134 *bis*
 Langton Long-Blandford (*Bleneford*), 11, 131-2
ter, 140 *n*
 —, Church of, 45
 Langton Maltravers, 112, *v.* Come
 Leeson (Swanage), 112, 143
 Leigh (Sherborne), 140
 Leigh (Wimborne), 27, 87, 117-118
 Leigh (Yctminster), 124
Lesseberge (Glouces.), 113 *n*
Lestisford (*Levetesford*), 111-112
 Lewell, 121-2 *bis*, *v.* Stafford, East
 Lewston, 140
 Lillington, 140
 Lincolnshire, 22-23, 23 *n*, 24 *n*, 47, 145 *n*
 Lindsay (Lincolnsh.), 23, 145 *n*
Liscarret (Cornwall), 9
 Liscomb, 61, 129-130, 145
Litelfrome, 137, *v.* Frome St. Quintin
Liteltone (Wilts.), 121 *n*
 Littleton (in Blandford St. Mary and Langton),
 121-2
 Little Bridy, *v.* Bridy, Little
 Little-Frome (*Litel-frome*), 60, 137, *v.* Frome
 St. Quintin
 Little Hinton, *v.* Hinton
 Little Mintern (in Buckland Newton parish), 116
 Little-Windsor (*Windresorie*), 113-114
 Litton Cheney (*name not entered in Domesday*),
 133-134
Locherslei (Hants), 118 *n*
Lochestone (Somerset), 77

Lodre Hundred, 37 *n*, 104, 107, **129-130**, 130 *n*,
143, 144, 146, 155
Loders and *Baunton Liberty*, 128 *ter*, 130, 143 *bis*
Loders, Long (*Lodres*), 104, 107, 129-130, 143
Loders, Lower, 104, 107, 130
Loders *Maltravers*, or *Bingham*, 127-8 *bis*
Loders, Upper, 127-8 *ter*
Long-Blandford, *v.* *Longford*.
Long Bridy, *v.* *Bridy*, *Long*
Long Burton, 140
Long Crichel, *v.* *Crichel*, *Long*
Longfleet, 120 *n*
Loop-ground (*Dorchester*), 73, 91
Loosebarrow, 143
Loosebarrow Hundred, 58 *n*, 118 *undecies*, 143
Lovard, in *Puddletown* (*Pidele*), 135-6
Lower-Fifehead (*Belchalwell*), *v.* *Fifehead St.*
Quintin
Lucomb, 140
Lulestock (*Somerset*), 140 *n*
Lulworth, East (*Lulvorde*, *Loloworde*), 141-2 *bis*
Lulworth, West (*Luluorde*), 96-99, 100, 143
Lulworth, West (*Loloworde*), 141-2, 141 *n*
Lydlinch, 117 *n*, 131 *n*, 140
Lydlinch Baret, or *Hyde*, 117-18, 117 *n*
Lyme, *Regis* (*Lime*, *Lym*, *Mordaal*), 20, 51, 141-
142 *ter*, 147
Lyme Regis, *Liberty*, 142 *quater*, 143
Lyons Gate (*Minterne*), 93, 100
Lytchett Maltravers, 32, 40, 52, 119-120, 147
Lytchett Minster, 120 *n*

M.

Mageston, Little (*Frampton*), 126, 126 *n*
Mageston, or *Mangeston* (*Gilingham*), 123-4
Maiden Newton (*Newetone*), 139-140
Manston (*Manestone*), 125-6
Mannington (*Gussage All Saints*), 34, 117-18
Mapertune (member of *Puddletown*), 67-8, 103,
107, 118 *n*, 136 *n*
Maplerton (*W. Almer*), 58, 117-118, 118 *n*
Mappercomb (*Poorstock*), 128
Mapperton, North (*Maperetone*), 113, 114, 114 *n*
Mapperton, South (*Malperetone*), 113, 114
Mappowder (*Mapledre*), 16, 115-116 *ter*
Margaret Marsh, 136
Marshall, 136
Marshwood, 19, 39
Marwood, *Winterborne*, 31, 77
Mayne, Great, *v.* *Broad-Mayne*

Mayne, Little, *v.* *Friar-Mayne*
Medesham, 111, *v.* *Edmondsham*
Melbury Abbess, or *West*, 139-140
Melbury, East (in *Melbury Abbess*), 140
Melbury Bubb, 123-4
Melbury Osmond, 51, 123-4 *bis*
Melbury Sampford, 123-4
Melcomb Bingham, *al.* *Horse*y, 59, 78-79, 103,
106, 107, 115-16, 116 *n*, 129-130, 129 *n*
Melcomb Regis, 11, 83-4, 100, 122, 122 *n*
Meleburne (*Somerset*), 140
Meleford (*Wilts*), 112 *n*
Mera (*Wilts*), 124 *n*
Meulan (*France*), *Comté* of, 76
Middle Gussage *v.* *Gussage St. Michael*
Middlemarsh, 60-1, 138
Milborne Deverel, 65 *n*, 115-116, 115 *n*
Milborne St. Andrew, 116, 136
Milborne Stileham, 85, 115-116, 115 *n*
Milborne Michaelston, or *St. Michael* (*Mele-*
burne), 135-6
Milton Abbas (*Mideltune*), 61, 129-130, 145 *n*
Milton Abbey, 7, 61, 151 *n*
Milton on Stour (*Mideltone*), 123-24
Milton West (*Poorstock P.*), (*Mideltone*), 127-8
Minchington (*Handley*), 128
Minterne Magna, 60-61, 93, 100, 138
Minterne Parva (*Buckland Newton P.*), 116
Modbury Hill, 143
Modbury Hundred (tem. *Hen. VIII.*), 133 *n*
Moleham (in *Swanage*), 111-112
Monkton, *Winterborne*, *v.* *Winterborne Monkton*
Monkton-Upwimborne Hundred, 132 *bis*
Monmouthshire, 17
Montacute Castle (*Somerset*), 128 *n*
Monte-Villers Abbey (*Normandy*), 133, 134 *n*
Morberga Hundred, 105, 107, 133-134, 133 *n*,
138 *n*, 143, 143 *n*, 144, 146
Mordaal (Part of *Lyme Regis*), 141-2
Morden, East (or *Maltravers*), 117-118 *quater*
Morden West (in *East Morden Parish*), 117-118 *bis*
More Crichell, 89
Moreton, 34, 119-20 *bis*
Mosterton (*Mortestorne*), 113-114
Motcombe, 91
Muckleford (*Bradford Peverel*), 124, *v.* *Huws*

N.

Nether Cerne, *v.* *Cerne Nether*
Nether-combe (*Sherborne*), 140

Netherbury (*Niderberie*), 18, 113-114
 Nettlecomb (Poorstock), 127-8
Newentona Hundred, 37 *n*, 135 *n*, 135-136, 143,
 144, 145, 146, 147
Newetune (Somerset), 121 *n*
 Newland (Batecombe), 100
 Newland (Sherborne), 140
 Newlands (Wootton Granville), 116
Nodford (Nutford Locky), 137-8
 Newton (in Sturminster Newton), 136
Norcote (Glouces.), 137*n*
Nortforde (Nutford), 95, 104, 105, 107, 137-8
 North Porton (*Pourtone*, *Povertone*), 137-8 *ter*
 North Wotton, 140
 Nutford, *v.* *Nortforde*
 Nutford Locky, *v.* *Nodford*
 Nyland (Kington Magna), 56, *v.* *Iland*

O

Obcerne, *v.* *Upcerne*
 Osborne (*Woeburne*), 139-40
 Ockford, *v.* *Okeford*
Odeham (Winborne P.), 53, 88, 113, 113*n*
Odetun (Marshwood), 19, 39, 141-2
Odiote, 31, 111, *v.* East Woodyates
Oglcseoma Hundred, 84, 103, 105, 107 *bis*, 133-
 134, 133, 133-4 *n*, 143, 144, 146, 155
 Okeford, Child (Okeford Superior), 103, 107, 125,
 126
 Okeford Fitz Pain (*Adford*), 131-2, 131 *n*
 Okeford Inferior, 103 (in error), 125-6
Omonseridge, *al.* *Omonskeridge*, 86 *n*, 125 *n*, 126 *n*
 Orchard (Church Knoll) (*Horced*), 40, 129-30
 Orchard, East, 40, 140
 Orchard, West, 40, 140
Ore (Corfe Castle), *v.* *Ower*
 Osmington, 121-2
 Osmund's Manor (in Farnham), 132
 Over-combe (Sherborne), 140
 Over Kentcomb *v.* *Kentcomb*
Ower (*Ora*), 50, 111-112
Owermoigne (*Cgre*), 119-20
 ———— Liberty, 120, 143

P

Parkstone, 120 *n*
 Parley, West (*Perlai*), 117-15
Pegens (Somerset), 121 *n*
 Pentridge (*Pentric*), 22, 111-112

Peretune Church (Somerset), 122 *n*
Peri (Somerset), 121 *n*
 Perrot, South (*Pedret*), 113-114, 114 *n*
Pertone (Wilts), 118 *n*
 Petersham (*Petrichesham*), 87, 117-18 *bis*.
 Philipston (*Winburne*), 119-20
 Phillyholme (Hawkechurch), 125 *n*, 126 *n*, 134 *n*
 Pidele and Pidre. See Puddle
Pidele (supposed 14 hides), 135-69, 135-6 *n*, 146
Pidele (Turner's Puddle), 40
Pideltona Hundred, 6, 118 *n*, 103, 104, 107 *bis*,
 135-136, 135-6 *n*, 143, 144, 146, 155
 Pidre, or Pidere, or Pitre (River-name), 67 *n*
Pidrie (Puddle Trenthide), 137-8
 Pilsdon (*Pilesdone*), 141-2
 Pimford (Sherborne), 140
 Pimpern Hundred (New), 122 *quinquies*, 131 *n*,
 132 *sedecies*, 138 *octies*, 143 *quater*
 Pimperne, 22, 95-6, 100, 143
 Pimperne Group of Domesnes, 95, 96, 100
Pimpra Hundred, 60, 64, 96, 104, 105, 107 *bis*,
 137-138, 137 *n*, 143, 144, 146, 155
Piretone or *Pitretone* (now Puddletown), 6, 67, 103,
 107, 118 *n*, 135-6, 136 *n*, 149, 151 *n*
 ———, Church of, *v.* Puddletown, 43, 135-136,
 136 *n*
 Plumber, 117 *n*, 131-132, 131 *n*
 Plush (Buckland Newton), 116.
 Pokeswell, 26
 Poleham, 32, 40
Poleham (Hazebury Bryan), 131-2
 Polington, *al.* *Pulston* (*Cernef*), 123-4
 Poole, 120*n*
 Poorstock (*Porrestock*), 127-8
 Poorstock Liberty, 128 *bis*, 143
 Poorton *al.* Porton North (*Pourtone*, *Povertone*),
 137-8 *bis*, 138 *n*
 Poorton, South (*Pourtone*), 137-38
Porbi (member of Puddletown), 67, 68, 103, 107,
 136*n*
Porbi, or *Porbieh* Hundred, 109, 111
 Portesham, 133-4
 Portland Isle (cum pertinentibus), 82-84, 100,
 122, 144 *bis*, 148
 Portland Isle, Wyke Regis, &c., Liberties of, 122
 Povington (Tyncham), 42, 52, 129-130
 Poxwell, 26, 119-20
 Preaux (Normandy), Abbey of St. Leger at, 76
 Preston (in Tarrant Crawford), 113, 113 *n*, 114
 Preston (near Weymouth), 91, 100
 Primsley (Sherborne), 140

Pubich, Frampton Fee in, 125 *n*, 126 *n*
 Puddle, The River, 67 *n*
 Puddle Athelhampston (*Pidele*), 135-136
 Puddle Bardolfston (*Pidele*), 135-136
 Puddle Burstou (*Pidele*), 135-136
 Puddle-Hinton, *al.* Hine-Puddle (*Pidele*), 135, 136
 Puddle-Hinton Liberty, 136
 Puddle, Little (*Litel-Pidele*, *Pidre*, *Litel-Pidre*),
 55, 103, 104, 107, 115-116, 115*n*, 135-136 *bis*
 Puddleton Hundred (Post-Domesday), 59, 68,
 136 *pluries*, 143, 146
 Puddleton-ford (*Pidele*), 135-136
 Puddletown (*Piretone* or *Pitretone*), 6, 55, 59,
 67-68, 103, 107, 135, 136, 136*n*, 143
 Puddletown (*Pitretone*), Church of, 43, 135-6
 Puddle-Trent-hide (*Pidrie*), 137-138
 ———, Liberty of, 138, 143
 Puddle, Turner's (*Pidele*), 40, 115, 116
 Puddle Walterston (*Pidere*), 135-136
 Pulham, East and West (*Poleham*), 32, 115-116,
 Puncknowle (*Pomacnole*), 133-4
 Purbeck Isle, 11, 40, 63, 103, 107
Purbich Hundred, 126 *n*, *v.* *Aileveswoda* Hundred
 Purse Candle, *v.* Candel Purse
 Purston ("In *Miltetone*"), 123-4

R

Radeslo, or Radesway, 119 *n*, 120
 Radipole, 121-2
 Rampisham (*Ramesham*), 69, 75, 139-140
 Ranston (*Iwerne*), 63, 64, 137-138
 Redhove (Hamlet), 143
Redchava Hundred, 114 *n*, 137-138, 138 *n*, 143,
 144, 146
 Redhove, or Beaminster-Foreign, Hundred, 114
quater, 114 *n*, 138 *sexies*, 143 *bis*
 Redlane Hundred, 124 *trdecies*, 126 *septies*,
 143 *bis*.
Redmertone (Glouces.), 113 *n*
 Rentscomb (*Romescumbe*), 129-30
 Ridgway, 119 *n*, 120
 Ringstead (in Osmington), 46, 119-20 *quater*
 Rollington (Corfe Castle) (*Rogintone*), 33, 111-112
 Rowbarrow Hundred, 112 *passim*, 130 *quater*,
 143 *bis*
 S. Rumbold's, *v.* Cann
 Rushmore Hundred, 118 *bis*, 143
 Rushton (E. Stoke) (*Ristow*), 65-66, 115, 116
quinquies
 Ryme Intrinsecu, 124

S.

Salisbury, 76
 Salop, County of, 145 *n*
 St. Andrews (W. Lulworth), 142
 St. Edwardston 8, *v.* Shaftesbury
 St. Elwolds (Cann), 72
 St. George, Hundred of, 72, 94, 120, 122, 124
pluries, 143 *ter*
Saxpena Hundred, *v.* *Sexpena*
Sctre (in Upsydling), 105, 107, 133-4
Schernecote (Wilts), 138 *n*
Selavestune (Wimborne), 88, 113
Sepetone, 100, *v.* Shipton George
Sexpena Hundred, 50, 53, 139-40, 139*n*, 143,
 143 *n*, 144, 146, 154, 155
 Sexpenny-Handley, or Sixpenny-Handley, Hund-
 red, 128, 140 *quater*, 143 *bis*
 Shaftesbury, 7, 40, 52, 70-7
 ——— Abbey, 79, 124 *n*
 Shapwick, 87-8, 89, 100
 Shaston St. Rumbolds, *v.* Cann
 Sherborne, See of, 114 *n*, 139 *n*
 Sherborne, 18, 19, 139, 139 *n*, 140, 143, 147
 ——— Abbey, 113
 Sherborne Hundred (New), 19, 118 *quater*, 131 *n*,
 132, 140 *pluries*, 143 *bis*
 Shilling Ockford, 132, *v.* Shillingstone
 Shillingstone (*Alford*), 38-9, 41, 57-8, 64, 112 *n*,
 131-2, 131 *n*, 132 *n*
 Shilvinghampton, *al.* Shilvington (*Silfemetone*, or
Scilfemetune), 133-4 *bis*
 Shilvington West (*Sevemeton*), 133-4
 Shipton George (*Sepetone*), 84-5, 100
 Shipton Hill, 85
 Shrowton, *al.* Iwerne Courtenay, 63-4, 125-6, *v.*
Werne
Sidelince (Sydling Fifehead), 137-8
Sidelince (Sydling St. Nicholas), 133-4
Sidelince (Up-Sydling), 133-4
Sidelinch (Little Mageston), 125 *n*, 126 *n*
 Sidling Brook, 126 *n*
 Sidling St. Nicholas, *v.* Sydling
Silcestre (Hants), 120 *n*
 Silton (*Seltone*), 123-24 *ter*
Sireburna Hundred, 139-140, 139 *n*, 143, 144,
 146, 147
Stillege (*Whitchirca* Hund.), 141-2, 142 *n*
 Smedmore (*Metmore*), 129-30
Supcherie (Glouces.), 113*n*, 137 *n*

Southway (in Broadway), 122
 Southwell (Portland Isle), 83
 Spettisbury, 117-118 *bis*
 Stafford, East (*Liwelle*), 121-2 *bis*
 Stafford, West, 121-2
 Stalbridge (*Staplebrige*), 117-118
 Stanberge, *v.* Stowborough
 Stane Hundred, 60-1, 133 *n*, 137-8, 138 *n*, 148, 148 *n*, 143, 144, 146, 147
 Stanford, 73, 123-4
 Stanton St. Gabriel (*Stantone*), 7, 127 *n*, 141-142, 142 *n*
 Stapleford (Hook P.), 127 *n*, 128, 148
 Steeple (*Stiple*), 129-30
 Steepleton, Iwerne, 132, *v.* Iwerne
 Steepleton Winterborne, *v.* Winterborne
 Sterthill (*Sterte*), 127-8
 Stickland, *v.* Winterborne Stickland
 Stinsford, 123-4 *bis*
 Ad Stoeche (*Witehirca* Hund.), 141-2, 142 *n*
 Stoches (*Witeherca* Hundred), (Stoko Waleys), 141-142 *bis*, 142 *n*
 Stock Gaylard (*Stoches*), 117-118
 Stockland (*Ertacomesstoeche*), 93, 141-2, 145 *n*
 Stockwood (or Stoke St. Elwold), 92, 100
 Stodlege (*Witehirca* Hundred), 141-2, 142 *n*
 Stoke Abbott, or Abbas (*Stoeche*), 18, 49, 113-114
 Stoko Atram (*Atrem*), 141-2
 Stoke St. Andrew, 142
 Stoke, East (*Stoches*), 141-2, 141 *n*
 —, Parish of, 65-6
 Stoke Gaylard, *v.* Stock Gaylard
 Stoke Wake, 129-30
 Stoke Waleys (*Stoches*) (in Whitechurch Parish) 141-2 *bis*
 Stokingway (in Upway), 121-2
 Stone (Wimborne), 87
 Stour, E. and W. (*Sture*), 123-4
 Stour Preaux, or Provost (*Stur*), 76, 123-4
 Stourton Candel *v.* Candel
 Stour-pain (*Sture*), 11, 137, 138 *bis*
 Stour, River, 12, 38, 96
 Stowborough (*Stanberge*), 73, 129-30
 Stratton (Charminster), 124
 Strigoil (Chepstow), 17, 76
 Stubhampton (*Stibemetune*), 131-2
 Studland (*Stollant*), 50, 111-112, 111 *n*
 Sturminster Marshall (*Sturminstre*), 119-120, 120 *n*
 Sturminster Newton (*Newentone*), 21, 85, 135-6, 143
 Sturminster Newton, Hundred of, 132, 143 *bis*

Sudintone (Glouces.), 137 *n*
 Surrey, 46 *n*
 Sutone (Somerset), 136 *n*
 Sutton Poyntz (*Sutone*), 90-94, 100, 143
 Sutton Walrond (*Sutone*), 65, 125-26
 Swanage or Swanwich (*Sonwic* or *Sunanwic*), 111-12 *ter*, 126 *n*
 Swindon (Wilts.), 140 *n*
 Swyre (*Suere*), 127-8, 128 *n*, 148
 Sydling Fifehead (*Sidelince*), 137-8
 Sydling S. Nicholas (*Sidelince*), 7, 133-34, 143
 Sydling, Upper, *v.* Up-Sydling
 Symonds bury, 28, 141-2

T.

Tainland, 130 *n*
 Tarrant Crawford, 44, 113-14
 Tarrant Gunvill, 27, 104 *ter*, 105 *ter*, 107 *ter*, 131-2 *quater*
 Tarrant Hinton, 26, 131-2, 132, 137 *n*
 — Parish, 138
 Tarrant Kaynston, 33, 44, 76, 131-2
 Tarrant Launston, 33, 131-2, 132 *n*
 Tarrant Monkton, 131-2
 Tarrant Preston (*Prestetune*), 39, 113, 113 *n*, 114, *v.* Preston in Tarrant Crawford
 Tarrant Rawson or Antioch, 131-2
 Tarrant Rushton, 104, 105, 107, 131-2 *quater*
 Tarrant Stubhampton (*Stibemetune*), *v.* Stubhampton
 Tarrant Vilers, 132 *bis*
 Tatton (*Tatentone*), 133-134
 Tatton (*Tatetune*), 133-134
 Tewkesbury (Glouces.), 5 *n*, 49
 Thornecomb (Turnworth P.), 121-2
 Thornford (*Torneford*), 139-40
 Thorngrove (*In Gelingeham*), 123-4
 Thornhill (Stalbridge), 118
 Thornhill (Wimborne), 117-18
 Thornton in Marnhull (*Torentone*), 119 *n*, 123-4
 Tineleton (*Tincladene*), 135-36
 Todbere (*Todeberie*), 123-4
 Tollard Farnham (Wilts.), 34, 132
 Tollard Royal (Wilts.), 40
 Tollerford (in Frome Vauchurch), 140, 143
 Tollerford Hundred, 60, 68-9, 124, 138, 128 *decies*, 140, 143 *bis*
 Toller Fratrurn, 69, 140
 Toller, Great, or Porcorum (*Tolre*), 62-3, 139-40
 Toller-Whelme (*Tolre*), 39, 113-14

Tolreforda Hundred, 62, 94, 125 *n*, 139-140,
140 *n*, 143, 144, 146
Tolpuddle (*Pidele*), 33, 135-6
Toner's Puddle (*Pidele*), *v.* Puddle, Turner's
Tornehelle, *v.* Thornhill
Tregel (Cornwall), 5
Trill (*Trelle*), 123-4
Tuderlege (Wilts.), 118 *n*
Turneberie (Glouces.), 137 *n*
Turner's Puddle, 40, *v.* Puddle, Turner's
Turnworth, 77, 131-2, 132 *n*
Tyneham (*Tigeham* or *Tingeham*), 129-30 *quater*

U.

Uggescomb (nr Portisham), 143
Uggescomb Hundred (New), 122 *bis*, 128 *ter*, 134
vigies, 143 *ter*
Up-Cerne (*Obcerne*), 7, 139-40
Upper Loders, *v.* Loders, Long
Up-Sydling, 105, 107, 133-4 *bis*
Upway, 121-2 *quater*
Up-Wimborne, 87 *n*, 89, *v.* Wimborne All-Saints
Up-Wimborne St. Giles, 89, 112
—, Hundred of, 112, 143
Up-Wimborne Monkton (Winburne), 111-12
—, Hundred of, 112, 143 *bis*

V.

Vandrilie Abbey (Normandy), 42, 129

W.

Waddon, Broad (*Wadone*), 133-34, 134 *n*
Waddon, East, or Little (*Wadone*), 133-34, 134 *n*
Wain, *v.* Way
Walford (*Wimborne*), 87, 117-118
Wallditch (*Waldie*), 127-8
Wambrook (in *Cerdestoche*), 84, 114
St. Wandregisilus, *v.* St. Vandrilie
Warcham, 8, 11, 40, 42, 51, 52, 70-73, 90, 118,
130 *bis*
—, Churches, 43-4, 73
—, St. Mary's, 130
Warcham Liberties, 130
Warinwell, 106, 119-20 *ter*
Watercomb, 106, 107, 119-20
Waterson, *at.* Walterston, *v.* Puddle-Walterston
Way Amundeville, 121-2
Way Baicusc, 121-2

Waymouth, *al.* Weymouth, 11, 100
Way-River, 11, 119 *n*
Werne, *v.* Lacerton, *v.* Shrowton
West Almer, 58-59
West Chaldon, *v.* Chaldon, West
West Compton, *v.* Compton, West
West Creech, *v.* Creech
West Elworth, *v.* Elworth
West Hemsworth, 113-14
West-Hill (in Iwerne Minster P.) (*Hille*), 125-6,
125 *n*
West Holme, *v.* Holme
West Milton, *v.* Milton West
West Morden, *v.* Morden
West Woodyates, *v.* Woodyates
Westbury (Sherborne), 140
Weston (Portland Isle), 83
Weston (in Stalbridge), 117-18
Weymouth, 11, 83-4, 100, 122
Whatecombe, 122
Whitchurch, *v.* Winterborne-Whitchurch
Whitchurch Canonorum, 81, 86, 100, 143
—, Church of, 43, 85, 141-2, 142 *n*
Whitchurch Hundred (New), 142 *vigies*, 143, 148
Whiteliff (Swanage P.), 111-12
Whitcomb (*Widecome*), 121-2
Whitfield (Dorchester), *v.* Frome-Whitfield
Whitway Hundred, 59, 116, 130 *octies*, 143 *bis*,
145 *n*
Wichampton, 27, 105, 107, 113-14 *ter*
Wichen (Glouces.), 137 *n*
Wilkswood (in Langton Wallis), 111-12 *bis*
Wilksworth (Wimborne P.), 87, 117-18 *quater*,
118 *n*
Wilton, Saxon See of, 139 *n*
Wiltshire (Part of Gillingham, in), 124 *n*
Wimborn All Saints, 87, 89, 100
Wimborne Minster, 32, 37 *n*, 82, 87, 90, 100, 105,
107, 143 *bis*
—, Churches in, 43-4, 118
Wimborne Forest, 36, 117
Wimborne Group of Demesnes, 87-90, 100, 113 *n*
Wimborne, The Minster, 44, 52, 89 *n*, 90, 117
Wimborne, Estates in, 105, 106, 107 *bis*, 114
scvies
Wimborne St. Giles (Winburne), 111-12 *bis*
Wimborne St. Giles Hundred, *v.* Upwimborne II.
Wimborne Monkton Hundred, *v.* Upwimborne-
Monkton, Hundred of
Winchester Abbey, 84, 137
—, College, 133 *n*

- Windelham*, Windcham, or Wiversham (in Gillingham P.), 123-4, 124 *n*
Windestorte, *v.* Woodstreet
 Windsor, Broad, 113-14, 141-2, *v.* Broad Windsor
 —, Liberty of, 114, 113
 Windsor, Little, 113-14, *v.* Little Windsor
 Winford Eagle (*Wenfrot*), 68-9, 119 *n*, 139-40
 Winfrith Newburgh, 96-7, 100, 143 *bis*
 — Church, 43, 97, 141-2
 Winfrith Hundred (modern), 120 *sedecies*, 142 *decies*, 143 *ter*, 148
Winfrode Hundred, 11, 98, 103, 107, 141-142, 142 *n*, 143, 144, 146, 148
Winfrode, *cum appendiciis*, 87, 96-99, 100
Wingheberie (Somerset), 121 *n*
 Winterborne Abbas, 127-8
 Winterborne Anderson, or Fyvasch, 121-2
 Winterborne Ashton, 121-2
 Winterborne Belet (now Cripston), 121-2
 Winterborn Caen or Came, 121-2, 125 *n*, 126 *n*
 Winterborne Clenstone, 121-2 *bis*
 Winterborne Farringdon, 121-2
 Winterborne St. Germans, 121-2
 Winterborne Herringston, 121-1
 Winterborne Hoghton, 27, 121-2 *quater*
 Winterborne Kingston (*Wintreburne*), 115-16 *bis*, 121-2 *quater*
 Winterborne Maureward, *al.* Zelston, 96-7, 100
 Winterborne Monkton, 121-2
 Winterborne Muston, 121-2 *quater*
 Winterborne St. Martin, 121-2, 123-4 *bis*
 Winterborne St. Nicholas, *v.* Winterborne Clenstone
 Winterborne Stepleton, 121-2 *bis*
 Winterborne Stickleland, 131-2
 Winterborne Thomson, 122
 Winterborne Turbervill, 122
 Winterborne Whitechurch, 121-2 *nonies*
 Winterborne Whitwell, 115-16
 Winterborne Zelstone, 96-7, 143
 Winterborne, North (River), 41 *n*
 Winterborne, South (River), 41 *n*
Wintreburne (La Lee), 121-2
In Wintreburne (Whatecomb), 121-2
Wintreslie (Wilts.), 118 *n*
Witcherea Hundred, 73, 127 *n*, 141-142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 155
Wodeton, *v.* Wootton Fitzpain
Wodetone, *v.* Wootton Fitzpain
 Wolveton (*Cernel*), 123-4
 Woodlands (Knolton) (*Chenoltune*), 97-8
 Woodrow (in Candel Sturton), 117-18
 Woodsford, West, 33, 119-20
 —, East, 119-20
 Wood Street (in Coombe-Keynes p'sh) (*Windestorte*), 141-2
 Woodyates, East, 31, 111, 112
 Woodyates, West (*Terra in tribus locis*), 111-12
 Wool (*Welle, Wille*), 141-2 *ter*
 Wool, Part of (*Welle*), 113-14, 114 *n*
 Woolcombe Maltravers (*Wellecome*), 123-4
 Woolcombe Bingham (Great Toller P.), 127-8 *bis*, 127 *n*
 Woolgarston (*Ogarestone*), 111-12
 Woolland (*Winlande*), 61, 129-30
 Wootton, Abbots, *v.* Abbots Wotton
 Wootton Fitzpain (*Wodetone, Wodeton*), 7, 141-142 *bis*, 142 *n*
 Wootton Glanvill (*Widelone*), 115, 116 *bis*
 Wootton or Wotton, North, 140
 Worgret (*Wiregrote, Weregrote, or Vergroh*), 73, 115-16 *ter*
 —, Tythling of, 65, 115-16
 Worth Maltravers (*Orde*), 111-12, 140 *n*
 In Do. (*Wrde*), 111-12
 In Do. (*Wirde*), 111-12
 Wraxall, (*Brochesale*), 54, 127-8 *ter*
 Wye River (Monmouthsh.), 17
 Wyke (Bothenhampton), 130
 Wyke (Bradford Abbas), 140
 Wyke (Gillingham), 124
 Wyke Regis, 83-4, 100, 122, 143
 — Church, 122 *n*
 Wytherstone (Poorstock), 128

Y.

- Yard (in Rampisham), 69, 140
 Yetminster (*Eliminstre*), 20, 123-4
 Yetminster Hundred, 143

Z.

- Zelston, *v.* Winterborne Zelston

INDEX OF PERSONS.

* * In the following Index, the letter T., followed by the name of any person in the possessive case, signifies "Tenant of."

T. R. E. signifies Tempore Regis Edwardi, viz. A.D. 1041—1066.

T. R. W. signifies Tempore Regis Willielmi, viz. A.D. 1066—1087.

T. I. G. signifies Tempore Inquisicionis Gheldi, viz. A.D. 1084.

P. D. signifies Post-Domesday, *i.e.* later than the year 1086.

The abbreviation n. or *n.* stands for "note"; *v.* for "*vide*"; *al.* for *alias*.

A.

Abbotsbury, the Abbot of (T. R. E. & T. R. W.), 33, 129
133 *ter*, 135, 137, 141 *bis*, 150, 156

Adobed, Ruald (1086), 77

Airardus (T. Aiulfi Camerarii, 1086), 131

Aiulfus Camerarius, or Vicecomes, (1084, 1086), 19, 40,
51, 54-5, 60, 74, 77, 113, 115, 117 *bis*, 119, 121 *bis*,
129, 131 *sexies*, 133, 133 *n.*, 141 *bis*, 150, 151, 156

—, Humphrey Chamberlain, brother of, 77, *v.* Hun-
fridus Camerarius

Aiulfus (T. Abbatis Mideltunæ, 1086), 133

Aiulfus (T. Brietuni, Taini), 123

Aiulfus (T. Episcopi Saresb.), 113

Alanus Comes (of Richmond), (1066-1088), 32, 76, 135,
150

Alberic Comes (of Northumberland), (*recessit* c. 1080-3),
88, 90, 113, 113 *n.*

Aldreio, Wills de (1084-6) 121, 121 *n.*

Alestan de Boscumbe, *v.* Taini Regis Edwardi

Algar (T. Episcopi Saresb. 1086), 113

Almar Bedellus (1084-6), 141

Alnereio, Wills de (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 127 *bis*

Alnod, Tainus Regis Edw., 113 *ter*, 114 *n.*, 137, *v.* Taini

Alnod (T. Edwardi Lipe T. R. E.) 137

Aluin (T. Comitibus Moriton. 1086), 117

Alured Hispaniensis (1084-6), 74, 77, 131 *bis*, 131 *n.*, 150

Alured Pincerna (T. Comitibus Moriton. 1086), 117, 141

— (T. Athelney Abbey, 1086), 117

Alured (Vicecomes Dorset, T. R. E.), 77, 141, *v.* Taini
Regis Edwardi

Aluric & Bietric (Taini Regis Willi. (1086), 127

Aluric Dod (T. R. E.), 113

Aluric Venator (T. R. E. & T. R. W.), 129

Aluuoldus Episcopus, *v.* Sherborne, Bishop of, Ailfwold

Alveva (T. R. E.), 117 *bis*, 141

Alward Coline (1084, 1086), 121, 122 *n.*

Alward, *al.* Ailward, *al.* Ulward, Albus or Wit (T. R. E.)
112 *n.*, 137 *n.*, 139 *quater*, 139 *n.*

Alward Præpositus (T. R. E. 1084, 1086), 141

Alward, *al.* Elward (a Somerset & Wiltshire Thane T. R. E.),
137 *n.*

Amun (T. Comitibus Moriton. 1086), 121

Andreas of Carbihan (1086), 15

Ansehitil fil. Ameline (Francus), *al.* Aseitillus de Caris-
burgo (1080-1086), 129, 130, 150

Ansfrid (T. Wmi. de Ow, 1086), 68, 133, 139

Ansger Cocus (1084-6), 139, 140 *n.*

Ansger (T. Comitibus Moriton. 1086), 119, 123 *bis*, 137

Antwerp, Geoffrey, Marquis of (1076), 77 *n.*

Arundel Roger (1084, 1086), 33, 54, 111 *quater*, 123 *bis*,
124 *n.*, 127 *quinquies*, 131, 133, 134 *n.*, 137 *bis*, 139,
140 *n.*, 150

Athelney, The Abbot of (1086), 117, 150

Atilett, Robert (1086), 131

Azelinus (T. Waleranni Venatoris, 1086), 117

Azo (T. Uxoribus Hugonis, 1086), 121

B.

Baieux, Odo, Bishop of (*ob.* 1097), 69, 75, 139 *bis*, 150

Baldwin Vicecomes (of Devon, 1084-6), 74, 125, 150

Belet, William (Serviens Regis, 1080-6), 33, 53, 56, 104,
117, 121, 123, 129, 137 *bis*, 141

Idem (T. Willi. de Ou, 1084), 123

Belmont, Roger de (1084-1086), 45, 76, 111 *bis*, 119, 123
129 *ter*, 150

—, —, Athelina of Meulan, wife of, 76

—, —, Robert, son of (1066-1118), 76, *v.* Meulan
Comite of.—

Bernard Pancevolt (T. Turstini f. Rolf, 1086), 123 *bis*

Bernard (T. Walteri Diaconi, 1086), 133
 Beroldus (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 131
 Benlf (T. Waleranni Venatoris, 1086), 119
 Boisellus, Roger (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 135
 Boisellus, Roger (T. Rogeri Arundel, 1086), 136 *n*
 Bollo Presbyter (1084, 1086), 43, 115, 121, 133, 134 *n*,
 135, 136 *n*, 141
Idem (T. Abbatis Abedesberiensis, 1086), 133
Idem (T. Abbatis Cerneliensis, 1084), 141
 Bondi, *v.* Bundi
 Bosc-Herbert, Hugh de (Tenant-in-capite, 1084-6), 123,
 133, 150
 Bosc-Herbert, Hugh de (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 121
bis, *v.* Hugo Miles
 Boulogne, Comtes of.—
 Eustace (II), (occurs 1049-1066, *defunctus* 1086),
 77, 111
 —, Goda of England, 1st wife of (*defuncta* 1066),
 79, 79 *n*, *v.* Goda Comitissa
 —, Ida of Lorraine, 2nd wife of (*superstes* 1086),
 75, 77, 111, 121, 123, 150, 151 *n*
 —, Geoffrey, Marquis of Antwerp, son of, 77
 —, Baldwin, son of, 77
 Eustace (III), (1086), 77
 Braiose, William de (1084, 1086), 65, 111 *bis*, 111 *n*, 115
quinquies, 119, 129 *quinquies*, 137, 150
 Bretel de St. Clair, *v.* Bretel
 Bretel (T. Comitibus Moriton, 1084-6), 121 *ter*, 123, 129
bis, 141 *ter*
 Briesi, Miles Regis Edwardi, 19, 141
 Brietric Algars-son (Lord of the Honour of Gloucester,
 T.R.E.), 5 *n*, 49, 60, 107 *ter*, 111 *ter*, 131 *ter*, 132 *n*, 135,
 137 *n*, 143 *n*, 154
 Brietuin Præpositus, Tainus Regis (T. R. E. & T. R. W.),
 119 *bis*, 121 *quater*, 123, 127, 133, 134 *n*
 Brietuin (T. Abb. Cerneliensis, T. R. E. & 1806), 61, 137
 Brietuin (T. Ep'i Salesb. 1086), 113
 Bristuard Presbyter (Elemosynarius Regis, 1086), 43,
 115, 116 *n*, 123
 Bristuin Præpositus, 123, *v.* Brietuin
 Britellus, 121, *v.* Bretel
 Buissel, Roger (1086), 136 *n*, *v.* Boisellus
 Bundi ('Stallere' T. R. E. & T. R. W.), 125, 141
 Burei, Serlo de (1080-1086), 111, 135, 150
 Burgh, Hubert de (*tem.* Regis Johannis), 120 *n*
 Buskarles, 71

C.

Caen, The Abbess of the Holy Trinity at (1084-6), 33
 131, 132 *n*, 150

Caen, The Abbot of St. Stephen's at (1084-6), 111, 121,
 122 *n*, 150
 Cahagnes, Ralph de (*tem.* Hen. I.), 76
 —, —, Alice Maminot, wife of, 76
 Caisnell, William (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1084), 131
 Capra, William (1084), 127, 127 *n*, 142 *n*
 Cartrai, H. de (T. Episcopi Saresb. 1086), 113
 Cartrai, Malger de (T. Comitibus Moriton, 1086), 121
 Cerne, Abbot & Convent of (T. R. E. & T. R. W.), 26,
 28, 60, 61, 115 *ter*, 119 *bis*, 121 *bis*, 127 *quater*,
 129 *bis*, 133 *bis*, 135, 137 *bis*, 141, 143, 143 *n*, 149,
 150, 151 *n*, 156
 Chernet, Will. (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 111, 117 *bis*
 Chester, Peter, Bishop of (*defunctus* 1084), 122 *n*
 Chetel (Tainus Regis Willi. 1084-6), 123
 Chetel (T. Abbatis Sceptrisb. 1084-6), 135, 135 *n*
 Chetel (T. Abbatis Glaston. 1086), 131, 135
 Cirencester, Rainald de (Chancellor of K. Edward),
 116 *n*
 Clavill, Walter de (1084-6), 117, 129 *ter*, 141, 150
 Cornwall, Earls of.—
 Harold (T. R. E.), *v.* Heraldus Comes
 Reginald Fitz Roy (1141-1175), 93
 Edward of Caernarvon (1300), 93
 Coutances, The Canons of (1084-6), 131, 150
 Coutances, Geoffrey de Moubray, Bishop of (1084-6),
 27, 121 *bis*, 150
 Cranborne, The Abbot & Convent of (T. R. E. & T. R. W.),
 34, 38, 111 *ter*, 123, 129, 131, 150, 151 *n*
 Cranborne, Ralph de (Tenant-in-capite, 1084-6), 27,
 117, 131, 150
 Creneto, Wills de (1086), 111, *v.* Chernet
 Curcelle, Roger de (1086), 133, 150

D.

Dalmari, Wills de, Serviens Regis (1084-6), 117, 127
 David Interpres (Inter Francos, 1086), 137, 150
 David (T. Willi de Braiose, 1084-6), 137
 Dodeman (T. Comitibus Moriton, 1084-6), 51, 115, 119,
 121 *bis*, 123
 Dodeman (T. Willi de Moion, 1086), 139
 Dodo or Dode (Tainus Regum Edw. et Willi), *v.* Taini
 Domesday Scribes, 74
 Douai, *al.* Dwai, *al.* Doai, Walseinus, or Walter, de (1086),
 46 *n*, 77, 117, 121, 150
 Drogo (de Montacute) (T. Comitibus Moritonæ, 1086), 56,
 113, 123, 141, 141 *n*, *v.* Montacute
 Durandus Carpentarius, Serviens Regis (1084-6), 111 *bis*,
 129
 Dwai, Walseinus de, *v.* Douai

E.

- Eddeva (T. Hunfridi Camerarii, 1086), 111
Eddid (Edith) *Regina*, 139, 139 *n*
 Edric, Saxon Antecessor of Hesdin, T. R. E., 123, 124 *n*
 * * *, widow of (1086), 124 *n*
 Edric Præpositus, *v.* Taini Regis Willielmi
 Edward, King and Confessor, *v.* England, Kings of
 Edward, King and Martyr, *v.* England, Kings of
 Edward Lipe (T. R. E.), 137
 Edward (T. Alurici, Taini Regis, 1086), 117
 Edward (T. Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 19, 137, 139
 Edward Venator, Tainus Regis (1086), 16, 123
 Edwin, Comes (T. R. E. and T. R. W.), 7, 85, 142 *n*
 Edwin Venator (1084-6), 45, 115, 115 *n*, 121, 131, 133, 135
 Eleemosynarii Regis (1086), 74, 150
 Eluui Hiles (a Gloucestershire Thane, T. R. E.), 137 *n*
 England, Kings of (their kindred, etc.).—
 Edward the Martyr (*c.* 975-978), 8
 Ethelred the Unready (979-1016), 3, 4, 10, 54
 Edward the Confessor (1041-1066), *passim*
 —, Goda, sister of, 79, 79 *n*, *v.* Goda Comitissa
 —, Edith, wife of, 139, 139 *n*
 William I. (1066-1087), 6, 43, *et passim*
 —, Matilda, wife of (*ob.* Nov. 3, or Dec. 2, 1083), 49, 54, 57, 60, 76, 78, 87, 104 *pluries*, 105 *pluries*, 106-108, 111 *bis*, 112 *n*, 113 *bis*, 117, 119, 125 *n*, 126 *n*, 131 *quater*, 133 *bis*, 137 *bis*, 137 *n*, 143 *n*, 145, 155
 —, William Rufus, son of, 21, 102, 117
 Henry I. (1100-1135), 59, 70, 75, 84, 89, 95, 125 *n*, 126 *n*, 136 *n*
 Henry II. (1154-1189), 70, 92
 Eschelinus, *al.* Schelin (1080-1086), 104, 105, 111, 112 *n*, 113, 117, 131, 131 *n*, 132 *n*, 150
 Estru, or L'Estre, Will. de (1084-6), 113, 131, 141 *bis*
 Ethelred, the Unready, *v.* England, Kings of
 Ewe, the Comte of (1086), 120 *n*
 Ewe, William of, *v.* Owe
 Exeter, Baldwin de, 74, 125, *v.* Baldwin Vicecomes
 Exeter, Bishop of,—Osbern (1072, 1086), 5

F.

- Falaise, William de (1084-6), 123 *quater*, 150
 Fitz Gerold, Robert (1084-6), 41, 52, 63, 76, 117, 119, 129, 137, 150
 —, Roger, 76, 120 *n*
 —, Edward, 76, *v.* Salisbury, Edward de

- Fontanell, The Abbot of (T. R. W.), 51, 70, 72, 129, 141 *bis*
 Frampton, The Prior of (P. D.), 126 *n*
Franci (of Domesday), The, 74, 75, 142 *n*, 156, 156 *n*
 Fulcred, *Francus* (1084-6), 55, 103, 121, 123, 133, 134 *n*, 141, 150

G.

- Gausbert, Hugo (Serviens Regis, 1084-6), 115, 117, 121 *bis*, 127
 Gifard, Berenger (1084-6), 127, 150
 Gifard, Osbern (1084-6), 74, 125, 150
 Girard (T. Comitibus Moriton, 1086), 127
 Gislebert (T. Comitibus Hugonis, 1086), 123
 Glastonbury, The Abbot of (T. R. E. & T. R. W.), 6, 20-22, 31, 50, 111 *bis*, 115, 121, 121 *n*, 135, 135 *n*, 141, 143 *bis*, 143 *n*, 150
 —, Turstin, Abbot of (expelled 1083), 21, 22
 Goceline (Coqus Regis Willielmi, 1086), 22, 135
 'Goda Comitissa,' sister of K. Edward Conf. (*Defuncta* 1057), 79, 79 *n*, 103, 106, 107 *bis*, 116 *n*, 117, 129, 150
 —, Drogo, Comte of the Vexin, 1st husband of, 79
 —, Radulf, Earl of Hereford, son of, 79
 —, Fulk, Bishop of Amiens, son of, 79
 —, Walter II., Comte of Mantes, 2nd husband of, 79
 —, Walter III., Comte of Mantes, son of, 79
 —, Eustace II., Comte of Boulogne, 3rd husband of, 77, 79, 111
 Godefrid, (T. Episcopi Saresb. 1086), 113
 Godescal (T. Davidis Interpretis, 1086), 137
 Godric Presbyter (Tainus Regis, 1084-6), 115
 Godric Venator (Tainus Regis, 1084-6), 123, 124 *n*
 Goduin Præpositus (T. R. E. & 1086), 121
 Godwin, Tainus Regis Edwardi, 117, 121 *ter*, 123, 131, 133
 Godwin Venator (Tainus Regis, 1084-6), 113 *bis*, 117
 Godwin Comes (*ob.* 1053), 8, 86, 126 *n*
 —, Gytha, widow of (1066), 55, 86 *n*, 107, 125, 126 *n*
 Goisfrid (T. Wmi de Moione, 1086), 123, 131
 Goizenboded, William (1086), 77 *n*
 Gosbert, Hugh, *v.* Gausbert
 Goscelinus Cocus (1086), 135, *v.* Gocelinus
 Gudmund (Tainus Regis Wmi, 1086), 123, *v.* Taini
 Guncard, Chaplain to K. William, 43 *n*
 Gytha Comitissa, *v.* Godwin Comes

H.

- Haimo (T. Comitibus Moriton., 1086), 111, 123
 Henry I., *v.* England, Kings of
 Henry II., *v.* England, Kings of

Heraldus Comes (Harold, Earl of Dorset, Cornwall, etc., T. R. E.), 9, 10, 55, 57-59, 67-8, 75, 78-9, 84 *n*, 86, 103 *pluries*, 104, 106, 107 *nonies*, 108, 111, 116 *n*, 117, 121, 123, 125, 129 *ter*, 131, 133, 135 *ter*, 136 *n*, 141, 154, 155 *n*
 —, Godwin Comes, father of, 126 *n*
 —, Gida, or Gytha, mother of, 107, 125, 126 *n*, 135
Herveus Camerarius, *al.* *Herveus de Wilton* (*Serviens Regis*, 1086), 111, 112 *n*
Herveus fil. Anserii (T. Abbatis Middletun., 1086), 144
Hesding, *Ernulf de* (1084-6), 76, 112 *n*, 113, 114 *n*, 123, 124 *n*, 137 *bis*, 138 *n*, 150
 —, —, Sibil, coheiress of, 76, *v.* *Salisbury*
Hispaniensis, *Alured* (1084-6), 74, 77, 131, 131 *n*, 150
Horton, The Abbot of (T. R. E.), 117
 —, The Abbot of (T. R. W.), 36, 117, 150
Hubert (T. Comitibus Moriton.), 113 *ter*, 114, 121
Hugo Comes (of Chester), (1084-6), 113 *bis*, 114 *n*, 119 *quater*, 123 *ter*, 129, 135 *bis*, 141, 150
Hugo (T. Aiulfi Camerarii, 1084), 141
Hugo (T. Rogerii Arundel, 1086), 127
Hugo (T. Uxoribus Hugonis f. Grip, 1086), 119, 121 *bis*
Hugo de Boscherbert (T. ejusdem, 1086), 121 *bis*
Hugo Miles (T. ejusdem, 1086), 51, 55, 141
Hugo filius Grip, *alias* 'Hugh of Wareham,' *Præ-Domesday Sheriff of Dorset*, 52, 71, 72, 78, 91, 105, 106, 107-8, 111, 119, 123, 129, 131 *ter*, 133 *ter*, 134 *n*, 135, 137, 150
 —, : : * * * *, widow of (1084, 1086), 72, *v.* *Uxor Hugonis*
Hugo Silvestris (Francus), *v.* *Silvestris*
Hunfridus Camerarius 1083-1086), 77, 111 *bis*, 113, 130 *n*, 137, 137-8 *n*
Hunfridus (T. Comitibus Moriton., 1086), 135 *bis*
Hunfridus (T. Willi de Braiose, 1086)
Hunger filius Odini (*Serviens Regis*, 1084-6), 113, 121
Huscarsl (T. R. E.), 70, 71

I.

Ilbert (T. Uxoribus Hugonis, 1086), 131
Ingelbert (T. Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 139
Ingelramnus (T. Waleranni Venatoris, 1086), 131
Ingulfus (*Chronieler*), 25 *n*, 26 *n*
Iseldis (Tenant-in-Capite, 1086), 74, 75, 117, 150, 156

J.

Johannes (T. Abbatis de Cranborne, 1086), 111 *bis*
Johannes Hostiarius, *Serviens Regis* (1084-6), 121, 121 *n*

L.

Lanbertus (T. Episcopi Sarisb, 1086), 19, 117, 139
Lanbertus (T. Monachorum de Sireburn, 1086), 139
Legati Regis (*Domesday Commissioners*), 130 *n*
Linnesey, Ralph de, Senior (*def.* 1084), 17, 88 *n*
Lincoln, *Alured* (I) de (P.D.), 77, 78
 —, * * * *, wife of, *v.* *Uxor Hugonis*
Liseux, Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of (1084-6), 33, 76, 113 *bis*, 113 *n*, 117, 131, 132 *n*, 141, 150
London, Bishops of.—
 Hugh (*ob.* Jan. 1085), 113, 113 *n*
 Maurice (appointed 1085), 52, 53, 113, 113 *n*, 117, 150
Lorrain Geoffrey, Duke of (*ob.* 1076), 77
 —, —, Ida, dau. of, 77, *v.* *Boulogne*
Luri, Hugh de ('Francus,' Tenant-in-Capite, 1086), 74, 111, 150

M.

Malbanc, William (T. Hugonis Comitibus, 1080-1086), 113, 114 *n*, 119 *quater*, 123 *bis*, 129, 135 *bis*
Malbedeng, William, *v.* *Malbanc*
Malger (T. Comitibus Moriton., 1086), 141
Maltravers, Hugh de (T. Willi. de Ou, 1084-6), 115, 117 *bis*, 119, 123
Maminot, Gilbert, Bishop of *Liseux*, 47, *v.* *Liseux*
Maminot, Hugh (1084-6), 76, 113, 113 *n*
 —, —, Alice, dau. of, 76 *n*, *Cahagnes*
Manasser Cocus (1084-6), 117, 117 *n*
Margella, Roger de (1086), 123
Marlswayn (T. R. E. and T. R. W.), 9, 10
Marmontier, Abbot of (T. Comitibus Moriton., 1084-6), 135
Matilda Regina, *v.* *England*, Kings of, etc.
Maurice, Dean of Wimborne and Bishop of London, 44, 45, 52, *v.* *London*, Bishops of
Mauritania, Matthew de, *v.* *Moretania*
Merken, (T. R. E.), 15
Meulan, *al.* *Mellent*, Robert, Comte of (1066-1118), 76, 89
Middeltun, Abbas de, *v.* *Milton*, Abbot of
Milton, The Abbot and Convent of (T. R. E. and T. R. W.), 8, 50, 61, 111, 115, 119, 121 *ter*, 129 *ter*, 133, *quater*, 135 *bis*, 141, 143, 143 *n*, 150, 151 *n*, 156
Moion, William de (1084-1086), 12, 40, 53, 63, 113 *bis*, 117, 121, 123, 131 *ter*, 131 *n*, 139 *ter*, 150, 156
Monasteriis (*Moutiers*), William de (T. Comitibus Moriton.), 108, 123

Monasteriis, William de (T. Wmi de Aldreio, 1084),
121, 121 *n*
Idem (T. Wmi de Ow, 1086), 121, 121 *n*
Idem (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 115 *bis*, 123
Monetarii (Mintmen, 1086), 73, 151 *n*
Montacute, Drogo de (T. Comitis Moriton., 1086), 113,
123
—, Drogo de (*tem.* Hen. I.), 59
—, William de (*c. tem.* Steph.), 128 *n*
—, —, Richard, son of (1166), 128 *n*
—, Richard de (*c. tem.* Hen. II.), 128 *n*
—, —, John, son of (1189–1228), 128 *n*
—, —, —, Katherine, dau. and heir of (*defuncta*,
1244), 128 *n*
Montevillers, The Abbess of (1084–6), 133, 150
Moretain, Robert, Comte of (1080–1086), 7, 9, 15, 16,
27, 34, 50–52, 56, 88, 97, 103, 111 *bis*, 113 *sexies*,
115 *ter*, 117 *septies*, 119 *quinqies*, 121 *quatuordecies*,
123 *duodecies*, 125 *bis*, 127 *quater*, 128 *n*, 129 *ter*,
131 *bis*, 133 *bis*, 134 *n*, 135 *quater*, 136 *n*, 137, 141
decies, 141 *n*, 142 *n*, 150, 156
—, William, Comte of (*tem.* Hen. I.), 136 *n*
Moretania, *al.* Mauritania, Maci, *al.* Mathiu, *al.* Mat-
thew de (1084–6), 74, 119, 135, 150
Moritonio, De, *v.* Moretain

N.

Nemore Herberti, Hugo de (1084–6), 111, 123, 133, *v.*
Bosc-Herbert
Nigellus (T. Willi de Moion, 1086), 139

O.

Odo, *al.* Odinus Camerarius, Serviens Regis (1086), 140,
140 *n*
—, Hungerus, son of (1084–6), 140, 140 *n*
Odo fitz Eurebold (1084–6), 33, 65–6, 115 *bis*, 117, 131,
150
Odo Thesaurarius (T. R. E.), 113
Oger (T. Waleranni Venatoris, 1086), 63, 139
Ogisus (T. Willi de Moionc, 1086), 121
Oiley, Robert de (1084–6), 106, 115, 116 *n*, 117, 129 *n*
Osbern (T. Episcopi de Constanciis, 1086), 221 *bis*
Osmar (T. Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 113
Osmund Pistor, Serviens Regis (1084–6), 119, 141
Osmund (Tenant of Suani, 1084–6), 115
Othold (T. Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 135, 139
Owe (or Ou), Willelmus de (1084–1096), 17, 32, 40, 50, 52,
68–9, 76, 115, 117 *bis*, 119 *bis*, 121 *bis*, 121 *n*, 123
quater, 127 *bis*, 131, 133, 139 *bis*, 150, 156

Owe (or Ou), Willelmus de (*continued*)—
—, —, * * * * de Limesey, mother of (1084), 76,
119, 119 *n*, 121 *n*
—, —, Ralph de Limesey, senior, predecessor of (*def.*
1084), 119 *n*, 120 *n*, 121, 121 *n*
Ow (Ewe), Comes de (1086), 120 *n*

P.

Papillon, Turolde de (T. R. W.), 85
Picott, *al.* Hubert (Query Hubert Picott?), (T. Comitis
Moriton., 1084), 113 *bis*, *v.* Hubert
Port, Hugh de (1084–6), 125, 125 *n*, 150
Preaux, The Abbess of St. Leger at (1084), 123

R.

Radulfus Clericus (T. Comitis Moriton., 1084–6), 48, 123
Radulfus (T. Abbatis de Cranborne, 1086), 111
Radulfus (T. Ep'i Sarum), 139
Radulfus (T. Hugonis de Luri, 1086), 111
Radulfus (T. Rogerii Arundel, 1086), 127
Radulfus (T. Suani, Taini Regis Willi, 1086), 131
Radulfus (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1084–6), 119, 121, 131
Radulfus Miles (T. ejusdem, 1086), 111
Radulfus (T. Willi de Braiose, 1086), 115 *bis*
Rannulfus (T. Turstini fil. Rolf, 1086), 123, 141 *bis*
Ranulfus (T. Waleranni Venatoris, 1086), 123
Ranulfus (T. Willi de Moion, 1084–6), 139
Redvers, Richard de (Franeus, 1084–6), 59, 75, 113, 150
Reinbald Presbyter (Cancellarius Regis Edwardi, living
tem. Hen. II.), 32, 74, 115, 116 *n*
Rex Edwardus, *v.* England, Kings of
Rex Willelmus, *v.* England, Kings of
Richard fitz William (of Chesilbourg, 1166), 128 *n*
Richard (T. Wmi de Braiose, 1086), 111, 111 *n*, 129 *bis*
Richmond, Alan Fergant, Earl of (1066–1088), 76, *v.*
Alanus Comes
Robert fitz Gerold (1084–6), *v.* Fitz Gerold
Robertus filius Radulfi (of Bradle, 1084), 129
Robertus (T. Episcopi Sarisb. 1086), 139
Robertus (T. Comitis Moriton., 1084–6), 113, 119 *bis*,
121 *bis*, 123 *bis*, 141
Robertus filius Ivonis (T. ejusdem, 1084–6), 117 *ter*, 121
ter, 141, 141 *n*
Robertus (T. Roberti f. Gerold, 1086), 63, 137
Robertus (T. Rogerii Arundel, 1086), 111
Robertus Atilett (T. ejusdem, 1086), 131
Robertus (T. Suani, 1086), 121
Robertus (T. Uxoris Hugonis f. Grip, 1084–6), 56, 121
bis, 131

Robertus Frumentarius (Tenens Uxoris Hugonis filii Grip, 1086), 129
 Robertus, nepos Hugonis (Tenens ejusdem, 1086), 111
 Robertus Puer (Tenens ejusdem, 1086), 129 *bis*
 Robertus (Tenens Willi de Braiose, 1086), 115
 Robertus (T. Willi de Moion, 1086), 139
 Roger Boisellus (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 135
 Roger fitz Gerold (1092-1102), 76
 —, William de Roumara, son of, 76
 —, William de Roumara, great-grandson of (*defunctus*, 1198), 120 *n*
 Roger de Margella (T. Rogerii Arundel, 1086), 123
 Roger (T. Abbatis Glaston. 1086), 135
 Roger (T. Ep'i Saresb. 1086), 137
 Roger (T. Wmi de Faleise, 1086), 123

S.

St. Edward, Abbess of, *v.* Shaftesbury
 Saint Quintin, Hugh de (1084-6), 119, 123, 150
 Saint Vandril, Abbot of, *v.* Fontanell
 Salisbury, Bishop of
 Osmund de Seez (1078-1099), 6, 7, 17-20, 34, 50-52, 64, 73-75, 113 *septies*, 123 *ter*, 135 *bis*, 137, 139 *pluries*, 139 *n*, 141, 143 *ter*, 143 *n*, 150 *quater*, 151 *n*, 156
 Salisbury, Edward de (1084-6), 28, 32, 52, 76, 119 *bis*, 150
 —, —, * * * 1st wife of, 76
 —, —, Walter, son of, 76
 —, —, —, Sibil, coheir of Hesdin, wife of, 76
 —, —, —, Patrie, Earl of Salisbury, son of, 76
 —, —, * * *, 2nd wife of, 76
 —, —, Edward, son of (1119), 76
 Saxon Thanes (T. R. E.), 130 *n*, *v.* Taini Regis Edwardi
 Saxon Thanes (T. R. W.), 75, 150, *v.* Taini Regis Willielmi
 Schelin (1080-1086), 150, *v.* Eschelinus
 Scolies, *al.* Scoeia, William de (1084-6), 117, 121, 150
 Scutellarius, Godefrid (1086), 111
 —, —, * * * father of (T. R. E.), 111
 Seez, Osmund de, *v.* Salisbury, Bishop of
 Serlo (Tenens Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 113
 Servientes Regis (King's Serjeants), 75, 150
 Shaftesbury, *al.* St. Edwards, the Abbess of (T. R. E. and T. R. W.), 26, 40, 50, 52, 58-9, 71, 73, 111, 111 *n*, 116 *n*, 117, 123, 127, 129 *quinquies*, 131, 133 *bis*, 135, 135 *n*, 137, 137*n*, 139 *quater*, 143 *bis*, 143 *n*, 150, 151 *n*, 154, 156
 Sherborne, The Bishop of (T. R. E.), 113 *quinquies*, 117 *bis*, 123 *bis*, 139 *sexies*, 141

Sherborne, Ælfwold, Bishop of (c. 1045-1058), 114*n*, 139, 139 *n*
 —, Herman, Bishop of, 139 *n*
 Sherborne, the Monks of (T. R. W.), 19, 74, 117 *bis*, 139 *pluries*, 141, 150
 Silvestris, Hugo (Francus, 1084-6), 117, 150
 Sinod (T. Episcopi Saresb. 1086), 113, 139 *ter*
 Stigandus, Archiepiscopus Cantuar. (T. R. E.), 119
 Strigoil, De Clare, Earls of, 76
 Suain, *al.* Sweyn (Tainus Regis, 1084-6), 111, 115, 121, 131
 —, * * *, father of (T. R. E.), 115, 121, 131

T.

Taini Regis Edwardi (1041-1066).—
 Adelflete or Ædelflete, 115
 Ælmarus, *v.* Almar
 Agelric, 135 *bis*
 Agelward, 117
 Agelward and Godric, 117
 Aielvert or Ailvert, 111, 131
 Ailmar or Ailmer, *v.* Almar
 Ailveva or Alveva, 117 *bis*
 Aldebert, 141
 Alduin, 111, 113
 Alestan, or Alstan, or Alestan de Boscumbe, 68, 119, 119 *n*, 120 *n*, 123, 133, 139 *bis*
 Algar, 111, 123 *bis*, 141
 Almar, or Almer, or Ælmer, or Elmer, or Almarus, 111, 113 *ter*, 115 *bis*, 117, 119 *bis*, 121 *bis*, 127 *quater*, 129, 133
 Almar and Alward, 137
 Alnod, or Elnod, or Ednod, 113 *ter*, 114 *n*, 117 121 *bis*, 129 *bis*, 137 *bis*, 141
 Alric or Alurie, 117 *bis*, 121 *ter*, 127 *bis*, 129, 141 *bis*
 Alsi, 117, 141
 Alstan, 117
 Aluin, Alwin, or Alwi, 77, 107 *bis*, 121 *quater*, 125, 131 *quater*, 133
 Alwin et Ulf, 137
 Alured, 115, 121 *bis*, 123 *bis*
 Alured Vicecomes, 141
 Alurie, 107 *quater*, 111 *bis*, 115 *ter*, 119 *bis*, 131 *ter*, 137, 141
 Alurie Dod, 113
 Alveron, 111
 Alvert, *al.* Aielvert, *al.* Agelferd, 139, 140 *n*
 Alward, 62, 107, 111 *quinquies*, 113, 121 *series*, 123 *bis*, 125, 127, 129, 133 *ter*, 137 *bis*, 141 *bis*, *v.* Ulward

Taini Regis Edwardi (1041-1066) (*continued*)—

Alward et Alwin, 121
 Alwold, 121, 123
 Anschil, 123
 Aschil, 113
 Azor, 111, 115 *bis*
 Bern, 129
 Bollo Presbyter, v. Bollo, Presbyter
 Boln, 129
 Bondi or Bundi, Brundi 'Stallere'
 Bricfrid, 123
 Brienod, or Britnod, 117, 123 *bis*
 Brietric, 16, 115, 127 *bis*, 129 *bis*, 135
 Brictui, or Brictuin, 115, 117 *ter*, 121 *quater*, 123 *bis*,
 127 *bis*, 141
 Brictuold, 129
 Brismar, 123
 Brisnod or Britnod, 117, v. Brienod
 Brungar, 123
 Bruno, 123
 Bundi, v. Bundi Stallere
 Burde, 115
 Colebrand, 129
 Dachelin, 123
 Dode Monachus, 127
 Dodo, or Dode (1066, 1086), 107, 111 *ter*, 115,
 123 *bis*, 127
 Edmar or Edmer, 7, 115, 119, 131, 137, 141 *bis*
 Ednod or Elnod, 119, 123, 129 *bis*, 135 *bis*, *Conf.*
 Alnod
 Edric, 66, 119, 123, 124 *n*
 Edric, et Dachelin, et Alward, 123
 Edward Clericus, 113
 Edwi, 7, 141, 142 *n*
 Egelric, 119
 Eldred, 129
 Elfrick, 113
 Elgar and Alstan, 135
 Elmar, v. Almar
 Elnod, 135, *Confer* Ednod, Alnod
 Gerling, 115
 Godefrid, Oswar, and Elfrick, 113
 Godefridi Scutellarii Pater, 111
 Godmund or Gudmund, 65, 123, 125
 Godric, 111, 113, 123 *ter*, 131, 139
 Godric et Bruno, 123
 Goduin, 117, 121 *ter*, 123, 131, 133
 Goduin, Præpositus (T. R. E. and 1086), 121
 Gudmund, 123, v. Godmund
 Harding (1066, 1086), 127, 127 *n*
 Her, 111

Taini Regis Edwardi (1041-1066) (*continued*)—

Herling, 131
 Johannes, 119, 135
 Leodmar, 111
 Leomer, 115
 Leuegar, 117
 Leueron, 117 *bis*
 Leuiet, 123
 Leveva, 121
 Levingus, 121
 Lewin, 69, 113, 117, 129 *bis*, 139
 Ode, 107
 Onowinus, 119
 Oswar, 113
 Reinbald Presbyter, 115, 116 *n*
 Sared et Frater ejus, 121
 Sauinus, 66, 111
 Saul, 107
 Saulf, 117, 121
 Sawardus, 117, 121, 139
 Sawinus, 56, 115, 129 *ter*, 141 *quater*
 Scirewold et Ulward, 119
 Sirewald, 119, 129
 Seward, 125
 Suain, v. Sauinus and Sawinus
 Suani Pater, 115, 121, 131
 Tholi }
 Tol } 117 *bis*, 119, 121 *bis*, 123, 127, 131
 Tou }
 Toul }
 Toxus, 127, 128 *n*
 Transmundus or Turmundus, 125 *bis*
 Trawinus, 141
 Turmundus, 121, v. Transmundus
 Ulfret, 141
 Ulgar, 121
 Ulnod, 119
 Uluiet, 107, 121, 131 *bis*, 133, 141
 Uluiet Venator, 30, 111, 112 *n*, 131, 141
 Ulurici Pater, 117 *ter*, 118 *n*, 119
 Uluard et Almar, 115
 Ulward et Bricfrid, 123
 Ulveva, 111, 121, 123. *Confer* Alveva
 Ulward or Wlward, 113, 119, 123
 Ulward Wit, 123 *ter*
 Ulwen or Wlwen, 119 *bis*
 Wada, 117, 119
 Wateman, 121
 Wienod, 123
 Wlward, v. Ulward
 Wlwen, v. Ulwen

Taini Regis Willicelmi (1066-1086)—

Ailrun, 117

Almarus Bedellus (1084-6), 141

Alward, 66, 115, 117, 118, 141, *r.* Alward PræpositusAluric Venator (1084-6), 111, 115 *ter*, 117, 127, 129

Aluric et Brictric, 127

Alward Coline, 121, 122 *n*Brictuin, 119 *ter*, 121 *quater*, 123 *bis*, 127, 133

Chetel, 123

Dodo (1084-6), 117 *bis*, 127Edrie Præpositus (1084-6), 115, 129 *bis*, 141 *quater*Eduin, 23, 121, 123, 133. *Conf.* Edwin Venator

Edward Venator, 16, 123, 133

Edwin Venator (1084, 1086), 115, 115 *n*, 121, 131Godric (1084-6), 117, 117 *n*, 123, 124 *n*Godwin, 113, *r.* Goduin PræpositusGodwin Venator, 113 *bis*, 117

Gudmund, 123

Saward, *al.* Searus (T. R. E. & T. R. W.), 139

Suain (1084-6), 111, 115, 121, 131

Torchil, 117

Uluicet, *al.* Ulviet (1086), 111, 131Uluric Venator (1084-6), 117 *ter*, 119Ulurici Frater (*def.* 1084), 117

—, —, Ulvera, widow of (1084-6), 117

Ulurici, Pater. *r.* Taini Regis Edwardi

Tavistock, The Abbot of, 7, 127, 137, 150

Tezelinus (T. Episcopi Saresb., 1086), 113

Tonitruus, or Le Tonnere, Walter (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1084-6), 40, 111 *bis*, 115, 127

Torstin (T. Willi de Moion, 1086), 131

Toxos "P" (T. R. E.), 127, 128 *n*

Turoid (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 115, 119

Turstin filius Rolf (1066-1086), 76, 123 *ter*, 127, 127 *n*, 141 *bis*, 150

U.

Ulf (T. Willi Capra, 1084), 142 *n*Uluicet, *al.* Ulviet, Venator (Tainus Regum Edwardi et Willicelmi), 30, 111, 112 *n*, 131, 141

Uluicet (T. Abbatis Glaston. T. R. E. & 1086), 141

Ulward, *al.* Ulward Wit, *al.* Ulward Wyte, *al.* Wlgarus Wit, *al.* Wlward Wit, *al.* Ulwardus Albus, *al.*Wluuard Wit, *al.* Ailwardus Albus, 111, 112 *n*, 129Urso (T. Ernulfi de Hiesdinc, 1084-6), 123 *bis*

Urso (T. Waleraanni Venatoria, 1086), 121

Uxor Hugonis filii Grip (1084-6), 40, 51, 54-56, 66, 74-5, 111 *nonies*, 111 *n*, 115 *quater*, 117 *bis*, 119 *ter*, 121 *duodecies*, 123 *bis*, 127 *ter*, 129 *ter*, 131 *quinquies*, 133 *quinquies*, 135, 141, 150, 151 *n*, 156

Uxor Hugonis (T. Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 135, 139

V.

St. Vandrille, The Abbot of, 70, 72, 129, 141, 150, *r.* FontanellVillani, 138 *n*, 139 *n*, 151, 154

Vitalis (T. Rogerii de Curcelle, 1086), 133

W.

Waard, *al.* Wadard, *al.* Rainald Wadard (T. Episcopo Baiocensis, at Rampisham, 1084-6), 69, 75, 139 *bis*

Walcheline (T. Comitibus Moriton., 1084), 115, 123

Waleher (T. Walscini de Dwai, 1086), 121

Walerann Venator (1084-1086), 62-3, 65, 117, 121, 123, 125 *bis*, 129, 131, 139 *bis*, 150

Waleran (T. Ep'i Sarum, 1086), 139

Waleran (T. Abbatis Glaston. 1086), 135

Walter Diaconus, Eleemosynarius Regis (1086), 133, 133 *n*Walter Miles (T. Episcopi Saresb., 1086), 4, 113 *bis*Walter Tonitruus (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1084-6), 127, *r.* Tonitruus or Le TonnereWalter (T. Willi de Braiosc, 1086), 65, 115 *bis*, 129 *ter*St. Wandregisilus, Abbot of, *r.* St. VandrilleWareham, Hugh of, 52, *r.* Hugo filius Grip

Warmundus (T. Abbatis Glaston., 1086), 115

Wido (T. Rogeri Arundel, 1086), 137

William Fitz Osbern, Comes (*ob.* 20 Feb. 1071), 17, 88 *n*, 129, column 3

Willelmus (T. Abbatis Cernel., 1086), 135

Willelmus de Estra (T. Comitibus Moriton, 1086), 113, 131, 141 *bis*

Willelmus de Monasteriis (T. ejusdem, 1086), 108, 123

Willelmus (T. Ep'i Saresb., 1086), 123

Willelmus Miles (T. ejusdem, 1086), 64, 113

Willelmus (T. Rogerii Arundel, 1086), 127

Willelmus Capra (T. ejusdem, 1084), 127

Willelmus (T. Uxoris Hugonis, 1086), 121

Willelmus Caisnel (T. ejusdem, 1084), 131

Willelmus de Almareio (T. ejusdem, 1086), 127

Willelmus de Creneto (T. ejusdem, 1086), 111, 117 *bis*Willelmus de Monasteriis (T. ejusdem, 1086), 115 *bis*, 123, 133Willelmus (T. Willi de Ou, 1086), 123, 127 *bis*, 131Willelmus de Aldreio (T. ejusdem, 1084), 121, 121 *n*

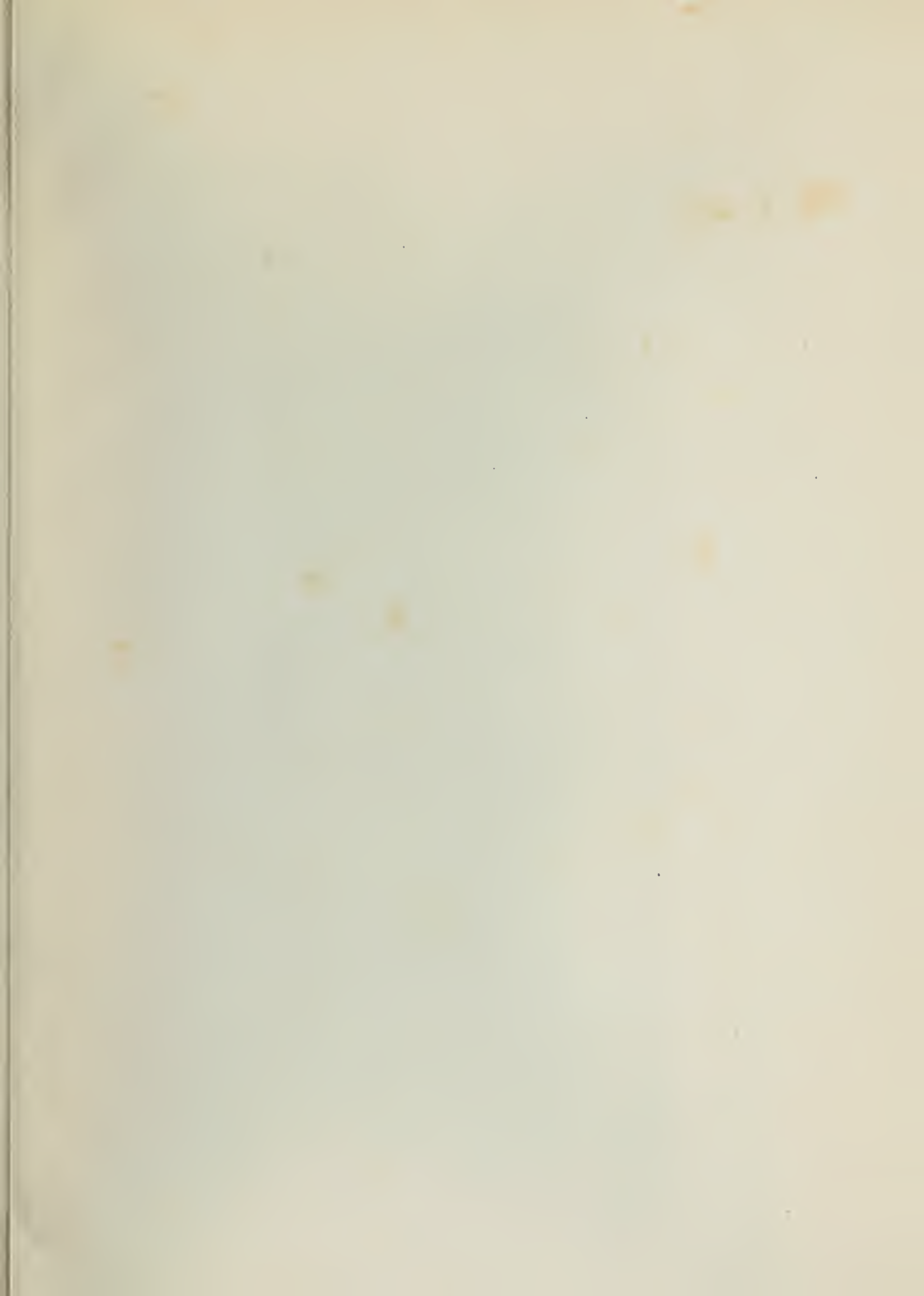
Wilton, The Abbess of (T. R. E. & R. W.), 117, 119, 150

Wimborne, Deans of.—

Hugh, Bishop of London, 113, 113 *n*Maurice, Bishop of London, 52, 113, 113 *n*

Wimer (T. Walscini de Dwai, 1086), 117

Winchester, Abbot and Monks of, 84, 137, 143 *n*, 150Wlgar Wit, 129, *r.* Ulward Wit



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